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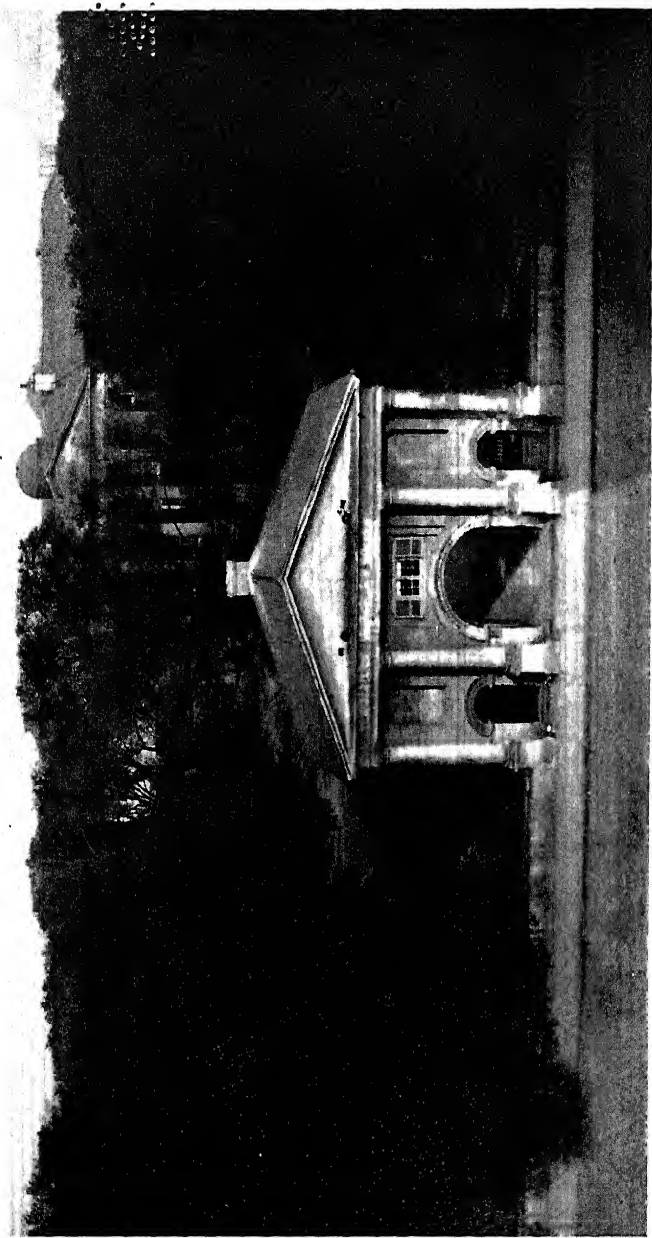
THIS IS NUMBER 637

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A History of the College of Charleston

College of Charleston





THE CAMPUS

A History of the College of Charleston

Founded 1770

By
J. H. Easterby

Published on the
occasion of the Sesquicentennial Anniversary
of the Chartering of the College

1935



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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

- Page 13, line 14, read "£1000 sterling" for "the same amount."
- Page 25, line 20, read "country" for "county."
- Page 45, line 8, read "crowd" for "croud."
- Page 51, line 9, read "had been soon abandoned" for "had never been put into operation." The fact that the College of Cambridge was actually put into operation has been disclosed in a recent publication, D. D. Wallace, *The History of South Carolina* (New York, 1935) III. 24 and note.
- Page 70, lines 2-3, omit "1" after "\$30,000."
- Page 74, lines 12 and 17, read "Sketch" for "Account."
- Page 81, line 27, read "1844" for "1904."
- Page 82, line 3, read "(1827)" for "(1826)" and insert "was" after "(1827)."
- Page 108, line 10, read "J. L. E. W. Shecut" for "J. L. E. Shecut;" lines 19-20, read "Maryland" for "Alabama."
- Page 117, lines 15-16, read "West Extension" for "west wing."
- Page 128, lines 19-20, read "was taking a leading part in the activities of the Carolina Art Association" for "took a leading part in organizing the Carolina Art Association."
- Page 132, line 7, insert "9" after "code."
- Page 146, line 8, insert "8" after "reads."
- Page 175, line 16, insert "and the College chapter of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity" after "Societies."
- Page 183, lines 26-27, omit "in an address before the Southern Association."
- Page 188, line 13, read "March, 1919" for "December, 1918"; line 16, read "nineteen" for "twenty-one."
- Page 211, line 2, read "for" for "in."
- Page 248, note 2, read "Office of the Clerk of Court" for "Court of Probate."
- Page 266, line 20, read "1919-1920" after "Nathaniel Wright Stephenson" for "1918-1920."
- Page 267, line 4, insert "B.A." after "Bowen, Nathaniel."
- Page 269, line 27, insert "M.A., LL.D." after "Bruns, Henry M."
- Page 270, line 14, insert "B.A., LL.D." after "Finley, William Peronneau."
- Page 270, between lines 19 and 20, insert:
 "Gallardo, José, M.A., Ph.D., 1927- *Professor of Romance Languages.*"
- Page 270, line 20, insert "S.M." after "Garran, Frank W.;" line 24, insert "LL.D." after "Gibbes, Lewis R., M.D.;" line 36, insert "M.A." after "Hayes, Francis Clement."

- Page 271, line 5, read "Ch.E." after "Huber, Francis C." for "E.;" line 21, insert "B.A." after "Manigault, Gabriel E."
- Page 272, line 9, insert "B.A." after "Porcher, Frederick A.;" line 11, insert "B.A." after "Primer, Sylvester."
- Page 273, line 17, insert "B.A." after "Matthews, Rudolph Samuel.;" between lines 32 and 33, insert "Bostick, Joseph Oregon *History* 1922-1923."
- Page 276, line 26, read "1932" after "Rugheimer, Virginia A. . . ." for "1933.;" line 27, read "1927" after "Taylor, Beulah . . ." for "1926."
- Page 277, line 31, read "1927" after "Taylor, Beulah . . ." for "1923."
- Page 283, column 1, between lines 30 and 31, insert "Mills, Robert *cir.* 1801." The interesting fact that Robert Mills, the well-known architect, attended the College has been disclosed in a recent publication, H. M. Pierce Gallagher, *Robert Mills* (New York, 1935). This was called to my attention by Mr. Samuel Lapham.
- Page 290, column 1, line 17, read "1935" after "*Agnew, Lloyd Campbell*" for "1835."
- Page 294, column 2, line 14, read "1935" after "Bryan, Rosa Stoney" for "1835."
- Page 303, column 2, line 18, insert "†" before "*Harper, Anna Catherine.*"
- Page 304, column 1, line 31, insert "*" before "*Hazlehurst, Thomas Huger.*"
- Page 305, column 1, line 10, read "1935" after "Holmes, Allan Turnbull" for "1835.;" column 2, line 27, read "1935" after "Humphreys, William Wirt" for "1835."
- Page 317, column 2, line 5, insert "*" before "*Pringle, Ernest H.*"
- Page 330, note 1, insert "upon students who had made more than one-half of the number of credits required for the degree" after "Conferred at the commencement of 1935."
- Page 332, line 14, read "Hanckel, James Stuart" for "Hanckel, John Stuart."
- Page 333, between lines 3 and 4, insert "DOCTORS OF LAWS."
- Page 348, line 23, omit note 7. See page 70 above.
- Page 351, line 21, note 41, insert "Will Book G, 1826-1834, pp. 563-572" after "Charleston County Probate Court.;" lines 22-23, note 42, read "This was finally collected in 1841." for "There is no positive evidence, however, that the Hamilton legacy was ever collected." See TJ, II. 322, 341, 349; *Courier*, Feb. 6, 1841.
- Page 366, lines 4-5, note 26, omit "Harrison Randolph, 'The Old Education and the New,' *Proceedings of Southern Association*, 1916, pp. 46-59." See page 183 above.
- Page 366, between lines 13 and 14, insert "TJ, VII. 83."
- Page 377, column 2, line 29, read "J. L. E. W. Shecut" for "J. E. L. W. Shecut."

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College of Charleston



I

The Origins of the College

BECAUSE "the proper education of youth is essential to the happiness and prosperity of every community" there was passed on March 19, 1785, by the General Assembly of South Carolina an "act for erecting and establishing" the College of Cambridge, in the district of Ninety-Six; Mount Zion College, at Winnsborough, in the district of Camden; and the College of Charleston, in or near the city of Charleston. Of these three institutions the first was soon abandoned; the second became and continues to this day a useful academy or secondary school; only the third, the College of Charleston, attained the full purposes of its establishment.

The origins of this college act of 1785 lie deep in the past of colonial aspirations for higher education. The immediate beginnings are matters of record and may be traced with some precision. Those that are more remote go back to the twilight of English settlement on this continent and to the intangible influence of old-world universities and are less easily discerned. All are rooted in the process by which English customs and institutions were transformed into American civilization.

Who it was that first gave thought to the establish-

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ment of a college in South Carolina it would be impossible to say. The first record of such a thought is the plan of the town of Childsbury which James Child laid out in 1707 on the western branch of the Cooper River hoping to see it become in the course of time a flourishing center of trade. In the midst of his town lots, marketplace, and commons this ambitious promoter set apart portions of land for a citadel, a church, a free school, and a college or university. Later in his will he expressed the hope that the last would be put to its intended use as soon as "any pious and charitable Parsons or people think itt fitting." Some of the lots were sold; market days and fairs were established by law; a chapel of ease was built upon the church land; and a free school put into operation. But nothing ever came of James Child's plan for a college. Childsbury itself failed to sustain the founder's hopes and eventually disappeared.¹*

The next recorded plan for a college in this province had its origin in the mind of the Reverend Thomas Morritt who had been sent from England by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to be master of the free school in Charles Town. On December 11, 1723, Mr. Morritt was writing to his superior at home that he had proposed a method of erecting a college which was about to be laid before the Assembly. The Governor seemed to favor it, and he had hopes of its acceptance by the representatives of the people. He had been led to make such a proposition by the conviction that the Society could find no better means of reducing the expense of maintaining missionaries in the colonies than "by send-

* All references are covered by Notes at end of volume.

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ing over able Schoolmastrs & getting Colledges erected in these Parts & raising up Scholars amongst 'em." ²

The Governor to whom this project was submitted was Sir Francis Nicholson, who had come to South Carolina in 1720. No better patron for Mr. Morritt's college could have been found. As Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of a half-dozen colonies in America, as well as in his private capacity, he had everywhere given encouragement and aid to church and school. In Virginia he had supported Commissary James Blair in the establishment of the College of William and Mary; in Maryland he participated in the founding of King William's School (the present St. John's College); and in South Carolina a similar opportunity had now presented itself.³ But in this instance success was not attained. In the journal of the Commons House of Assembly it is recorded that "the Secretary Hart brought from the upper house the Rever'd Mr. Morritts Proposals for a college."⁴ Beyond this point, probably because the Commons considered the expense too great, the matter was not carried. In 1725, Governor Nicholson retired from the colonial service, and the next year the Reverend Morritt resigned his position of schoolmaster to become minister to the church of Prince George Winyah.

Not again until 1748 have the records been found to contain evidence of the desires for a collegiate establishment that must frequently have passed through the minds of South Carolinians. In this year, however, a plan was brought forward from which may be traced the movement which ultimately resulted in the charter of 1785.

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In 1748 was founded the Charles Town Library Society. "Some young gentlemen," the rules explain, "by contribution among themselves imported a few books & pamphlets chiefly for amusement. From this small beginning they soon perceived the great advantages their scheme might be of if prosecuted with spirit and enlarged in its plan, to which finding themselves unequal they proposed to supply the Defect by inviting others to associate with them. They were soon joined by many lovers & encouragers of Science, a public Library was projected, which met with great applause, and was countenanced by the first people of the place, who became members of the infant Society. . . ." ⁵

The Society rapidly became the cultural center of the province. An increasing number of the citizens of Charles Town and the neighboring country came to consider its membership an honor and to support it diligently. It was much more than a library in the ordinary sense. It brought its members together frequently in pleasant and stimulating association. In 1767, it was sponsoring an exhibition of the electrical experiments of William Johnson. Besides the sum which was annually expended for books through a designated bookseller in London, there were appropriations for philosophical apparatus which was loaned to members on virtually the same terms as books. The secretary's journals, probably not complete in this respect, show that before 1778 when its collections were largely destroyed by fire, the Society owned a microscope, a concave mirror, an air pump, a telescope, a camera obscura, and a hydrostatic balance. In 1774, an order

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for the celebrated orrery was placed with Doctor David Rittenhouse of Philadelphia. When in 1773 a committee was appointed "for collecting materials for promoting a Natural History of this Province," the members laid what is considered to have been the foundation of the oldest museum in the United States.⁶

Among the original designs of the Society was the endowment of an academy "to encourage & institute youth in the several branches of liberal education." That this was something more than an incidental object is not to be doubted. The rules of the organization as they appear in the *South Carolina Gazette* of April 21, 1750, bear the significant title: "Rules of the Society for erecting a Library, and raising a Fund for an Academy at Charlestown, South Carolina; begun the 28th of December, 1748." Prominent in the text of these rules is a clause to the effect that after the sum of £1600 sterling had been laid out for books, no more than £100 should be expended annually for this purpose. The income above this amount and the cost of maintaining the library should be laid aside as a fund for the purchase of instruments and the support of a professor of mathematics and natural and experimental philosophy. When this had been accomplished, another fund was to be accumulated in a like manner as an endowment of a professorship of a subject to be selected at some future time. Doubtless it was the intention of the members to have this process continue until provision had been made for the customary college curriculum.⁷

As early as 1759 the Society directed its attention to

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its purpose "with regard to an academy." On July 4, a committee was ordered to consider whether with the stock on hand and certain subscriptions which had been promised "they may have it in their power to encourage one or more Professors of the different branches of learning to settle among them." No action appears to have been taken before January, 1762, when the order was renewed. At length in May the following report was prepared:⁸

To a Professor of English Rhetoric or Oratory ₤ Ann	£1400
To a Professor of Natural & Experiml Philosophy ₤ Ann	} 1400
The Cost of an Apparatus for such Professor	
For House rent, till a proper place can be purchased & Building Erected, for the Library & professors ₤ Ann	} 700
Suppos'd Cost of Ground & convenient Buildings	
	} 21,000

This seems to have convinced the members that the enterprize was beyond their means for the time being. In 1764, there was some discussion of the propriety of reserving for the proposed academy certain accommodations which had been offered for the library, but after this there is no further direct reference to the matter in the journals.⁹

It is not improbable that the members of the Library Society, recognizing the desirability of establishing a college at the earliest possible day and having found that their own resources would not be adequate for many years

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to come, decided to turn as individuals to the provincial government to accomplish their purpose. Many of them being leaders in public affairs, they were in a position to use their influence toward this end. Certain it is that these men are to be found among the most earnest advocates of the proposal, which now appears in the General Assembly, to establish a provincial college.

That citizens should be looking at this time to the government of South Carolina to give support to an institution of higher education was not unreasonable. In the middle period of the eighteenth century the province had attained a high degree of prosperity. To the large fortunes which had been taken from trade in earlier years were now being added remarkable profits from the cultivation of rice and indigo. The number of white inhabitants had increased since the Reverend Morritt's "pious proposal" from 14,000 to 40,000 (in 1765); before the Revolution it reached 70,000. At this latter date plantations in the low country were employing 100,000 Negroes. The residents of Charles Town numbered in 1770 slightly more than 10,000, and their city was described in this year by a competent observer as "in every respect the most eminent and by far the richest city in the Southern District of North America."

Among these marks of material development evidences of a broadening and refinement of social and cultural interests are not wanting. Long before 1750 the people were liberally supporting public lectures, musical entertainments, and the theater. Since 1732 a public press had been in operation. An established church was receiv-

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ing the patronage of the government. A number of organizations were giving aid to the poor. With respect to schools progress had been less satisfactory, but facilities for elementary and secondary education were not lacking. A free, or semi-public, school had been successfully maintained in Charles Town since 1712, and subsequently similar institutions had been established in several other parishes. These schools, like those conducted by several charitable societies, had received funds from private sources. An examination of the advertisements in the *Gazettes* has shown that private tutors, schoolmasters, and schoolmistresses were usually available. For advanced training, as it has been pointed out, no provision had been made. To study the liberal arts, medicine, or law the South Carolina youth must go either to the colleges in the older American provinces or to English universities—Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge, and the Inns of Court—and this they did in increasing numbers during the latter half of the century. It was not uncommon that a boy should be sent to England for his whole education.¹⁰

An attempt to secure the adoption of a college bill in 1765 was put aside in the excitement which attended the resistance to the Stamp Act.¹¹ Unfortunately much the same situation prevailed when the question was renewed four years later. This occasion, however, was not permitted to pass without positive accomplishment. In November, 1769, the *South Carolina Gazette* published "An Essay on Education." Referring to a non-importation agreement recently adopted by the inhabitants of Charles

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Town in protest against certain tax measures of the British government, the author endeavored to show that a great economy might be effected by establishing a college at home and thereby discouraging the practice of spending large sums for education abroad. Moreover, he concluded, "such a plan would engage men of real learning to come amongst us; and plant the arts and sciences in a region, which, but a very few years since, was the seat of barbarism and ignorance."¹²

About this time the appearance in the province of agents of northern colleges soliciting contributions added point to the argument. On November 14, it was reported that the Reverend Mr. Hezekiah Smith representing "the intended college at Warren in Rhode-Island Government" (Brown University) was successfully appealing for subscriptions in Charles Town,¹³ and early the next year the Reverend Mr. Caldwell was seeking aid for the College of New Jersey (Princeton).¹⁴ These solicitations at once aroused further interest in the plan for a local college. "It is thought," said the editor of the *South Carolina Gazette*, "indeed we have Authority to say, that was [*sic*] a Subscription at this Time set on Foot, for establishing a College here, it would meet with almost unexampled Encouragement; some Gentlemen having declared their Readiness to subscribe Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, immediately, and Many, not under Fifty Pounds. And as no Colony on this Continent can be in a more flourishing State, or stands so much in Need of such an Institution, 'tis hoped, the Patriots of the Times, will not suffer the prevailing Spirit, for having our Youth

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properly instructed, to be disappointed. Every one now seems so fully convinced of the Necessity and Utility of such an Establishment, in this polite and rich Colony, that to enumerate the Advantages to be derived therefrom, is absolutely unnecessary.”¹⁵

The supporters of the college idea were not satisfied to rest their argument on the ground of economy alone. An institution of this kind, they said, would elevate the standards of the lower schools. Being kept at home during a vital period of their development, the youth would not be weaned from their country, and their morals might be more effectively supervised by their parents. Opportunity would be open to many who could not or would not go abroad. These claims, however, were not sufficient to silence opposition. There were some who asserted that there was no advantage to be derived from a study of the learned languages, that the faculty of a home college would be necessarily narrow and provincial, and that the climate of South Carolina was not congenial to study. “Learning,” they said, “would become cheap and too common, and every man would be for giving his son an education.”¹⁶ But while the movement lost something because of such opposition, the opponents were not in the majority.¹⁷

On January 30, 1770, Lieutenant-Governor William Bull recommended to the General Assembly the extension of the free school system, especially in the “back settlements” where population was rapidly increasing, and the establishment of a provincial college. The question was referred to a committee consisting of Rawlins

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Lowndes, Thomas Smith, Doctor Benjamin Farrar, Doctor David Oliphant, John Huger, C. C. Pinckney, Joseph [?] Kershaw, James Parsons, John Rutledge, Christopher Gadsden, Andrew [?] Williamson, and William [?] Cattell, who were for the most part, like the Lieutenant-Governor, active members of the Library Society. Encouraged by petitions from many citizens the committee made their report on March 1. By the end of the month a comprehensive school bill had been prepared.¹⁸

The provisions for a college were clearly and carefully drawn. A board of trustees, of which the governor, the lieutenant-governor, the president of the council, and the speaker of the Commons were to be members, was created a body politic and corporate to receive gifts, erect buildings, elect a faculty, grant degrees, and presumably to do everything else that was necessary and proper to the management of the institution. Land in Charles Town which had been previously set apart for the free school, except a part which was to be retained by the latter, was appropriated to the purpose. It was expected that large donations would be made by private persons, but any deficiency that might occur was to be supplied by the province. The salaries of the professors, in the event that the income from endowment should be inadequate, were likewise to be paid from the public treasury. The faculty was to consist of a president, who should be "of the Religion of the Church of England and conform to the same" and should give instruction in Divinity, Moral Philosophy, Greek, and Hebrew; a professor of Civil and Common Law and of the Municipal Laws of

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the Province; a professor of Physick, Anatomy, Botany, and Chemistry; a professor of Mathematics and Natural and Experimental Philosophy; and a professor of History, Chronology, and the Modern Languages. Teachers and students were to reside in the college buildings. A number of young men not exceeding twelve were to be educated free of cost. The institution was to be known as the College of South Carolina.¹⁹

To visualize the university that might stand today upon these broad foundations challenges the imagination. That it was entirely within the powers of that generation to have put their plan into effect makes it the more regrettable that it was defeated by an exigency of politics. Before the bill had passed a third reading a deadlock had developed between Lieutenant-Governor Bull and the Commons over the right of the latter to contribute to a fund that was being raised in England to support John Wilkes and the principle of freedom of speech. In consequence the House was prorogued. At the next session the members reproached the Lieutenant-Governor for the delay, but the disagreement was continued until the Revolution. To secure the passage of the measure under such circumstances was impossible.²⁰

It was now felt, however, that the establishment of the college was only a matter of time. Accordingly, contributions to an endowment were begun. On July 25, 1770, Benjamin Smith, former Speaker of the Commons and Vice-President of the Library Society, finding himself away from home and about to die, added a codicil to his will leaving to certain trustees £500 sterling "to be by

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them applied to the erection of the college whenever they see the good work likely to be brought to effect.”²¹ The next year John Mackenzie of Broom Hall in the Parish of St. James Goose Creek, another prominent member of the Assembly, bequeathed £1,000 sterling and more than 800 books, the latter to go to the Library Society until the college was established.²² A third benefactor was John Prue who describes himself in his will as a cabinet-maker of Charles Town. By this instrument the college was made the ultimate heir of property valued at £2,000 sterling.²³ A fourth was Miles Brewton, owner of the great house in King Street with which his name is still indelibly connected, who in 1773 made provision for a legacy of the same ^{£1,000} amount.²⁴ Finally in 1780 in the midst of the Revolution the last two bequests which preceded the charter of 1785 were made—one from Samuel Wainwright, merchant and planter, of £2,000 currency (about £300 sterling),²⁵ and another of £5,000 currency (about £700 sterling) from Mrs. Mary Ellis, the first woman whose name is associated with the enterprise.²⁶

Interest manifested itself in other ways. Following a particularly enthusiastic meeting of the Library Society in 1772 it was remarked that it was not improbable that a college might arise “out of this excellent Institution, if properly assisted by the Legislature and the usual other Means”—additional evidence that the Society’s plan had been merged in the present movement.²⁷ The success in this year of the Reverend Doctor William Smith in gathering subscriptions and students for the College of Phila-

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delphia (University of Pennsylvania) provoked the usual reaction.²⁸ If the letters of Henry Laurens may be taken as an indication of what was passing among private citizens, there is good reason to believe that deep concern was felt at the delay in making the college bill a law. In 1771, this gentleman was making a journey to England to place his children at school. From Philadelphia he wrote to his friend Benjamin Elliott whose son was being educated in that city:

“. . . That Necessity which we are at present reduced to, of sending our Children away from Carolina in order to obtain Education is owing wholly to our own Neglect and Obstinacy—and it is therefore a great Reproach upon our Public Character.

“I have been more than once distress’d on that Account, when Gentlemen have enquired of me in these Parts—what makes you send your Children to Philadelphia for Education?—have you no Schools in Carolina, or is it owing to the unhealthfulness of that Country? I could not admit the latter—and tho’ truth obliged me to confirm the first Suggestion, yet I have been ashamed to assign the true Cause of our Barrenness.

“I have often struggled with some of my Country Men and Neighbours—as well in our little Senate as out of Doors—upon that Subject—the Establishment of a proper Seminary of Learning—and now upon farther Reflection and for obvious but not partial Reasons I lament the Want of even such a one, as you and I have seen in the City last mentioned. . . . I wish more and more to see the Beginning of a College near Charles Town. I

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should receive the Accounts of such a Beginning as one of the most agreeable Parts of Intelligence from my native Land—more Pleasure to me would result from such Intelligence than I am capable of feeling from the Accounts of the most flourishing State of our Plantations and our Commerce—these at the same time never fail to give me much Satisfaction—but as much as I wish to see the foundation of a College in Carolina—I would rather it should still longer be postponed than that we should imitate the Error which some of our Northern Neighbours have adopted. . . . Let us in Carolina avoid the opposite Extreme and let us also avoid the snare of confining *All* within the Pale of the Church of England.”²⁹

Besides his willingness to see the college project postponed until it could be purged of connection with a particular religious denomination, Laurens did not desire to see it advanced at the sacrifice of the principle involved in the controversy between the Commons and the Lieutenant-Governor. This seems to have been the consensus of opinion. During the Revolutionary War, which was soon upon the people, bringing great losses in life and property, no measure of this kind could command attention.

When schemes for higher education were revived in 1785, the situation in South Carolina was much altered and decidedly less favorable to such an undertaking. The prosperity of the earlier period was temporarily gone. Many who would have aided liberally in 1770 were reduced in fortune; others had been forced into exile. The government was unable to assume more than essential

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burdens. Of even greater importance was the effect of a sectional cleavage which had developed within the state. Before 1750 settlement was confined largely to the coastal section, but after that time the interior had become a populous region demanding a voice in public affairs and a share of the benefits of government. The low country was not indisposed to recognize in a measure the justice of these claims. Since 1769 local courts and representation in the General Assembly had been conceded to the up country. Partly in deference to up-country dissenters the Anglican Church had been disestablished, and an agreement was now about to be reached that would remove the capital from Charleston to Columbia. Under these conditions, to have located the state college at Charleston, which was certainly contemplated in 1770, would have been bad policy.³⁰

Schools of every kind were needed in the interior. Had the bill of 1770 become a law, a limited number of free schools would have been provided. In lieu of this the work was taken up, as it had been in the past under similar circumstances, by a number of charitable organizations. Outstanding among these was the Mount Zion Society, which was founded in 1777 with "laudable motive of disseminating knowledge and advancing Literature in the Back Country." Its members, who came from all parts of the state and particularly the low country, had soon established an academy at Winnsborough in the District of Camden. This having been closed later in the Revolution, steps were first taken toward reviving it in 1784. An appeal was made for subscriptions, and it was

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announced that the Reverend Thomas Harris McCauley of Princeton had been engaged as principal. The advantages of Winnsborough with respect to climate and location were set forth. Here, in short, was the nucleus of an institution which might well be made the beneficiary of the earlier efforts for a college.³¹

The beginnings of the movement for a college at Cambridge (Ninety-Six) are more obscure. In 1783 certain trustees of this place were authorized to take possession of a tract of confiscated land and to sell it for the purpose of erecting a public school. This project seems to have been encouraged by further gifts, and by 1785 a considerable fund had been accumulated. The result was that Cambridge, like Winnsborough, now aspired to be the seat of a college.³²

The granting of the charter of 1785 drew little attention from the press. How deeply, however, the question of location had become entangled in sectional cross-currents is unmistakably revealed in the bare account which occurs in the journal of the House of Representatives. On January 27, two petitions (one from the inhabitants of the district in which Winnsborough was situated) were presented, praying, among other things, revision of the constitution, the removal of the seat of government, the erection of counties and county courts (all sectional issues), and the establishment of a college at Winnsborough. These were referred to a committee consisting of Justice Burke, General Pinckney, Milling, Hutson, Justice Pendleton, Minor Winn, Brisbane, Harrison, and Colonel Rutherford—members from both sections. On

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February 25, a petition from the Mount Zion Society asking incorporation of their academy was sent to the same committee. What took place within this body may be imagined. They were confronted with many troublesome questions involving the relations between up country and low country. On one, at least, they could recommend a compromise. The result was that on March 2 Richard Hutson—just elected vice-president of the Library Society, formerly intendant of Charleston, and author of the appeal in behalf of the Mount Zion Society of 1784—reported a bill which was passed on March 19.³³ With the design, doubtless, of pleasing every one this provided for three colleges—one in the up country, one in the middle country, and one in the low country—and ordered an equal division of the endowment “unless expressly limited and restricted by local situation or otherwise.” In two respects, however, the low country majority exercised their privilege of recognizing the superior claims of Charleston. The college at this place was the only one to receive a subsidy from the state, that is, the land which had been set apart in the bill of 1770 and the buildings thereon, and it was the only one for whom state officials *ex officio* were to serve as trustees. From this fact, if not from others, it may be said that the establishment of the College of Charleston was the direct culmination of the movement for a college which traces back to the plans of the Library Society of 1748.

Six years later the provisions of the act of 1785 relating to the College were repealed, and it was granted a separate charter. The two instruments differ in only

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two or three essential points. In the second the number of trustees was reduced to twenty-one by the omission of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, designed doubtless to remove any impression which may have existed that the institution was officially connected with the state. The board according to the second charter was entirely self-perpetuating. The amount of yearly income that the corporation might receive was reduced from £20,000 to £5,000 sterling. The date of the annual meeting of the trustees was changed from February to October. A right to hold one or two lotteries to raise a net sum not exceeding £3,000 sterling was added in the later charter. And, most important of all, the requirement of the first act that the trustees should be of the Protestant Christian religion, was swept away in the second which provided for complete religious freedom. That the College was ready to adhere to this, in the spirit as well as in the letter, may be inferred from the fact that on its faculty were soon to be found an Episcopal bishop, a Huguenot pastor, and a Catholic priest.³⁴



The Beginning of Instruction

THE first meeting of the trustees of the College was held in the state house in Charleston on August 26, 1785. A more distinguished group of men could scarcely have been found. Besides Governor William Moultrie and Lieutenant-Governor Charles Drayton—the *ex-officio* members—the following had been named in the charter: John Lloyd, Daniel DeSaussure, Daniel Bourdeaux, Doctor David Oliphant, Arnoldus Vanderhost, Joseph Atkinson, John Rutledge, John Mathewes, Richard Hutson, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Bee, Doctor David Ramsay, Arthur Middleton, Gabriel Manigault, Ralph Izard, William Loughton Smith, Charles Pinckney, Richard Beresford, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Hugh Rutledge, and the Reverend Robert Smith. All had occupied honorable positions during the Revolution. The greater number were serving or had served in the General Assembly. John Lloyd at this time was President of the Senate, and Hugh Rutledge had lately retired from the Speakership. In addition to Moultrie and Drayton, four of these men—John Rutledge, John Mathewes, Richard Hutson, and Richard Beresford—had been either Governor or Lieutenant-Governor. Thomas Bee was a judge on the state bench. Hutson and Vanderhorst had been

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intendants of Charleston. Several had gone to Congress; and, as members of that body, Arthur Middleton and Thomas Heyward signed the Declaration of Independence. Ralph Izard had been a diplomatic agent of the United States. For many the future held further public honors. Thomas Bee was to become the first federal district judge in South Carolina. Charles Pinckney and Arnoldus Vanderhorst were to be governors. The first of these, his cousin C. C. Pinckney, and John Rutledge were to have leading parts in drafting the Federal Constitution. The two Pinckneys and William Loughton Smith were to go as ambassadors to European countries. John Rutledge was to be chief justice of the state and of the United States.

Eminence in statecraft is not the only claim to distinction that may be asserted for these gentlemen. Many of them had been educated in England; at least seven had been members of the Inns of Court. Richard Hutson and David Ramsay were graduates of Princeton. Besides being a famous physician, Doctor Ramsay was the principal historian of his generation in South Carolina. Doctor Oliphant had been surgeon-general of the state. Gabriel Manigault was an architect whose work is still admired. The clergy was represented by Robert Smith, the rector of St. Philip's Church and future bishop of South Carolina. Looking back to the origins of the College, it is interesting to observe that of those who were now to have official parts in putting it into operation three (John Rutledge, C. C. Pinckney, and Doctor Oliphant) had been associated with the efforts to establish a provincial university in 1770 and that virtually all of them were mem-

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bers of the Library Society which had nurtured the idea of a college since 1748.¹

The original personnel of the board did not long remain unchanged. The new members, however, were not less prominent than those whom they replaced. In the second charter appear the names of Edward Rutledge, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor; Thomas Pinckney, Governor and Minister to Great Britain and Spain; Roger Smith, an active participant in the Revolutionary movement; and Henry William DeSaussure, the Chancellor. During the interval between the granting of the two charters William Drayton, former chief justice of East Florida, had served for a short time. The next few years were to see the election of Jacob Read, United States Senator, and John Julius Pringle, Attorney-General of South Carolina.²

In such leaders there was unquestionably an element of strength. From them the College derived a large measure of prestige, and their readiness in giving it their support set an example which has been a constant influence upon able men of later generations to do likewise. It is not to be denied, however, that preoccupation with other affairs left these first trustees little time for the heavy task of organizing a college. Five months passed before they were able to hold a meeting; three more before they could assemble again. The few who came to the occasional meetings thereafter not infrequently found it necessary to adjourn with nothing accomplished in order to attend the sessions of the General Assembly. These delays were in the mind of Timothy Ford, who had

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recently come to make his home in Charleston, when he entered in his diary the emphatic conclusion that the people had little of the spirit of education.³ In the end the trustees opened the College only at the cost of incurring a debt which was to harass their successors for many years and lead ultimately to the loss of the greater part of the land which was their most valuable possession.

But the difficulties which confronted the founders of the College should not be underestimated. Finding on first assembling that they had no certain knowledge of their resources, they appointed a committee to examine the funds, to ascertain the boundaries of the land, and to take charge of the buildings thereon. When they convened again on February 6, 1786, which was the time fixed by the first charter for the annual meeting, they first elected the following officers: Robert Smith, president; Thomas Bee, vice-president; Daniel Bourdeaux, treasurer, and William Loughton Smith, secretary; and then received a statement of their assets. What they heard was in the main not encouraging.⁴

The report of the committee was vague on the subject of funds; nor do the later records show how much of the original endowment was ultimately received by the College. The whole amount of the legacies did not exceed £5,500 sterling (about \$23,500). Under the terms of the charter this was to be equally divided among the three colleges unless some restriction to the contrary had been made by the donor. In only one instance—the Benjamin Smith bequest of £500—does the phraseology of the will positively indicate a limitation in favor of “a

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seminary in or near Charles Town." If the College was awarded all of the Smith legacy and one-third of each of the others, its share was approximately \$9,000. Owing however, to the confusion which attended the settlement of practically all estates after the Revolution, none of this money was immediately available, some of it was not collected until a half-century later, and a part was certainly never realized. Altogether it seems improbable that more than \$7,000 was ever actually paid into the trustees' hands.⁵

In the matter of land the College was well provided. When the area appropriated by the General Assembly had been surveyed, it was found to contain ten acres bounded by George, St. Philip, Boundary (Calhoun), and Coming Streets. This tract had an interesting history. Originally it had formed a part of a "plantation" granted before 1672 to Henry Hughes, one of the first settlers of the province. At some time between 1672 and 1698 this "plantation" was acquired by John Coming and added to his holdings in the same vicinity. On the latter date the future College land was detached and conveyed to Thomas Pinckney by Affra, John Coming's widow. From Thomas Pinckney it passed to his son Thomas, who in 1724 sold it to the Commissioners of the Free School. At this time it was picturesquely described in the deeds as the "Land Behind the Parsonage butting and bounding to the North East on Land formerly belonging to Mr. Humphrey Rouse deceased, to the North West on a Marsh, to the South West on the Land of Captain John Harleston, and to the South East on a path

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leading from the Broad Path by the Parsonage to Capt. Harleston's Land." The parsonage in question was the rectory of St. Philip's Church, which then stood on the spot now occupied by Memminger School. Its glebe, which had been given to the church by Mrs. Coming, adjoined the free school land at George Street. The Broad Path was the present King Street. John Harleston was one of Mrs. Coming's nephews, and from this beneficent lady he received the great tract of land lying west of Coming Street between Calhoun and Beaufain which subsequently for many years was known as Harlestonborough. The marsh was low ground on Calhoun Street between St. Philip and College.⁶

Some sixty years, then, before this land came into the possession of the College it had been set apart for educational purposes. It was none other than the Reverend Mr. Morritt, author of the college plan of 1723, who was, in part at least, responsible for the decision to use it in this way. His desire to have the schoolhouse outside of the limits of the city that it might better serve county patrons and "in Order that the boys might be prevented from doing Mescheif" undoubtedly influenced the commissioners to purchase a site well beyond Beaufain Street, the northern limit of Charles Town at that time. The foundations were reported to have been laid on Coronation Day in 1725, but it does not appear that the building was completed until 1728, two years after Mr. Morritt's resignation. Meanwhile the pupils were accommodated in the parsonage.⁷

Another use, however, was to be made of the property

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before it came into the possession of the College, though in 1785 it was still spoken of as the free school land. By 1757 the school had evidently been moved to another place, for in this year, when it was feared that Charles Town would be attacked by the French, the Commissioners of Fortifications were instructed to prepare the old schoolhouse for the reception of officers and to erect near it wooden barracks capable of accommodating one thousand men. The city was not besieged, but the famous Royal Americans who had been sent to aid in its defense were quartered in the barracks. Subsequently the original buildings were replaced by brick structures which were used during the Revolution by the Second South Carolina Regiment under the command of William Moultrie.⁸

No part of the "New Barracks" is standing today, but they occupy a prominent place on contemporary maps. There were two narrow parallel ranges lying well within the fortifications which crossed the peninsula to the south of Vanderhorst Street. The west building, or "west wing," extended approximately along the eastern side of Coming Street from George to a point within one hundred feet of Green. The "east wing" was situated on the present campus, extending in a slightly diagonal direction from the southwest angle of the fence past the entrance to the Library almost to the west stairway of the portico. It was two hundred and fifty feet long and twenty-five feet in width. In 1786 these buildings, together with certain smaller structures which do not appear on the maps, were reported to be "out of all repair."

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After reserving eight rooms in the east wing, doubtless for the students whom they hoped soon to receive, the trustees had them divided into tenements which were then sold on repairing leases for terms not exceeding five years. To each tenant they made an allotment of ground for "a yard and garden," and between the two wings they opened the present College Street.⁹

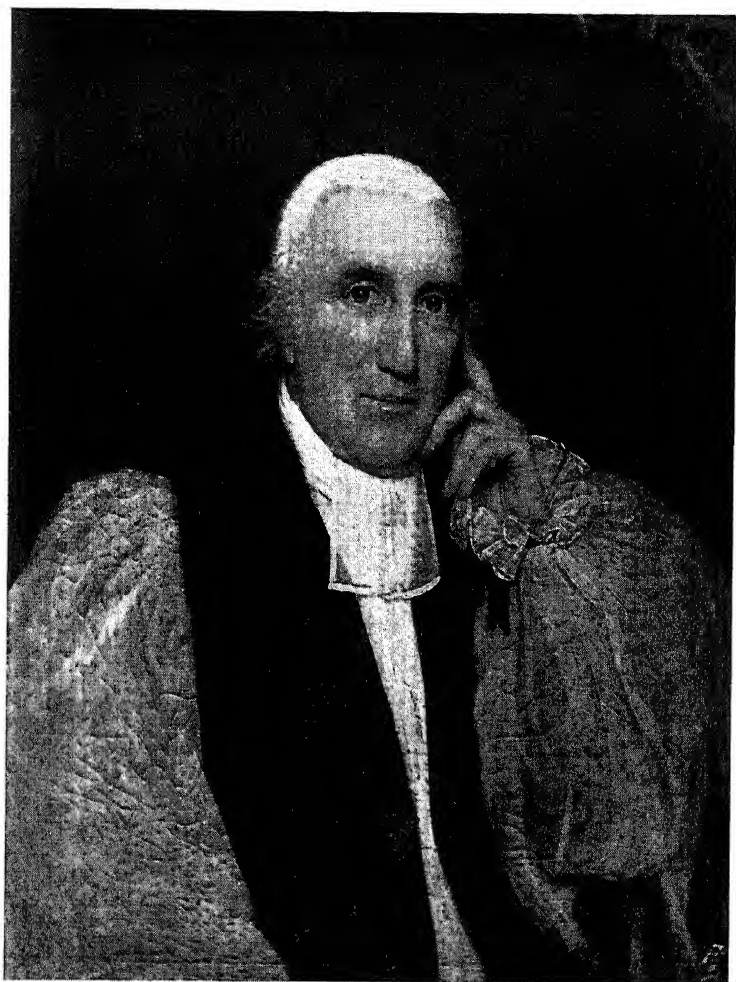
For four years the trustees did little else but make provision for the care of buildings and grounds. Meanwhile, though the fact seems not to have been recognized by anyone at the time, there was being brought together through the efforts of President Robert Smith a body of teachers and students who were to form the first College classes. With the idea of supplying in some measure the place of schools which had been forced to close during the war Doctor Smith had undertaken to conduct an academy for the instruction of youth, the announcement states, "in the English, Latin, Greek and French Languages—Writing, Arithmetic and Geography." The school was opened on July 3, 1785, and met with immediate success, "being resorted to by parents of all ranks and conditions in life." Classes were held in the parsonage, which since Mr. Morritt's day had been moved to the building on Glebe Street near Wentworth now known as the Old Glebe House and occupied in part by the College Chapter of the Chi Omega Fraternity.¹⁰

Here was a well-organized academy of the English grammar-school type which had been established four months after the granting of the College charter, located within a stone's throw of the College property, and under

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the management of a man who was also president of the College board. Under these circumstances it is surprising that the union of the two projects was not effected at an earlier time. At length, however, on March 14, 1789, was taken the first official step in this direction. "The Revd. R. Smith," the journal records, "proposed to the Trustees to lay the foundations of the College by giving up to it on the 1st day of January next the youth in his Academy, amounting to sixty Scholars." After some discussion concerning a proper title for the head of the faculty, it was agreed that he should be known as the Principal—a term generally used in English universities—in order to distinguish his office from that of the president of the trustees. Doctor Smith was then unanimously elected.¹¹

The first principal of the College was acceptable to both old and young. Educated at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, he was ordained a priest of the Anglican Church in 1756. Shortly afterward he entered the service of St. Philip's in Charles Town and in 1759 was elected its rector. Possessing a considerable fortune, he made himself the patron as well as the minister of his parish and those in the neighborhood. He was much revered for his support of the Revolution and his promptness in going to the lines as a common soldier during the siege of the city. Largely through his efforts, the prestige which the Episcopal Church had lost from the disestablishment was partially restored, and in consequence he was made in 1795, while he was still principal of the College, the first bishop of South Carolina. In 1789 he received from the



ROBERT SMITH

PRESIDENT OF THE TRUSTEES, 1786-1789

PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY, 1790-1797

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University of Pennsylvania the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Tradition represents him as a hearty, generous man who understood life. "He presided [over the College]," wrote one of his former students, "with great dignity and address, and had more power over boys, than any one in a similar capacity, whom I have ever known, although never severe nor morose." ¹²

Such was his eagerness for the success of the College that Doctor Smith was willing even to advance in considerable part the funds for repairing the buildings. On June 23, before the results of an effort to collect the legacies were known, the board ordered that the east wing, which was considered adequate for immediate needs, be renovated in accordance with a plan offered by the Principal and Daniel Cannon, who had been engaged as contractor. For his service the latter agreed to accept certain money in the possession of the treasurer and the trustees' bond for the balance. Doctor Smith, on his part, was to furnish materials and pay the wages of bricklayers and laborers, for the whole of which he was to receive a bond. This plan seems to have called for nothing more than essential alterations and repairs, but at the eleventh hour, doubtless at the urging of Doctor Smith, who was prepared to make further advances, it was decided that the roof must be removed and the walls raised four feet. In the end the cost probably exceeded \$10,000. Two years later the obligation to Mr. Cannon was discharged, but the means of paying the larger debt to Doctor Smith was still to be found when his administration ended in 1797.¹³

The building was not ready at the appointed time, but

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on October 11, 1790, the trustees were able to issue the following statement: "It is with real pleasure we announce to the public that the Charleston College Academy . . . is removed to an elegant, spacious & commodious suit of rooms, in one of the intended wings of the College, which we do not hesitate to say, will, after inspection, be allowed to be much better adapted to anything in that line hitherto seen in this city." This and other testimony support the belief that the facilities of these early days were entirely adequate and even attractive. The building contained, besides class rooms, the "College Hall," capable of seating 600 persons, and several apartments which were occupied by members of the faculty. Doubtless to their use was reserved the area between the building and St. Philip Street, for this, according to a plat of 1797, was partially enclosed. In 1792 the west range was torn down, leaving open "quite a domain for a campus or playground."¹⁴

The progress of the College during the next few years left little to be desired. The trustees attended the first quarterly examination on April 28, 1790, and were much pleased with the evidences of the good work that was being done.¹⁵ In December an exhibition was received with approval by "a polite and brilliant audience."¹⁶ By the fall of the following year there was reason to believe that public confidence was being won.

"On Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th inst. [October]," runs an account in the *State Gazette of South Carolina*, "a public examination was held at Charleston College Academy, before the fullest board of

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trustees, that had ever before been assembled on a similar occasion, as well as a number of other gentlemen of respectable character. The uncommon ease and elegance with which the classics were in general construed and parsed; the 'accurate' and 'critical' knowledge displayed by the upper classes of the idiom and genius of the Greek and Latin languages, as well as their extraordinary proficiency in the liberal arts and sciences, afforded the highest pleasure and satisfaction to all present, and reflected the greatest credit on the ability and assiduity of the principal and teachers.

"The trustees have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that the progress of this institution has far exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and that the long wished for period has in their opinion at length arrived, when the youth of this state may acquire a completely liberal and polite education, in their native country.

"The Friday following, was devoted to a 'display' of the proficiency of the youth, in the useful, ornamental and sublime art of eloquence, so essentially important in a 'Republic.'

"A number of dialogues and single pieces, in the Greek, Latin and English languages were pronounced before a numerous and polite audience, of at least four hundred ladies and gentlemen. Great judgment appeared, in having adopted the nature and style of the piece, whether comic or grave, didactic, descriptive, narrative or pathetic, to the genius and capacity of the youth, and there was a very pleasing display of the graces of elocution and ora-

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tory. The high entertainment of the audience was clearly expressed, by their involuntary bursts of applause, and frequent and general plaudits of approbation.”¹⁷

The exhibition of 1792 brought forth even more enthusiastic expressions of approval. The audience on this occasion numbered 600 and “included most of the principal people of the city and foreigners of distinction.”¹⁸ A gentleman describing himself as a college graduate who had attended academic exercises in many places in Europe was convinced that he had never seen a finer collection of youth or heard better literary productions from students of equal ages and standing.¹⁹

No description of the curriculum during Doctor Smith’s administration has survived, but from many incidental references, in newspaper notices and the journals of the trustees, some idea may be gained of the plan of organization and the subjects taught. The students pursued either the classical or the English course. Those in the former were divided into six classes—the four higher groups constituting the upper school, the other two the lower school. What arrangement of classes was observed in the English course, or school, the records do not disclose. This, however, seems to have included both the younger boys who were preparing to enter the lower school and those of more advanced age who went on with all the subjects of the classical course except the ancient languages. At the examination in October, 1790, the students were questioned “in the classics from Homer downwards, the practical branches of the mathematics,—arithmetic,—writing and english.” Latin was taught in all

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grades of the classical school, Greek in the upper two, the reading being carried forward to Homer and Livy, and occasionally to Longinus. Courses in French were offered for a time at least. Mathematics—embracing, besides arithmetic, geometry, surveying, and navigation—astronomy, logic, natural philosophy, chemistry, geography, and elocution fill out the extensive list of studies which served to test the metal of Doctor Smith's "scholars."²⁰

It would be safe to conclude that the work of the College was much in advance of that of the present-day high school and in certain departments not inferior to that of the sophomore class of American colleges of that day. That this work should be carried forward to full collegiate grade as rapidly as possible was undoubtedly the intention of Doctor Smith and the trustees. To draw a larger number to the Academy, the only source for the time being from which higher classes might be recruited, was obviously the first step to be taken in this direction. Accordingly, greater efforts were employed to gain a wider patronage. Twice during the first four years the price of tuition was reduced, and in order to attract boys from the country parishes "full and half boarding" was offered at the parsonage. In the spring of 1791 the ladies and gentlemen of the community were urged to avail themselves of the privilege of attending at moderate cost a series of philosophical lectures, and two years later the course under similar arrangements was extended to include logic and chemistry. The result of these measures was an appreciable increase of students.²¹

To induce parents to place their sons at a local prepara-

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tory school was one thing; to persuade them to allow these boys to remain in a college without reputation, or graduates, or even a regular organization was far more difficult. Long accustomed to dependence upon England and, to a lesser degree, upon the older American states for university and college training, the planters of lower South Carolina have ever been slow to recognize the merits of their own institutions. "Many," wrote Timothy Ford in 1786, "send their young sons to England for Education from whence they generally return but little more improved & much more dissipated than they went."²² The zeal of middle-class Charlestonians for higher education had not yet been aroused, and until fully organized the College could not look to the up country or neighboring states for support.

But Doctor Smith was not ready to abandon the struggle for higher standards. He next endeavored to acquire for the College the prestige that might be expected to come with a group of successful graduates. With this end in view the faculty selected six students, who had distinguished records, for graduation in 1794, the fourth year since the opening. Two of these had been members of the highest class of the classical school in 1791 and 1792 respectively and had evidently remained for advanced work. The other four, who were much younger, are recorded as members of the third class in 1792 and would ordinarily have been completing the academy in the year that they received their degrees. They ranged in ages from fifteen to eighteen, and five had been wholly educated in the College.²³

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For two days the candidates were examined by trustees and faculty in the learned languages, arts, and sciences. They were reported to have acquitted themselves "in a manner that fairly entitled them to the literary honours which in older Colleges are conferred on the youthful votaries of Science." On October 17, the first commencement was held, presumably in the College Hall, before a large and interested audience. Doctor Smith presided garbed in his Cambridge gown and trencher. Orations were delivered by the graduates and other members of the student body. The degrees were conferred, and the winners of medals and prizes were announced. The exercises concluded with a valedictory by John Lewis Gervais, who thanked the trustees, the principal, and faculty for their care of the institution and "with the ardour of patriotism, congratulated the citizens at large on the state of the College which that day presented to their service its first-born sons."²⁴

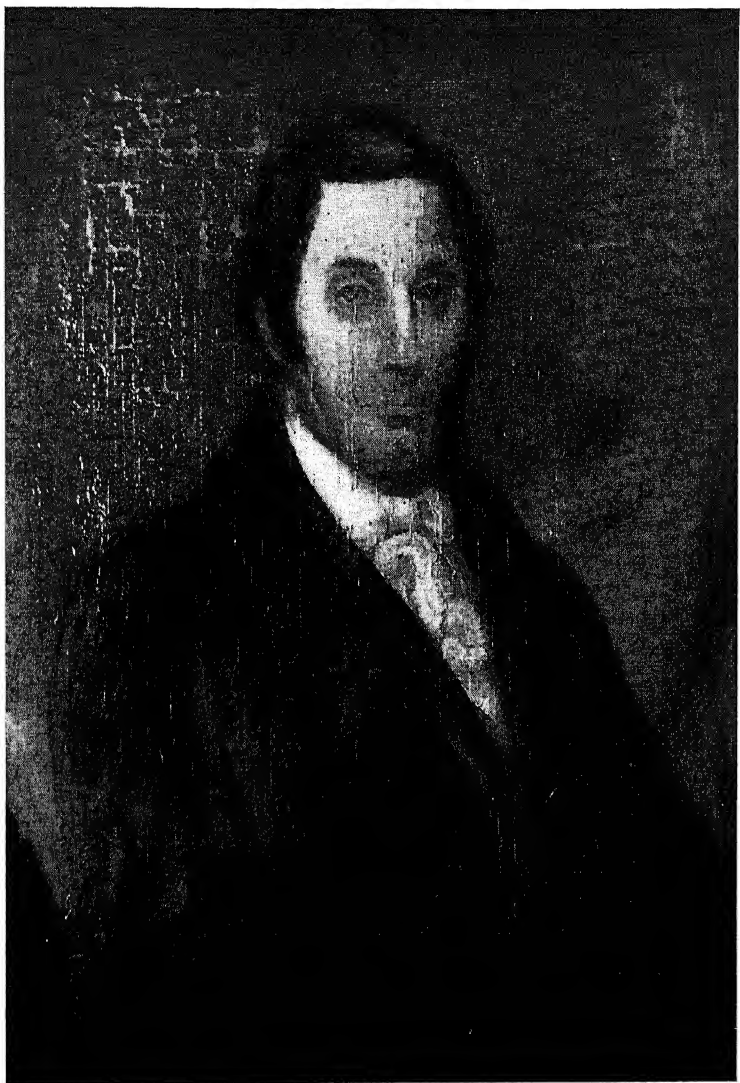
These first graduates may not have been advanced to their degrees with perfect academic regularity, but they were not unworthy of the honor. John Callaghan, the eldest of the class, served in the College for a year or two as a tutor, later studied theology, and was elected rector of St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, New York. Unfortunately this promising career was cut short in 1799 when he was killed while on a visit to Charleston "by being thrown from a gig in King Street." Samuel Thomas studied medicine and became a highly useful practitioner. Gervais, the valedictorian, and Isaac McPherson died in early youth. The latter, however, had

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studied law in Philadelphia with marked success. William Heyward became a planter of St. Luke's Parish. Nathaniel Bowen, a protégé of Doctor Smith, was to attain the highest distinction and by strange coincidence was to hold two of the offices formerly occupied by his mentor—those of bishop of South Carolina and principal of the College.²⁵

The occasion was hailed by the editor of the *South Carolina State Gazette* as a fitting climax of a demonstration of the feasibility of supporting a home college.²⁶ But the effort did not remove the prejudice in favor of other institutions. Students in sufficient numbers were not to be had for advanced classes, and under the circumstances the authorities preferred not to award further degrees. A committee of the trustees appointed at the time of commencement to draw up a plan of education for a college never took the trouble to report.²⁷ More than a decade was to pass before another serious attempt would be made to attain full college grade.

The hope of offering higher instruction had no doubt influenced Doctor Smith in his choice of teachers. Only of Doctor Simon Felix Gallagher, however, has more than a shadowy impression survived. Born in Dublin, he had been educated in the College of Maynooth, where his father was professor of mathematics. Having entered the Catholic priesthood, he came to Charleston in 1793 to be rector of St. Mary's Church, which had been incorporated three years before when the principle of religious freedom was first accepted in South Carolina. His scholarly attainments soon won for him a leading position in



SIMON FELIX GALLAGHER
MEMBER OF THE FACULTY, 1793-1810

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community affairs. Most enduring among his achievements was the organization of the Hibernian Society. His first period of service as a member of the faculty must have begun within a few months of his arrival in Charleston, for on November 26, 1793, it was announced that he would give lectures in logic, mathematics, and natural philosophy. Admired extravagantly by the students he more than any other gave the institution a reputation for sound scholarship.²⁸

Doctor Gallagher's appointment was not the only instance in which the trustees showed a complete readiness to comply with the clause of the charter forbidding that religious qualifications be imposed upon the officers of the College. For two years (1792-1793) during Doctor Smith's administration the Reverend Jean Paul Coste, pastor of the Huguenot Church, was professor of French. Little is known of the two other clergymen, the Reverend Doctor Mills and the Reverend Thomas Frost, who are said to have served in this period. The former, not improbably, was the Thomas Mills who published a Latin Grammar in 1794 while he was rector of St. Andrew's (Episcopal) Church. The latter appears to have been Doctor Smith's assistant at St. Philip's Church.²⁹ The other members of the faculty, who served at one time or another under Doctor Smith, were of the laity, but such was the diversity of their names and nationalities that it may be assumed that they represented many creeds. William Mason, professor of the English Language and Belles Lettres, was a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Harvard. After five years' service in the Parsonage Acad-

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emy and the College he resigned (1793) to become one of the proprietors of the *State Gazette of South Carolina*, which thereupon changed its title to the *South Carolina Gazette and Timothy and Mason's Daily Advertiser*.³⁰ An Englishman, Thomas Wigglesworth, was professor of "humanity" and headmaster of the classical school. Mr. Duff, a Scotchman, taught Greek; and Mr. Hickey, an Irishman, taught mathematics. Doctor John Chichester for a time gave lectures in chemistry. Patrick Coffee was remembered by his students chiefly for the model which he had constructed of Cæsar's bridge across the Rhine.³¹

The destruction of faculty records of these early years deprives us of the names of practically all students but the graduates of 1794 and those whose records were sufficiently outstanding to gain mention in the trustees' journals or newspaper articles. Of the graduates some account has been given. Among the others were several who were to have distinguished careers. Daniel Elliot Huger, William Johnson, and John S. Richardson are important names in the history of the South Carolina judiciary. The first was to serve in the United States Senate in the 1840's, and the second as a justice of the United States Supreme Court. Joseph Alston and Thomas Bennett became Governors. William Lowndes was to be for a time the state's chief spokesman in federal affairs. To the ministry the College contributed Doctor Benjamin Palmer, pastor of the Circular (Congregational) Church; and to medicine, Doctor Joseph Johnson, who with his brother William, are best remembered as the authors of historical accounts of the Revolution. Only Charles

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Fraser, the future miniaturist, has left us an intimate account of student life, and this is all too meagre.³²

The College day was begun and closed with prayer. That in the morning was read in Latin; that in the evening in English, the service being performed in rotation by the members of the highest class. Heavy tasks were assigned. But gay hours relieved the routine of the classroom. The broad "College Green" and the adjacent lands, still largely open fields penetrated here and there by creeks and marshes, afforded ample opportunities for play. A game of ball or shinny, a swim at Cannon's Bridge, or an afternoon of digging musket balls out of the old ramparts were never disturbed by the demands of organized sport. Great must have been the excitement on the day in 1794 when Mr. Blanchard, a member of many academies in Europe and a citizen of the French Republic, performed his aerostatical and mechanical experiments in the "College Yard." The principal feature was the ascent of a taffeta balloon with a parachute which sprang out of a cap of liberty and produced a surprising effect. "Having fulfilled its object," the balloon then descended of itself. Doubtless the College boys witnessed and possibly entered into the many demonstrations of approval of the great revolution which was then in progress in Mr. Blanchard's country. Only one account, however, of student participation in a public function during this period has been preserved. When the corner-stone of the Orphan House, the first large building to be erected near the campus, was laid in 1792, the boys marched to the place and listened to addresses of dedication by their principal

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and by the Intendant, Mr. John Huger. One practice of the College neighborhood the faculty must have found highly objectionable. The section, Charles Fraser tells us, was the Tyburn of Charleston. "I remember," he goes on, "once seeing one of the gentler sex step gracefully from the scaffold into the air."³³

There can be little doubt that the College thus far had been sustained largely through the efforts of Doctor Smith. But the church occupied the larger place in his thoughts. Not only had he continued as rector of St. Philip's, but, since the establishment of the Parsonage Academy, his work in the church at large had considerably increased. In 1795 came his election to the chief office of the diocese of South Carolina. Such were the demands of this position that it was impossible for him to give the affairs of the College the attention which they required. The year following the first commencement was permitted to pass without the usual exhibition. In 1796 the exercises were held with some show of enthusiasm but in the next session were again omitted. In the meantime the Principal's resignation had been tendered to the trustees, and accepted, to take effect on the first of January, 1798.³⁴

In the thirteen years since the charter of 1785 the corporation had provided an adequate building, taken under its patronage and supported for eight years an academy which served a highly useful purpose in a community for the time being largely deprived of schools, and made an earnest but unsuccessful attempt to advance its work to collegiate grade. Had the financial results not been what

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they were, there would have been no great cause for discouragement. But on this score a grave problem had arisen. Except for a small private library given in 1793 by Mr. Belcher Noyes no further donations had been made, and a large part of the original endowment was still uncollected. In an effort to raise funds the trustees had twice endeavored to use the lottery rights granted in the second charter but had failed in both cases. Income from student fees had been insufficient to meet expenses. The result was that on casting up their accounts the trustees found themselves in debt to the extent of \$14,000, all of which was owed to Doctor Smith. The greater part of this was undoubtedly the sum (and accrued interest) loaned in 1789 for the renovation of the building. The balance seems to have been additional advances made by the generous Principal, who in his anxiety to have the institution serve its educational purposes had not kept sufficiently in mind its limited resources. To remove their obligation the trustees prepared to sell a part of the land on building leases. Doctor Smith, however, did not press for a settlement; so the matter was postponed, not to be cleared away until twenty years later long after the Bishop's death.⁸⁵



III

The Struggle for Existence

WELL in advance of the expiration of Doctor Smith's administration Thomas Bee, Jr., was chosen the second principal of the College. A son of Judge Thomas Bee, one of the original members and the second president (1789-1809) of the board of trustees, he had been a student in England when the College received its first charter. He was elected a trustee in 1792, and from that time, with the exception of a brief interval, he continued to serve the College in one capacity or another for more than thirty-five years. He accepted the principalship only on the condition that he would be permitted to retire whenever he found himself in a position to recommend a capable successor. So great, however, were the difficulties of effecting this purpose that in the end he remained in office for a period only one year short of that of his predecessor.

A full understanding of the character and attainments of Thomas Bee must await the patient efforts of the literary antiquarian. There can be no doubt that he is the "Mr. Drone" who in the fall of 1798 engaged John Davis to teach in the College and who was made for his pains the subject of a caustic passage in the latter's *Travels in the United States of America*. "I found Mr.

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Drone in his study," writes Davis, "consulting with great solemnity the ponderous lexicon of Schrevelius. I could not but feel a secret veneration from the scene before me. I was admitted to the presence of a man who was not less voluminous than learned; for no book under a folio ever stood on his shelf." Such a characterization of Mr. Bee might be dismissed as the prejudiced opinion of a disgruntled subordinate if it were not supported by other evidence. In 1821, many years after he had ceased to be principal of the College, Mr. Bee established the *Omnium Gatherum*. This was soon the target of the merry jests of the literary wags of Charleston, and they proceeded to set up an opposing journal under the name of the *Omnium Botherum*. The pages of these curious little magazines amply reveal Mr. Bee as an eccentric, if not a pedantic, scholar. Moreover, in commenting on the episode in after years, William Gilmore Simms says in effect that the editor of the *Omnium Gatherum*, with whom he seems to have been acquainted, was better known for his memory and his fund of anecdotes than for his wisdom. There is nothing in the record of his administration of the affairs of the College that would contradict this view.¹

With apparently little thought of renewing the effort to maintain college classes, Mr. Bee set his heart on providing the grammar school with an experienced master from Eton. Negotiations toward this end were probably begun at once, but many months elapsed before their object was attained. Of the arrangements for instruction in the meantime the records give only an occasional hint. The Principal occupied the quarters in the College build-

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ing set apart for his use, and he attended personally to matters of administration; it seems, however, that, like Doctor Smith, he conducted no classes. Several of the former teachers were now employed elsewhere. Doctor Gallagher had established the Athenian Academy,² and John Tarver on March 27, 1798, announced that he had retired from the College "in consequence of the new arrangements" and would the next month open his own school.³ Nathaniel Bowen had probably resigned at the close of Doctor Smith's term.⁴ William Mason, who had left in 1793 to become one of the proprietors of the *South Carolina State Gazette*, does not appear to have returned in 1798 when he severed his relations with the paper. In the following year he founded an English School, which seems to have claimed his attention until his death in 1805.⁵ The names of only three of their immediate successors are known. One of these was John Davis, the author of the characterization of Mr. Bee. He informs us in his *Travels* that he was appointed an assistant in Latin and Greek. After six tedious weeks in the classroom, however, he addressed to his Muse the following solemn petition:

"Avert this lot! great God! I crave!
Redeem me from the toil of schools!
I was not born to be a slave,
Or dully wise to suckle fools!"

and then tendered his resignation, which the Principal probably accepted without regrets. But his sojourn in the

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College could not have been altogether unpleasant for he was also able to write:

Encompassed by a verdant green,
Which oft my feet at dawn have prest,
Behold the walls, remotely seen,
Of Belleville College stand confest!

Hail! reverend pile of classic bricks!
With not a bell to call the croud;
Oft hast thou witness'd boyish tricks,
And heard the truant laugh aloud.

My busy memory loves to dwell
Upon the gaily circling hours,
I six weeks passed within thy cell,
Or rather academic bowers.

From the same authority it is learned that Davis's immediate superior was Lucas George, an Irishman from County Roscommon. So unexceptionable were his attainments in the classics and his ability to match rhymes with Davis that he quickly won the complete admiration and friendship of the latter. His connection with the College seems to have terminated with the close of the year, for during the following summer he was teaching in Georgetown at the school of the Winyah Indigo Society.⁶ From an announcement in the *City Gazette* of December 24, 1798, it may be inferred that William Johnstone was the third teacher, but of him no further record has survived.⁷

The opening of the next session found Mr. Johnstone in charge of "his usual departments" and John Vandeuve as teacher of the French language. At the close of the

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spring recess they were joined by the Reverend Charles Cotton, who is described as "formerly of Eton College and since of Oriel College in the University of Oxford."⁸ In July it was announced with obvious satisfaction that Doctor Gallagher, who had given up his academy, would lecture at the College each day from half past twelve o'clock till two on mathematics, astronomy, natural philosophy, and logic to students of advanced age and "other persons desirous of taking this occasion to advance themselves in science."⁹ These appointments probably continued unchanged throughout the remainder of the year.

It is a temptation to believe that the appearance of Mr. Cotton was the result of the efforts to import a teacher from England, but this does not seem to have been the case. In reviewing his negotiations at a later time the Principal makes no reference to Mr. Cotton, leaving us to conclude that he was one of the many wandering teachers who found employment in Charleston for a short time and then passed on unnoticed to some other place. It is certain, however, that Mr. Bee's offers were responsible for the coming of the Reverend Robert Woodbridge.

Mr. Woodbridge entered upon his duties as headmaster on January 8, 1800.¹⁰ He promised to fulfill the highest expectations and accordingly was entrusted with the entire supervision of the school. Having engaged a house-keeper, he had soon made arrangements for a certain number of students to be lodged in the College building and for those "day-boys" who lived at a distance to be accommodated with breakfast and dinner.¹¹ When the long summer session, which in that day was not relieved by a

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vacation period, was about to begin, he sought the advice of friends and physicians and was assured that "the air of the College was sufficiently pure to protect him from the ravages" of yellow fever. He announced, therefore, that he would not abandon his classes and retire to Sullivan's Island as was the custom of newcomers. But his enthusiasm had carried him too far; on September 21 he died of the "prevailing disorder." Warned by this tragedy, a brother-in-law of Mr. Woodbridge, who was to come to the College as an assistant master, declined his appointment.¹²

Mr. Bee turned next to the faithful Doctor Gallagher, who was now made headmaster. Parents, who had been led to expect great improvement in the management of the school by the vigorous measures of Mr. Woodbridge, were earnestly assured that the work would be carried forward on an enlightened and extensive plan, that able and assiduous teachers would be employed, and that a careful and respectable person would superintend the domestic concerns of the boarders.¹³ This arrangement was satisfactorily continued for some fifteen months; then, at the opening of the session of 1802, Doctor Gallagher found it necessary to resign. To the public he humbly explained that a severe cold, "which seemed to become permanent," had prevented him for some time from properly discharging his duties and that he was now forced to retire by the "imperious law of self-preservation."¹⁴ As it turned out his health had not been seriously impaired, and he was to live to come to the assistance of the College in another crisis in its affairs eight years later.

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During the next four years the efforts to procure and retain the services of a competent headmaster met with no better success. On February 15 (1802), after having been suspended for six weeks, the schools were opened under the direction of a Mr. Hicks, an experienced teacher from New Bedford, Massachusetts, who promised his patrons, if sufficient encouragement was given, to bring to the College "assistant masters of respectability from the northward."¹⁵ Mr. Hicks remained until the summer of 1803 when, after obtaining a leave of absence, doubtless to escape the peril of yellow fever, he seems to have decided not to return.¹⁶ Messrs. Gilbert and Beaver, who had assumed charge temporarily, were replaced in November by the Reverend John Hedley, a former master of the Charleston Associated Academy. He had recently returned from a visit to the European countries and was about to open his own school when offered the position in the College.¹⁷ There was much cause for satisfaction in the appointment, but Mr. Hedley was soon tempted away. In January, 1804, he accepted the professorship of languages in Beaufort College.¹⁸

What provisions for teachers were made during the two following years the records fail to reveal. At the anniversary meeting of trustees in October, 1805, Mr. Bee indicated his desire to resign. The death of Mr. Woodbridge, and other circumstances, he said, made it improbable that any gentleman from abroad of adequate talents could be induced to come to the College. As his successor he recommended the Reverend George Buist, minister of the First [Scots'] Presbyterian Church of

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Charleston, and on October 28, 1805, Doctor Buist was unanimously elected.¹⁹

A less courageous man would have declined the office which the new principal assumed with every mark of enthusiasm on the first of January, 1806. Since the College had no connection of any kind with church, or state, or private secular organization—those agencies upon which the greater number of educational institutions have depended, in their early years at least—there was no source of strength except the record of achievement which it might make for itself. No additions had been made to the original endowment. The trustees had been able to pay off little more than the interest on the debt to the estate of Bishop Smith; something over \$13,000 was still due. The failure to maintain college classes was convincing proof to those who were inclined to take the view that a home college could not succeed in Charleston. Even the grammar school, though it seems to have been largely self-sustaining during Mr. Bee's administration, had not won that general patronage which would have made it the main reliance of the city and the neighboring country for secondary instruction.

The twenty years since the founding of the Parsonage Academy had seen a remarkable increase of schools in South Carolina. It is true that little was done during this time toward the revival of the free schools which had been established in several parishes of the low country during the colonial period. It was not, in fact, until 1811 that the General Assembly took the first definite step toward providing a public school system. But the neglect of edu-

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cation by the state was the opportunity of private teachers and philanthropic organizations. During the first year of Mr. Bee's administration the *City Gazette* printed the advertisements of no less than twenty schools located in Charleston. Many, it must be admitted, were short-lived. Several, however, were still in operation in 1806 when Doctor Buist went into office, and the number in this year had increased to thirty. The South Carolina, the Fellowship, the German Friendly, and the St. Andrew's Society each had liberally endowed one of these institutions. Schoolmasters such as Doctor Buist, who conducted an academy before he came to the College, Doctor Gallagher, William Best, and Wood Furman were much more than ordinary pedagogues.²⁰

Other districts of the State did not remain long after the Revolution without educational institutions of one kind or another; in some instances they gave the initial encouragement to academies which ultimately attracted pupils from regions far beyond their immediate vicinities. By 1806 such schools as those of the St. David's Society of Cheraw, the Winyah Indigo Society of Georgetown, the Pineville Academy of St. Stephen's, the Williamsburgh Academy, and the Scientific Academy of Beaufort had been opened for the youth of the coastal section. In the interior the Mt. Zion, the Minerva, the Monticello, the Mt. Bethel, and the Willington Academies were performing a similar service. Such were the reputation of the last and the respect for its competent founder, Doctor Moses Waddell, that it was extensively patronized by the people of Charleston and the low country as well as by

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those of the upper part of the State.²¹ Several of these schools were in a position to compete on equal terms with the grammar school of the College, but none had endeavored to offer instruction of a collegiate character.

Less success attended the efforts to establish colleges, but the period saw one institution enter upon its useful career. Of the two corporations which had been chartered along with the College in 1785, one, it will be remembered, had never been put into operation; the other (Mt. Zion College) was now maintaining an academy. Beaufort College, to which Mr. Hedley had gone as professor of languages in 1804, had received a charter nine years before; but contrary to the earnest hopes of its founders it was unable to do more than support a grammar school.²² The College of Alexandria, chartered in 1797, was merely a name.²³ These failures unquestionably gave impetus to the revival of the movement for a state college. In 1801 the General Assembly made provision for the South Carolina College, and on January 10, 1805, it was opened to students. In view of the increasing importance of the up country there had been no thought of locating it in Charleston; naturally enough, Columbia was selected. Many were to argue in the future that a college in Charleston would only serve to injure the state institution.²⁴

With all these facts Doctor Buist must have been well acquainted. There is no reason to believe that they diminished his hopes. This capable Scotsman was a native of Fifeshire. Graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1788, he was elected four years later an honorary member of the Philological Society and soon afterwards pub-

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lished his abridgment of Hume's *History of England*. On the recommendation of Hugh Blair and William Robertson he was elected in 1793 minister of the Scots' Church. The next year he was made Doctor of Divinity, being the youngest man who had been so honored up to that time by his university. Although he was not yet thirty-six years old when he was elected to the principalship, he was already much admired as an orator and respected as a scholar and teacher. During his brief administration the College was brought closer to the fulfillment of its original purpose than at any other time in its first forty years.²⁵

Well guided by his Scottish instincts, Doctor Buist insisted upon a full understanding of his arrangement with the trustees, and to this precaution we are indebted for the first description of the work of the College. Because he was unwilling merely to continue the English and grammar schools, he urged that college classes be introduced at once, and to this the trustees consented. The "fees of tuition" were fixed for the English school at \$12 per quarter in the lower class, \$15 in the upper; for the grammar school at \$20 per quarter; and for the college at \$40 for the session of six months. An additional, but unnamed, sum was to be charged for instruction in French and other modern languages. All revenue from this source, it was agreed, should go to the Principal for his services and those of the teachers who, in accordance with the custom of previous years, were to be appointed by him. For the purpose of forming a fund to keep and repair the public rooms and to procure "an apparatus," each student was to be assessed what seems to be the entirely inadequate fee



GEORGE BUIST

PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY, 1806-1808

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of \$1.00 per quarter. The new principal had no intention of occupying the apartment in the College building, but he did contemplate establishing his residence on the campus, for the articles of agreement contain a stipulation that he was to have the lease of a portion of the land.²⁶

The plan of education provided for instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic in the lower English school; English grammar, geography, and the higher branches of arithmetic in the upper school. Unfortunately the plan contains no description of the courses in the grammar school, stating only that the "usual branches" would be taught, but both the entrance requirements and the curriculum of the College are given in detail:

"The studies of the College will in some measure be regulated by the number and description of students. Such as propose to enter the Freshman Class, will be examined in Virgil and Sallust, Mair's Introduction, Greek Grammar, and Greek Testament, and the whole of Common Arithmetic. But to accommodate such as are unacquainted with the learned languages, and those whose avocations will not permit them to devote their whole time to the studies of the Class, the Classical, and Mathematical branches of instruction will be taught separately and at different hours.

"The studies of the Freshman Class will be Horace and Cicero, a continuation of Prosody and Greek Grammar, *Exempla Majora*, Professor Dalzell's *Collectanea Minora*, recitation of passages from Greek and Latin authors, Roman Antiquities; Euclid's Elements (the first six books); Algebra, English Grammar, and Exercises in

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Public Speaking. A Teacher of the French language will be provided for those who may choose to study that language.

"The studies of the Sophomore Class will be Horace continued and Livy; Juvenal and Tacitus, Dalzell's *Collectanea Majora*, Greek Antiquities, recitation of passages from Greek and Latin authors, translations in prose and verse from Greek and Latin authors; translations into Latin of passages from English authors; Latin themes; Euclid's Elements, 11th and 12th books; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Conic Sections; Practical Mathematics, including Logarithms; Mensuration of heights, distances, surfaces and solids; Navigation, Gunnery, Dialling, etc.; Ancient and Modern Geography; Exercises in Composition; and Public Speaking.

"The studies of the Junior Class, will be Rhetorick and Belles Lettres; Natural Philosophy; and Natural History.

"The studies of the Senior Class will be Moral Philosophy, comprehending Pneumatology (in which may be included Logic); Metaphysics, Ethics, Natural Religion, Jurisprudence, Politics, Political economy." ²⁷

On January 6 (1806), the English and grammar schools were opened; a week later a freshman and a sophomore class were organized under the immediate supervision of the Principal. A headmaster and four other teachers had been engaged. To the trustees Doctor Buist had imparted something of his own earnestness. They were soon attending the examinations, a practice which had been abandoned in late years, and providing premiums "to animate the youth to honourable emulation."

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In October what appears to have been the first exhibition since Doctor Smith's time was offered to the public. A Latin salutatory and several other orations in Latin, Greek, and English were delivered with a correctness of pronunciation and propriety of manner that were more than gratifying. In expressing their appreciation of the efforts of the faculty, the trustees declared their belief that the institution would soon attain "an elevated rank amongst the Temples of Science and Literature on this Continent." ²⁸

For two and a half years Doctor Buist went on making preparations for the bright future which seemed at last to be unfolding for the College of Charleston. The number of students rose to more than a hundred. No degrees were conferred in this time, but college classes were regularly conducted. A tradition of thorough and inspiring teaching was given to boys who would in later life look back to this period as the good days of Doctor Buist. But once again fate interposed; on August 31, 1808, Doctor Buist died after an illness of only three days duration. "When a man like the deceased, bids a long, a last farewell in death," wrote the author of his obituary, "a man, who was recommended by so many virtues and such excellent abilities, blessed with genius, adorned by learning, respected by the great, beloved by the poor, admired by all; who shall conceive, and how shall be expressed" our grief? The whole city mourned his death and long cherished his memory. ²⁹

Anxious to avoid an interruption of classes, the trustees assembled on September 3. Having no one in view for

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the principalship, they secured an agreement from the members of the faculty to carry on the work until the end of the year, the profits to be distributed among them and the family of the late principal. On October 20, the usual public exercises were held without any noticeable decline of interest. The board, pleased with the results and still unable to decide on Doctor Buist's successor, proposed to renew the faculty appointments for a period to expire three months after the election of a principal. When the faculty declined this plan on the ground that the tenure was too uncertain, the board promptly gave assurances that the arrangement would be continued throughout the ensuing year.³⁰

The teachers whom Doctor Buist had gathered about him, evidently after the exercise of much care, seem to have been men of ability. In May, 1806, the faculty consisted of the Reverend John Hedley, who had remained at Beaufort only a short time, headmaster of the grammar school; Raphael Bell and Mitchell King, assistant masters; Mr. Kelly, assistant writing master; and Joseph Assalit, part-time instructor in French and Spanish. By the beginning of the next year Mr. Hedley had given way to Mr. Adams, a Scottish clergyman; a Mr. Martin had replaced Mr. Kelly; and John Canter had been engaged for those students who desired drawing lessons. Other changes occurred before the Principal's death, for the contract of September 3 bears the signature of Henry H. Moore, headmaster, Raphael Bell, Mitchell King, William H. Leaverett, and John A. Malitz. Mr. Assalit was still at his post but, not being a regular member of the

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faculty, was not required to sign the agreement. All of these, save Mr. Malitz, were included in the appointments for 1809, and on February 23, John Cruickshanks was appointed an usher to assist the headmaster.³¹

From causes which will presently appear the College was to go without a principal, excepting a period of two months in 1810, for more than fifteen years. One result of this long interregnum and one which was to remain permanent was to bring the trustees into closer touch with the internal affairs of the College. The committee for attending the examinations was quickly converted into a standing committee with large powers of supervision. It can hardly be said that in Hugh Rutledge (1809-1811), John Julius Pringle (1811-1815), and Thomas Lowndes (1815-1827) the board had more active presidents than in Robert Smith (1786-1789) and Thomas Bee (1789-1809); but to the office of secretary and treasurer such men as Timothy Ford (1802-1813), Elias Horry (1813-1817), and Charles Fraser (1817-1855) imparted greater vigor and an increasing sense of responsibility. The passing of the generation of the original trustees was steadily introducing new members, who in several instances (*e.g.*, Nathaniel Bowen, Daniel Elliott Huger, and Charles Fraser) were former students. When at length the College was placed on a solid foundation, the board had noticeably extended its system of regulation.

The changing attitude of the trustees is manifest in the investigations which were made preparatory to the opening of the session in 1809 and the rules that were then formulated. In the report which was made at this time

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we have our first clear insight into the administration of the College on its financial side. There were enrolled ninety students: twenty-two in the English school and sixty-eight in the grammar school and college. These were paying tuition fees amounting to \$6952. But, owing to bad collections and the habit of parents of withdrawing their sons during the summer months, it was felt that not more than \$6000 could be counted on. For the future the trustees proposed to set apart one-third of the net revenue for the salary of the principal provided that the sum did not exceed \$3000, one-third of the balance for that of the headmaster provided it did not exceed \$1500, two-thirds of what still remained to be equally divided between two assistant masters, and \$700 for an English master. This would leave, it was calculated, a small amount for contingencies. Until a principal had been appointed, it was agreed in substance that the headmaster should be paid \$1200, the two assistant masters \$1000 each, and the English master \$800. In the payment of salaries, however, the board assumed no responsibility. Each month the funds which had accumulated in the treasury (under the stimulus of an official collector) were distributed "rateably and proportionably" among the teachers. To insure better returns the trustees stipulated that in the future all fees should be paid in advance, but to this rule they were never able to adhere.

The principal, it was further provided, should always be considered, as in the past, the chief executive officer, but the board proposed henceforth to exercise a controlling power. The appointment and dismissal of masters should

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be done only with the consent of the standing committee "in order the better to guard against sudden embarrassments to the Institution from the Effects of intestine discord, should such unhappily arise." The trustees reserved the right to remove any officer of the College for just cause without consultation with the principal. The masters were under no circumstances to absent themselves from their respective departments except in cases of illness, and on such occasions "the other Masters must by common exertion supply the duties of the one necessarily absent." One teacher was to be provided for every thirty students.³²

Under these regulations, in so far as they applied to the immediate situation, the College work was carried forward with marked success during the year 1809. In February the freshman class numbered twenty-two; by July the student body had increased to one hundred and ten. But at the close of the session the persistent difficulty of retaining a faculty was seriously threatening a dissolution. Mr. Bell seems to have retired early in the year to enter the Presbyterian ministry. His successor left the College without warning. In October Mr. Moore and Mr. King gave notice that they would resign on the first of January, the former to teach elsewhere and the latter to enter upon the period of study required for admission to the bar. Both declined to remain at increased salaries.³³

The situation was one that warranted extraordinary measures, and the trustees ordered a suspension of the rules limiting the salaries of the faculty. After advertising extensively, they were able to announce the appointment of three new masters, one of whom would be at his post at

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the opening of the schools on January 15. The other two, who were said to be gentlemen "of very respectable standing in established seminaries in the Northern States," would be on hand in the near future. Until the arrival of the new headmaster, the veteran Doctor Gallagher was again pressed into service. But the problem had not been solved. The Northern appointees altered their decisions and did not come to Charleston. Doctor Gallagher having consented to teach for only a short time, the trustees hastily tendered the headmastership to the Reverend Doctor Elijah Dunham Rattoone. He declined this appointment but indicated his willingness to accept the office of principal. To this proposal the board reluctantly agreed on March 12 (1810), making it clear, however, that the appointment was of a temporary nature and might be terminated at the end of one year.

Doctor Rattoone was a man of broad experience. A graduate of Princeton (1787), he was elected in 1790 rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn. From 1792 to 1797 he had been professor of Latin, Greek, and Roman Antiquities in Columbia University. Returning to the ministry in the latter year, he had held charges in New York and Maryland. But he had little opportunity to convince the trustees that they had acted wisely in elevating him to the chief office of the College, for he died of the fatal yellow fever on May 10, less than two months after his election. Thus for a third time within the space of ten years the College was deprived by death of a man who might have found a solution of its many problems.³⁴

In this now thoroughly desperate situation the trustees

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appealed to Mitchell King. He had made a favorable impression upon the patrons of the College. Born in Scotland in 1783, he had received an excellent education. Finding, however, little opportunity for advancement in his native country, he determined to seek his fortune elsewhere. After many adventures, including a voyage to Malta, capture by a Spanish privateer, and a period of enforced residence in Malaga, he arrived in Charleston in 1805. He was appointed a short time afterwards, as we have seen, to a position in the College by Doctor Buist, his fellow-countryman, but had resigned on January 1, 1810, in order to study law. He consented to take charge of the College schools for the remainder of the year. His success exceeded the expectations of the trustees, and at the close of the session he was urged to accept the principalship. But, while he was willing to labor for the College, as the future was to show, he was not ready to abandon his plans to enter the legal profession. In appreciation of his services the board conferred upon him their first honorary degree.³⁵

The futility of endeavoring to maintain the College schools without the services of an able administrator was further illustrated in the years immediately following Mr. King's resignation. Unwilling to venture another choice of a principal, the trustees attempted without success to find a permanent headmaster. The refusal of the Reverend W. Charles Taber to accept an appointment appears to have left the grammar school without an executive officer during the early months of 1811.³⁶ In April, however, J. R. McCay was appointed, and at the close of

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the May vacation he took up his duties, having transferred to the College an academy which he had been successfully conducting during the past several years.³⁷ Mr. McCay seems to have continued in charge until August 18, 1812, when Michael O'Donovan became headmaster. The latter, together with Thomas Lamb, had fallen heir some three years before to the last of the several academies conducted by Doctor Gallagher. The trustees were confident of his abilities, but Mr. O'Donovan was soon dissatisfied with his financial arrangements. In May, 1813, he left the College to reopen his private school.³⁸

For the next ten years the College schools were virtually inactive. From 1813 to 1817 various teachers conducted classes in the College building but over these the trustees exercised no jurisdiction.³⁹ In the latter year Mr. Bee, the former principal, who was now vice-president of the board, offered to reorganize the grammar school but later withdrew his proposal.⁴⁰ A committee originally appointed to consider Mr. Bee's proposition carefully examined the prospects of the College and formulated a policy which was to be followed until the revival of 1824.⁴¹

"In reflecting maturely on the subject [the reorganization of the College] we have formed the opinion that in the present low state of our funds and in the ruinous situation of the College buildings little or nothing could be done to promote its prosperity, as a seminary of Education, unless some Gentleman who has already a school or possesses the power of collecting one could be induced to rent the buildings for a given time upon the condition

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of applying the rent in their repair. It is scarcely to be expected that any gentleman who has ability enough to collect and retain a large school will be satisfied with only a part of the income which he finds he can make and we must therefore be satisfied to allow teachers in the College to receive the whole of the income. Colleges and professorships have never yet flourished unless permanent revenues were attached to them. Your committee therefore have little prospect, with our present means, of seeing our institution, placed upon the footing of a college; but by economizing our resources, procuring the buildings to pay for their own repairs, which may surely be done, by collecting the debts due to us and vesting them in some productive and safe stock, by allowing this to accumulate and obtaining perhaps a grant from the Legislature, probably the aid of the City, and of public spirited individuals, something might at least be done to establish a permanent fund and to enable us hereafter to place the College in a flourishing condition with the means and the prospects of extending and continuing its usefulness.

“Experience has shewn that Charleston does not yet supply a sufficient number of youths who receive all the advantages of a collegiate education to enable this city to support a college and properly compensate men of adequate talents, who might be procured to conduct it. We can expect little addition to our native youth from the neighbouring districts, and it does appear that the most we can at present hope to do will be to promote the Establishment of a respectable Academy in which, with the usual studies of arithmetic, grammar, and English com-

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position, youth might be taught the Greek and Latin classics and mathematics so far as to prepare them either for the business of active life, or to enter with ease into any college in the Union."

Accepting these recommendations, the board in November, 1817, entered into an agreement with Mr. M. L. Hurlburt. On January 1, 1818, he transferred his academy to the College building. The trustees expressed their desire to co-operate in promoting the success of the school, but they did not reserve any rights of supervision. This arrangement was continued for the next six years.⁴²

For one serious problem this period of many discouragements furnished a final solution: it saw the debt to Doctor Smith finally discharged. This, it will be remembered, amounted in 1797 to something over \$14,000 and had been contracted in large measure for the renovation of the building. Without other means of raising so large a sum, the trustees prepared to draw upon the College land, their one valuable asset. Being anxious to retain the ultimate ownership of this property and even entertaining some doubts of their right to sell it in *fee simple*, they proposed to lease it for a term of years. Accordingly, it was divided into lots. By running Green Street through the center of the tract at right angles to College Street, which had previously been laid out, they formed four approximately equal squares. The southeastern square, on which the building stood, was reserved for the College. Each of the other three was divided into ten lots. For some unexplained reason, probably because no lessees could be found, the plan was carried no further until four years later.⁴³

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In 1801, the trustees renewed their efforts, offering on this occasion more definite terms. A lease was to run for twenty-five years. At the end of this period the lessee would have the privilege of selling to the College such buildings as he had erected on his lot or of renewing the lease for a term of fifteen years. At the expiration of the second lease the buildings would automatically become the property of the College. In addition to the initial payment, a ground rent of \$5.00 per month was to be paid. Hardly more success attended this second attempt. The committee found it necessary to bid in the leases to prevent them from being sold at low figures. The lease of only one lot was purchased, and this seems to have reverted subsequently to the College.⁴⁴ Two later efforts, however, produced better results. In 1803, thirteen leases were sold⁴⁵ and six in 1806.⁴⁶ These yielded approximately \$12,500. No further attempt to sell the remaining eleven leases appears to have been made.

The greater portion of this revenue was applied to the debt, but so greatly had it increased through interest accumulation that these payments fell far short of extinguishing it. In 1806, more than \$10,000 was still due. To raise this sum the trustees endeavored to sell their lottery rights, to collect two of the legacies which had not yet been paid, and to obtain from the General Assembly a share in the escheated property of the city of Charleston, but in each instance they failed. In 1814, a judgment against the College was obtained by the heirs of Doctor Smith. The debt had then increased to \$15,623. Finally in 1817 the court ordered the sale of a sufficient part of

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the College land to satisfy the judgment. It was then necessary to sell the eleven lots which had never been leased and the reversionary rights of the College in all but two of those which had been leased. They brought something over \$17,500, and virtually all of this was required to pay capital and interest. To discharge a debt of \$14,000 the trustees had expended \$29,000. Severe as this solution was, it had its beneficial results. It removed a terrible incubus which had rested on the College for more than a quarter of a century and left its sponsors greater freedom for further efforts in the future.⁴⁷



I V

The College and the Nullification Controversy

THE first indications of the trustees' intention to resume direct control of the College Schools are found in the minutes of their meeting on October 25, 1821. Brief as the entries of the secretary are, they show, nevertheless, that there was an extended discussion of the ways and means of effecting a revival. The result was the adoption of a series of resolutions: one ordering a renewal of the appeal to the General Assembly for a share of the future escheats in the city of Charleston; another providing for a committee to collect unpaid legacies and certain tuition debts; a third instructing the secretary to give Mr. Hurlburt ample notice that he would be expected to vacate the College building at the expiration of his lease on January 1, 1823.¹

But the hopes which these measures imply were not to be quickly realized. When the board convened a year later, none of the desired objects had been attained. Moreover, the disquieting news was received that the building had been seriously injured "in the late tempest." To proceed under these circumstances with plans for the immediate reopening of the schools was obviously out of the question. It was agreed, therefore, to await the results

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of another year of efforts. Meanwhile, Mr. Hurlburt was allowed to continue his occupancy of the building on the condition that he would repair the damages caused by the storm.² An opinion rendered a few weeks later by the Attorney General to the effect that the College was still entitled to draw the lottery granted by the charter of 1791, was not considered of sufficient importance to cause this action to be regretted.³

One may well believe that these discouragements did not make it easier for the trustees to come to a decision on a proposition which was now presented to them. The state having failed to establish a medical school, the South Carolina Medical Society had undertaken to accomplish the same object through other means. In March of 1823, they asked to be permitted to occupy the College building free of rent and to avail themselves of the power of the College to constitute a faculty and to confer degrees. Twice the board assembled to consider the matter. On the first occasion a motion to decline on the ground that the College had no authority to award professional degrees brought forth doubts as to the meaning of the charter and was defeated. The next day, however, it was decided that "existing circumstances" made necessary a refusal of the petition. This action, censured at a later time when the Medical College had been successfully established, was prompted in all probability by the trustees' fear of raising up another obstacle to the development of a college of liberal arts and sciences.⁴

The perfunctory notice of the thirty-eighth anniversary meeting of the trustees which appeared in the *Charleston*

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Mercury of October 13, 1823, would doubtless have aroused no more interest than similar announcements of the past ten years had it not been made the text of a vigorous editorial. The author was Henry Laurens Pinckney, the new proprietor of the *Mercury*, a son of Charles Pinckney, one of the original members of the board, and a grandson of Henry Laurens, who had labored for the establishment of a provincial college in 1770. In a tone of greater conviction than anyone had previously assumed, he pointed out the importance of the College to the city of Charleston. The people, he said, could be brought to recognize the advantages of having such an institution and to give, if necessary, financial assistance. Any effort to revive it would receive the "approbation and gratitude of the community in general." It is not too much to say that Mr. Pinckney had revealed a source of strength, neglected for some unexplained reason thus far, which was to be the main reliance of the College in the years to come.⁵

When the board met at noon on the day of the appearance of this article, there was found to be further reason for encouragement. A member had received assurances that, at last, after having gone unpaid for more than fifty years, the balance of the legacy of John Mackenzie would soon be available. This now amounted, with interest, to something over \$4000.⁶ It was also stated that the petition for the property of intestates had come nearer to success than on several earlier occasions and was certain of passage at the approaching session of the General Assembly. According to the terms of the bill, which had al-

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ready been drawn, the College might expect to receive in the course of time escheated property to the extent of \$30,000.⁷ On the strength of these prospects the trustees appointed a committee to "take into consideration the present state and circumstances of the College and what measures may be most calculated & eligible for the augmentation of its funds and the speedy and operative establishment of an academy or grammar school on an enlarged and liberal plan or scheme."⁸

No keener spur to prompt action was needed than the frequent editorials of Mr. Pinckney, but to his arguments were soon added those of Joseph Nathan Cardozo of *The Southern Patriot*, the latter in his enthusiasm coining for the occasion the term, "College of the Metropolis."⁹ The result was that the committee was ready to report on October 31, ten days before the appointed time. To insure an adequate financial support, two plans were recommended. The first proposed that private citizens be asked to assist in one or more of three different ways: by making gratuitous contributions, by engaging to pay the tuition fees of a certain number of boys, or by agreeing to stand security for the payment of teachers' salaries. The second, which was offered largely as an alternative to the first, suggested that the city council be requested to come to the aid of the trustees either by making an appropriation for a considerable number of scholarships, or by purchasing the claim of the College to escheatable property, or, in the event of the failure of all other means of support, by taking over the charter and assuming full responsibility for maintenance of the institution. After careful deliber-

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ation, the board adopted the first plan and ordered subscriptions to be opened at once. Little, perhaps, did they realize that their committee had pointed out in the second recommendation the course which they would ultimately follow to make their institution the first municipal college in the United States.¹⁰

The announcement of the decision to open the schools was well designed to appeal to the people of Charleston. In seeking to revive the College, it was stated, the trustees were acting primarily under a sense of duty to the community; but they also found powerful incentives in the recollection of the devoted efforts of its founders and in the knowledge that it had afforded an education to some of the most useful citizens of the state. Mindful of Lord Bacon's advice to follow "the example of time itself; which innovateth greatly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived," they had adopted a scheme of studies which differed in no essential points from that observed in former years. This plan was now presented for the information of parents, of teachers who might be disposed to apply for employment, and of those gentlemen who "may discover whether upon this occasion, they may justly and laudably exercise that munificence, which has distinguished them upon other proper occasions."¹¹

In electing Nathaniel Bowen to the principalship on December 23 the trustees must have found more to remind them of the early days of the College, for they had selected not only a member of the first class of graduates but the protégé of Doctor Smith and now his successor in the South Carolina episcopate. After resigning his tutor-

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ship, young Bowen had returned to Massachusetts, his native state, and was there admitted in 1802 to the Episcopal ministry. Twice within the next few years he occupied charges in Charleston, but he served in Northern churches during the greater part of the time until 1818, when he was chosen rector of St. Michael's and bishop of the diocese. Four years later he became a member of the board of trustees of the College and thereafter took an active, probably the leading, part in all the measures looking forward to the revival. By placing a man at the head of the College who was greatly admired and respected, the trustees were frankly endeavoring to gain the confidence of prospective patrons. It was understood that Bishop Bowen, like most of his predecessors, would do no teaching and, furthermore, that he would exercise only such superintendence as might be necessary. The fact that he retained his position on the board—a precedent that was to cause much trouble—and the fact that he was soon offering to make way for a successor may be regarded as evidence that he regarded his appointment as a temporary arrangement.¹²

The choice of three other members of the faculty was determined by the desire on the one hand to obtain experienced teachers who would make the burden of the principal as light as possible, on the other, as on former occasions, to secure the students whom they had already brought together in their private schools. The Reverend John Dickson was elected professor of languages and Greek master of the grammar school; the Reverend J. M. Gilbert professor of mathematics; and Mr. W. E. Bailey

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professor of languages and Latin master of the grammar school. Each agreed to transfer his pupils to the College. The fourth member was James C. Courtenay, a younger man who was just entering the profession. He was made teacher of writing and arithmetic and secretary of the faculty.¹³

On January 5, 1824, the College schools were opened with an enrolment of eighty-odd students; by the end of the month the number exceeded one hundred. In April the full course of studies was put into operation. Mr. Pinckney was much gratified. "All departments and offices," he wrote, "are excellently filled, and it has wonderfully prospered under the auspices of its public-spirited trustees and the influence of a liberal and extended public patronage." His words were not too optimistic. At the close of the year the College catalogue—the first known to have been published—showed a student-body of 172 and a faculty which had been increased from four to seven members.¹⁴

In the meantime the board had taken a step which was to give the revival of 1824 the significance which has naturally been most emphasized in later years. When the decision was made to reopen the English and the grammar schools, it was deemed inadvisable to do more. As early as the following June, however, the introduction of college classes was being favored by some of the members, and on October 13 a resolution was passed empowering the faculty "to extend the system of instruction into a course of studies embracing all such subjects as are ordinarily necessary to College Education." On the last

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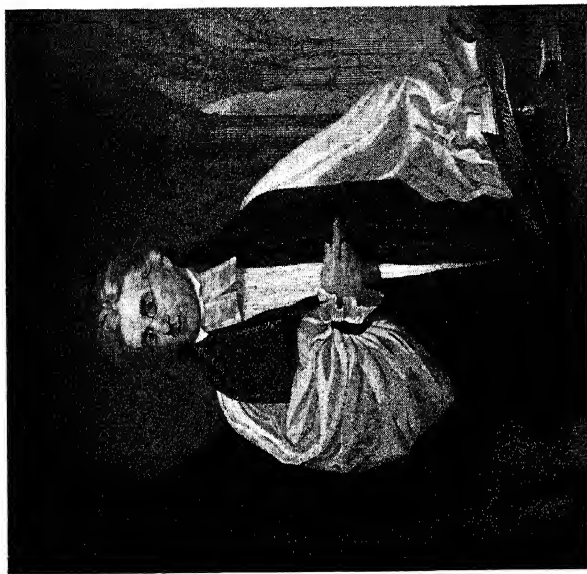
Tuesday of the month, which was designated to be henceforth the day of commencement, a sophomore and a freshman class were organized, and eleven students were admitted.¹⁵

The chief advocate of this measure was probably the Reverend Jasper Adams, who was elected, immediately after its adoption, to succeed Bishop Bowen in the office of principal. Having been approached, unofficially it appears, with an offer of the position, he came to Charleston in May and the next month was appointed professor of natural philosophy and belles lettres. *The Historical Account of the College of Charleston*, published in 1839 and written, it seems certain, by Mr. Adams himself, states that he recognized the opportunity of instituting a collegiate course and thereupon set himself "vigorously and immediately" to overcome the opposition of "nearly all of the trustees." In this he succeeded, the *Account* continues, only with the greatest effort. Did Mr. Adams in retrospect, when the sharpness of memory was dulled, magnify the opposition to enhance his own part? More evidence must be found before a definite answer can be given.¹⁶

It was soon obvious to everyone, however, that the new principal was to be a vital force in the life of the College. Mr. Adams was a graduate (1815) of Brown University and had been since 1819 professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in that institution. Though reared a Presbyterian, he had entered the Episcopal ministry. His health, which is described as "generally slender," had led him to look favorably upon residence in the South. En-



JASPER ADAMS
PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY,
1825-1826, 1828-1836



NATHANIEL BOWEN
PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY,
1823-1824, 1827-1828

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dowed with the intellectual ability and moral earnestness of the great Adams family, he was soon driving himself to the tasks of the College with much the same determination with which his cousin John Quincy was wrestling with the affairs of state in Washington. Despite the fact that he was driven to Sullivan's Island by a yellow fever epidemic soon after his arrival, he was to find the climate of Charleston congenial; but his restless spirit was never reconciled to its "quiet, unhurried way of life." There is ample evidence that trustees and students admired him in many ways, but they could not have loved him.¹⁷

There was much cause for gratification in the progress of the next two years. In October, 1825, thirty students were enrolled in the college classes and 160 in the lower schools.¹⁸ The public examination and exhibition, which closed the work of the term, were most favorably received.¹⁹ The formal commencement of the following year was made an impressive occasion. Fifteen members of the three upper classes participated in the speaking, the one senior and the juniors delivering original pieces either in English or in Latin and the sophomores reciting passages from favorite orators. The degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on Alexander Gadsden. All fears, said the *Mercury*, for the success of the College had been dissipated.²⁰

But Mr. Adams was dissatisfied. In August he had given notice of his acceptance of the presidency of Geneva (now Hobart) College in New York and at the commencement exercises he delivered his farewell address.²¹

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The principal reason for his decision seems to have been the hesitance of the trustees to support his plan for a new building. The *Historical Sketch* dwells at length on this subject. Mr. Adams, it is stated, early took the position that the College could never rise to respectable standing without a better "local habitation" than its "mass of ruinous, ill-looking, and inconvenient buildings." When the matter was suggested to one of the trustees, his reply was that in a country where no one ever thought of restoring his own house until it was ready to fall on his head there was little chance of obtaining a new college. Others opposed, but finally a subscription was reluctantly authorized and by dint of much effort, chiefly on the part of the principal and faculty, the sum of \$9000 was raised. Thoroughly discouraged by this time, Mr. Adams made up his mind to resign.²²

The official records, on the other hand, contain no evidence of opposition. On June 3, 1826, the standing committee authorized the faculty to obtain plans and estimates, appropriating \$50 for the purpose. The next month the board voted to raise \$10,000 by subscriptions for the erection of a "centre building." The design submitted by the faculty was evidently considered unsatisfactory, for it was decided to consult a "regular architect," and on August 24, 1826, Mr. William Strickland, of Philadelphia, was selected. With the exception of a resolution ordering a petition to the General Assembly for financial aid, which produced no results, there was no further action on this matter for more than a year.²³

The trustees accepted Mr. Adams's resignation with

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every mark of genuine regret.²⁴ Bishop Bowen was again requested to assume the administrative duties, but there is no record to be found of his acceptance. It seems not unlikely that the office remained vacant for the next eighteen months.²⁵ At the close of the next session it was felt that the institution was falling into "comparative decay" for want of an active principal. There were signs of growing dissatisfaction on the part of the public.²⁶

The board were obviously alarmed. It was decided that Mr. Adams must be induced to return. Realizing that he would at least require assurances that provision had been made for the new building, they carefully computed their resources. During the course of the deliberations a communication was received from Mr. Thomas S. Grimké, a member, offering to be one of a certain number to guarantee the necessary amount. When Mr. Elias Horry, another member, agreed to support this proposition, it was felt that the question was settled. Accordingly, it was decided to extend the invitation.²⁷

Mr. Adams was not unwilling to accept a re-election. He wrote that he had suffered much from the rigors of a Northern winter. His attachments in the South (important among these, we may assume, were the ties he had formed through his marriage to Miss Placidia Mayrant, a Charleston lady) would make a return desirable. The preparations for the construction of the new edifice were an important consideration in his decision, but to prevent misunderstandings of any kind in the future, he thought it best that other assurances be exchanged. He would require that the expenses of his removal from Geneva be

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paid, that his salary be "reasonably" guaranteed, and that he be considered as holding his office during good behavior. For his part he was ready to devote his life to the service of the College. "A country of frost and snow," he added, "does not suit me as well as the mild sky of S. C., but I would prefer living here in the snow twice as deep as it is to seeing things drag along as they did when I was in Charleston before." Much dejected in spirit by their plight, the trustees agreed to these propositions, and on January 12, 1828, Mr. Adams was elected principal for the second time.²⁸

On the same day the corner-stone of the new building was laid. A "great concourse of citizens" assembled at the city hall at ten in the morning. In addition to the trustees, faculty, and students of the College, there were present representatives of the various orders of Masonry, the clergy, the City Council, the Medical Society, the faculty of the Medical College, the South Carolina Society, and other similar organizations. Having proceeded to the campus, they entered through a triumphal arch erected over the gateway. The ceremonies were opened by the Honorable John Gadsden, the intendant of the city and a member of the board of trustees, who committed the task of the day to the hands of the Grand Lodge. After prayer by the chaplain and the singing of a hymn by the Masonic choir the upper stone was lowered into place. The Grand Master having pronounced the work satisfactorily done and having delivered the instruments of the craft to Mr. John Bell, one of the contractors, corn, wine, and oil were poured upon the stone. The exercises

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were then closed with a "chaste and classical discourse" by Mr. Charles Fraser, the secretary of the board.²⁹

The "new college" thus impressively begun forms today the center of the main College building. It was reported to be nearing completion on March 17, 1829, and in his annual report the following December Mr. Adams implies that it had been occupied for some time. Neither workman nor student, he says, had suffered injury during the whole process of the erection. With the exception of Mr. Strickland's drawing of the south elevation and a few details incidentally mentioned from time to time there is no contemporary description. If one in imagination will omit the portico and the flanking wings, which were not added until 1850, he may see its exterior much as it was a century ago. With the same ease the interior might be reconstructed, for time seems to have wrought little change except the subdivision of certain rooms on the third floor and the addition of the iron columns in the chapel and the room above, the latter being made necessary by the earthquake of 1886. The cost far exceeded the original estimate. When all bills had been paid, including those for a solid brick wall around the campus and an iron railing on Green Street, the trustees found that they had expended nearly \$21,000. An additional sum of \$1200 was necessary for equipment. The old building seems to have been demolished soon after the new one came into use, for it does not again appear in the records.³⁰

Fervently declaring his desire to make the College a permanent "fountain of intelligence and virtue," Mr.

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Adams enthusiastically resumed his labors at the end of April (1828). He gave his attention immediately to a revision of the curriculum. A firm believer in the value of a classical education for boys who intended to enter the professions, he was anxious to provide a thorough course of studies for those who looked forward to other careers. This was accomplished by the re-arrangement rather than by the addition of subjects. The three upper college classes were grouped in what was called the scientific department; the freshman class and the four classes of the grammar school in the classical department, and the lower and upper English schools in the English department. In the first the sciences were strengthened at the expense of the classics; in the second the classics remained as firmly intrenched as they had ever been; in the third the class organization, which had hitherto been slight, was emphasized, and such advanced subjects as logic, rhetoric, natural and moral philosophy, and the evidences of Christianity were introduced. According to this arrangement a boy might follow one of two courses: he might pass after two years in the English department to the classical department and thence to the scientific department, where, after completing all the subjects, he might expect to receive the bachelor of arts degree, or he might enter the scientific department after four years in the English department and by taking all the subjects except the ancient languages make himself eligible for a diploma in the sciences. "The entire machine," says the catalogue, "moves on in an equable course;—if any do not choose to attach themselves to it during the whole way,

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they may attach themselves through such a part of the course as suits their purpose.”⁸¹

In stressing the importance of a non-classical, or what was commonly called an English course of studies, Mr. Adams had not introduced a new principle into the College curriculum; the idea is to be found in Doctor Buist's plan of 1806. His contribution lies rather in the more extensive and more effective way in which it was applied. In this he was unquestionably aided by the greater facilities which he had at his disposal. In 1827 a better philosophical apparatus than the College had previously possessed was purchased in France. Its first use in a public lecture was hailed by a "Lover of Science" as the beginning of a new era in the history of Charleston. Two years later the foundations of the library collection were laid; in 1830 this contained 3000 volumes. Students were regularly admitted to lectures in chemistry, natural philosophy, and physiology at the Medical College. With these resources it was possible to offer a course of studies which compared favorably with that of any college in the United States.⁸²

Although not complete, the records of this period furnish the first reliable statistics of student enrolment. The number, which had declined to 119 during Mr. Adams's absence, was raised in 1830 to 203. The enrolment of 62 in the College classes was greater than it was to be again until 1904. During the eleven years from 1826 to 1836 there were 65 graduates. Their records in later life would have pleased any college president. The majority entered the professions: 17 became clergymen, 14 physicians, 10

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lawyers, and 4 teachers. James A. Ashby (1829) became a major in the United States Army. Several were to have distinguished careers. William May Wightman (1826) to be a bishop of the Methodist Church and the first president of Wofford College. In the Episcopal ministry Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (1831) was to exercise a wide influence. William Denison Porter (1829) later became President of the State Senate and Lieutenant-Governor. Henry D. Lesesne (1828) was to be chancellor; Henry M. Bruns (1828) a teacher in the College and the first principal of the Charleston High School; and Nathaniel Russell Middleton (1828) president of the College. John Charles Fremont (1836), the future explorer and candidate for the presidency, must have caused Mr. Adams much anguish. Though "admonished" many times for neglect of duty he did not mend his ways. As a result he was expelled in 1831. Six years later, however, Mr. Adams relented sufficiently to recommend him for a degree.⁸³

The greater number of these students were unquestionably Charleston boys, but the reiterated announcement in the catalogues that "good boarding in highly respectable families" might be obtained on application to the principal implies that some came from other parts of the state. The College had no dormitories, but whatever obstacle this placed in the way of a vigorous student life must have been largely offset by the law requiring all to be on the "premises" seven hours of each day except Saturday and Sunday. Literary organizations made their appearance early in Mr. Adams's second administration. In 1828 the

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Philomathean Society was already in active existence; three years later the Euphradian was founded.³⁴ In 1830 the first magazine was published by a group of students who gravely solicited the support of the community at large.³⁵ A College band provided the music on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone in 1828. Commencement exercises, generally held in St. Paul's Church at this time, were followed by a ball at the St. Andrew's Hall. Physical training must have been amply provided through military drill and what the trustees were pleased to call "gymnastic exercises."³⁶

While Mr. Adams was sending one out of every four of his graduates into the ministry, he was gathering about him a faculty largely of laymen. The two clergymen appointed at the time of the reopening of the College did not long continue in their positions. Mr. Gilbert, forced to leave the city during the yellow fever epidemic of the following summer, died a short time afterwards. Mr. Dickson retired in 1828. The only other clerical appointee of the period was the Reverend John G. Schwartz who filled Mr. Dickson's place for one year. Of the lay members of the original faculty Mr. Bailey served until 1835, having been promoted to the headship of the classical department. Mr. Courtenay, to whom was entrusted the reorganization of the English school, remained until 1831, when he resigned to become headmaster of the school of the German Friendly Society. The other members were drawn, it seems, from an increasing group of young men who were imparting a greater vigor to the teaching profession in Charleston. Most conspicuous

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among these was Stephen Lee, who had been educated at the United States Military Academy.³⁷

The measures initiated by the trustees in 1823, together with subsequent efforts, brought a greater degree of financial security. The claim to escheated property was not to yield anything for more than sixty years, but the Mackenzie legacy, which was finally secured after further litigation, produced the sum of \$7,000.³⁸ No adequate record has been preserved of the results of the several subscriptions authorized by the board. It would be safe, however, to estimate that some \$15,000 was raised in this way.³⁹ In 1828, Mr. Elias Horry established a professorship of moral and political philosophy on the basis of his personal bond of \$10,000.⁴⁰ In 1832, Thomas Hanscome bequeathed the College the sum of \$12,500.⁴¹ Smaller bequests were received from Solomon Nathans and James Hamilton.⁴² Twice during the early years of Mr. Adams's administration the city council came to the assistance of the trustees, making an appropriation of \$2,000 in 1826 for the philosophical apparatus and of \$1,000 in 1829 for the library.⁴³ By 1832 the building debt had been paid, tuition fees were yielding \$12,000, and a permanent fund had been set aside of approximately \$20,000.⁴⁴

On his return in 1828 Mr. Adams had made the assertion: "With the spirit that is now manifest [on the part of the trustees] I see not a difficulty in the way of raising the Charleston College to a first rate institution within five years." It would seem from a casual reading of the records of 1832 that this ambition had been realized, but such was not the case. For what now occurred Mr.

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Adams was inclined in large measure to blame the trustees.

There can be no doubt that the Principal was overworked. Fearing that the board might think that he was "easing his own shoulder too much of the burden" he itemized his duties in his first annual report. Besides attending daily prayers and daily speaking, he heard twelve recitations per week, corrected the compositions of the two highest classes, and supervised a debate among the most advanced students once a month. Paying and receiving the necessary visits and writing letters occupied a portion of each day, and not infrequently he spent from fifteen minutes to half-an-hour in administering "a long, faithful, and friendly admonition." Having been appointed to the Horry Professorship, he was required to prepare a series of lectures, and, being a clergyman, he was expected to preach occasionally. One so heavily laden can hardly be blamed for the peevish tone which often appeared in his communications to the board.⁴⁵

The trustees had clearly shown that they held Mr. Adams in high regard. They were ready to deal patiently with him, but they were not willing to yield to him in all things. Among their number at this time were such resolute men as Thomas S. Grimké, an outspoken advocate of educational reform, and three former heads of the faculty (Thomas Bee, Mitchell King, and Nathaniel Bowen). Each doubtless had his ideas of what the College should be, and they were more concerned for its welfare than Mr. Adams was ready to admit. Since the days of Doctor Buist and his predecessors when the

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internal affairs of the College had been left entirely to the principal, the trustees had assumed large powers of regulation. Several attempts to define the respective spheres of the faculty and of the board had been unsuccessful. Under these circumstances it was inevitable that a conflict of authority should occur.

In December, 1830, Mr. Adams challenged the right of the board to grant a scholarship to the Charleston Orphan House.⁴⁶ He was entirely in the wrong and was forced to retreat from his position. The next year he claimed under an old rule the right of the faculty to be consulted in the appointment of tutors. The rule being examined, it was found that his interpretation was correct, and the point was conceded. But when he used this occasion to demand a seat on the standing committee on the ground that Bishop Bowen while he was principal had been a member, the board refused to agree. He continued to press the matter, and finally in 1834 the trustees yielded to the extent of electing him a member of the board. He was not, however, given a position on the committee. These differences did not encourage the co-operation which was essential to a solution of the serious problems which now faced the College.⁴⁷

The year 1832 must have been a trying time for school authorities everywhere in South Carolina. However much they may have disagreed with the heretical views of Doctor Thomas Cooper, they could not have failed to interpret his forced resignation of the presidency of South Carolina College as a serious encroachment upon academic freedom. To their troubles on this score were

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added the problems of controlling students more than ready to respond to the disorders which attended the nullification controversy.⁴⁸ No charge of heresy was preferred against Mr. Adams or his colleagues, but neither faculty nor trustees could escape the effects of the political conflict which daily threatened to become a civil war.

In September, when the excitement of the city election was at its height, it was reported to the board that one of the tutors in the grammar school was using cruel methods to preserve order. Had it been understood that the authority to deal with such cases belonged definitely to the trustees or to the faculty, the matter would probably have caused no difficulty. Instead, the tutor resigned rather than submit to an investigation by the trustees and with him went a number of his pupils. To avoid further trouble of this kind the trustees requested Mr. Adams to prepare more effective rules of discipline. But a year elapsed before his report was ready. Meanwhile he found himself and other members of the faculty insulted by "boys unknown or no longer connected with the College."⁴⁹

The fact that the problem of discipline had appeared only in the grammar school led the trustees to think first of separating it from the College and then of discontinuing it altogether. In October, the standing committee suggested that the legacy just received from Mr. Hanscome be devoted to the erection of a building on the southern end of the campus to be known as the Hanscome Academy. But doubts arose of their ability to sustain

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the College without the revenue from the lower school, and this step, which would undoubtedly have been in the right direction, was postponed.⁵⁰

The College had unquestionably reached a crisis which demanded the utmost efforts of the principal and trustees; neither were prepared to meet the situation. While Mr. Adams wasted his energies in futile endeavors to gain a seat on the standing committee, many members of the board were so deeply involved in the political controversy that they had no time for the affairs of the College. It could hardly have been otherwise with a group of men who included such ardent champions of state rights as Robert Y. Hayne, the opponent of Webster, and Robert J. Turnbull, the author of *The Crisis*, and such equally devoted supporters of the cause of union as William Drayton, James L. Petigru, and Joel R. Poinsett. Like the trustees of the College in all times, they kept politics out of their deliberations, but they could not be active under the circumstances. There was no meeting of the board from October, 1832, to October, 1833. In the interval Mr. Drayton (the president), deeply chagrined at the victory of the nullifiers, left the state. Another cause deprived the board during the next year of the leadership which might have secured prompt and effective measures. In September, Elias Horry, who had been elected to the presidency, died; the next month it was learned that his successor, Mr. Grimké, had died in Ohio five days before his election.⁵¹

In 1833, Mr. Adams reported that the commencement exercises were interrupted "by loud clapping of hands on

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the inside and shouting on the outside of the Church." But this was not the chief cause for concern. The enrolment had fallen to 177. In 1834 it was 140, and it was necessary to borrow money to pay the salaries of the professors. An investigation a few months later produced little results other than a frank denunciation of the trustees by the faculty.⁵²

Freed at last from the political turmoil which had paralyzed their efforts, the trustees formulated a plan of reorganization in the fall of 1835. It was agreed to abolish the grammar school. To meet the financial emergency it was found necessary a second time to reduce salaries. In order to increase the permanent fund it was decided to appeal to the General Assembly, the city council, and, if necessary, to the citizens in general. In March, the city made provision for an annual appropriation of \$2,000. But these measures had been too long delayed. In August, there were only seventeen students, and all of the faculty except Mr. Adams had resigned. It was decided to close the College at the end of the year.⁵³



V

The College of the Metropolis

IN the light of later developments the closing of the College appears to have had no other object than to secure the advantages of a fresh start. Neither the trustees nor the people of Charleston had any thought of permitting its work to be long discontinued.¹ It is not surprising, therefore, to find that steps were soon being taken toward reorganization. Because these measures led eventually to the conversion of the institution into the first municipal college in the United States, they have much more than ordinary importance.

The placing of the College under city patronage was not the result of a sudden decision. As early as 1823 it had been suggested that, should the means of support which were then being sought prove inadequate, it might be advisable, "with the sanction of the Legislature, to make a surrender of the College Charter in favor of the City Council and of the lands and other funds of the College, upon their undertaking to establish and support an Academy or Grammar School . . . and a college eventually, or when circumstances may require and admit." This expedient was found to be unnecessary at the time, but in the course of the following decade the city and the College were to be drawn into a closer relationship. In 1826, it will be remembered, the council made an

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appropriation for the purchase of philosophical apparatus. Two years later they gave their official endorsement to one of the several efforts of the trustees to raise funds through private subscriptions, and in 1829 they granted a substantial sum for the enlargement of the library. In recognition of this aid the trustees voluntarily established a scholarship for the Charleston Orphan House.²

Thus far the city had made no demands upon the College in return for its assistance. In 1836, however, when the trustees applied for further aid, the council agreed to make provision for an annual appropriation of \$2000 on condition that the trustees would render, when required, a faithful account of the expenditure of the fund, that the College would educate ten boys to be chosen from the charitable institutions of the city, and that the mayor would be made an *ex-officio* member of the College board. In compliance with the last of these requirements the board of trustees, on April 19, 1836, elected Mayor Edward W. North to membership. A portion of the first year's appropriation was paid, but before the arrangement could be further put into effect, the exercises of the College had been suspended, and by its terms the grant was automatically repealed.³

In September, 1836, Mayor North was succeeded by Robert Y. Hayne. As United States senator and later as governor, he had fought successfully to protect South Carolina against the evil effects of the federal tariff. His ambition now was to restore Charleston to its former prosperous condition. The principal means by which this was to be accomplished was the construction of a great rail-

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road to Cincinnati which, it was hoped, would bring the trade of the Mississippi valley to the port of Charleston. In order that the city might be prepared to reap the benefits of this project, the mayor inaugurated a thorough program of civic improvements. Among his many plans the revival of the College was assigned a prominent place. Mr. Hayne was well acquainted with its affairs, having been a member of the board of trustees since 1828 and chairman of the committee which in 1835 had sought to avert the necessity of closing its doors.⁴

It may well be assumed that plans for reorganization were taken up as quickly as the time of the busy administration permitted. On July 18, 1837, the following resolution, submitted by Alderman Thomas Y. Simons, was unanimously adopted by the city council:⁵

"Whereas, the City Council did, on March 8, 1836, ordain that \$2,000 per annum, be granted to the Charleston College, to aid in sustaining the said College, and affording to all classes of our citizens, an opportunity for their children to receive a classical education, and yet be under parental control; and, whereas, the said Institution, to the injury of many of the rising generation has discontinued its exercises: And, whereas, the re-organization of the said Institution, is of momentous consequence to the citizens of Charleston and to the inhabitants of the adjacent districts, and there can be but little doubt if energetic means are adopted, the same can be re-organized: And, whereas, the citizens have a claim through the council, to ask of the Trustees a conference with the Mayor on the subject.

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“Be it Resolved, That his Honor, the Mayor, be requested to confer with the Trustees of said College, and ascertain whether the College can be re-organized, and if there are any serious difficulties, to request that they may be made known, that the City Council in conjunction with the Trustees, may adopt such measures as would enable the Institution to be re-organized, so as to secure its perpetuity and usefulness.”

This proposal received a prompt and favorable response from the trustees. They appointed a committee to confer with Mayor Hayne. On August 1, they approved the results of the conference, and two weeks later a report embodying the details of the future relations between the city and the College was ratified by the council, without dissenting voice. Nothing remained but to secure the sanction of the General Assembly, and both parties agreed to join in a petition for the necessary amendment to the charter.⁶

At this stage of the negotiations Mayor Hayne, having declined a re-election, retired from office. But the plans for the College were not affected. The new mayor was Henry Laurens Pinckney, the former editor of the *Mercury*, who had argued so effectively for the revival of the College in 1824. Having previously occupied the office of mayor and having participated, as speaker of the lower house of the General Assembly and as a member of Congress, in the efforts to advance the economic interests of the State, he was prepared to support, and even to enlarge, the plans for the improvement of Charleston. Accordingly, while Mr. Hayne strove to build the Cincinnati

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railroad, Mayor Pinckney directed the construction of new public buildings, the widening and paving of streets, and the strengthening of city institutions. Through three terms (1837-1840) he carried this work forward, even after it was apparent that the railroad would not be built.⁷

On December 20, 1837, the College charter was amended. One clause specified that the chief officer of the faculty should be known henceforth as the president (instead of principal as formerly). Another, doubtless to avoid the problem which had arisen during Mr. Adams's administration, forbade that a member of the faculty should be a trustee. Otherwise the act was confined to a definition of the relations between the city and the College. All the property of the latter, both real and personal, was to be surrendered to the city council to be held, "in trust forever, to and for the sole use and benefit of the said College of Charleston." The council on its part agreed to provide "the means to re-establish and maintain the said college, should the income of the college and the tuition fees be inadequate to that object, and so far as they may be so inadequate," but the council was not to be held responsible for any expenses other than those to which their sanction had been previously given. In the event of a suspension of exercises, the funds of the College were to be permitted to accumulate for its future benefit; in like manner was to be treated any surplus income that might remain after all expenses had been paid. The board of trustees was to be reorganized. The mayor and the recorder were to be *ex-officio* members. All others were to

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be elected by the city council, three from their own number and sixteen from the general body of citizens. In the first election, however, it was required that the sixteen should be chosen from the former board. Eighteen months after these terms had been written into the charter the city bound itself by ordinance to contribute \$1000 each year for ninety-nine years toward a permanent endowment, and with this it may be said that the foundations of the city college were completed.⁸

In the transfer of the College property to the city the customary legal formalities were carefully observed. On receiving from the trustees a statement of their assets, which were estimated to be worth \$107,000, the council indicated their readiness to accept a deed. This was executed in due form on May 29, and two weeks later, after being accepted by the council, it was lodged with the city treasurer with instructions that it be properly recorded. Since no one at the time seems to have felt that there was any need of placing the College funds in the actual custody of the city authorities, these were left in the hands of the trustees. In later years, when the deed was no longer to be found, this was to be interpreted as evidence that no surrender of the property had been made and, accordingly, that the College had failed to perform an important part of the agreement. For the time being, however, there was complete accord between the trustees and the city council.⁹

Meanwhile, the arrangements for opening the College were rapidly completed. On January 8, 1838, the council elected the new board of trustees. Recent resignations

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made it unnecessary to eliminate more than two names in order to select the sixteen members who were to be taken from the former board. Mayor Pinckney and Recorder Jacob Axson automatically took their places as *ex-officio* members, and from the council were chosen Aldermen C. G. Memminger, J. C. Ker, and R. W. Seymour. Having been convened on January 15 at the call of the mayor, the board proceeded to the election of officers. The presidency was tendered to Mr. Pinckney, but this he declined, thereby setting a precedent which no mayor has ever broken. He did accept, however, a position on the standing committee. The officers of the old board—President Henry Deas, Vice President James R. Pringle, and Secretary and Treasurer Charles Fraser—were then re-elected.¹⁰ After carefully considering the applications of a large number of candidates, the board, on February 2, made their choice of a faculty. The Reverend William T. Brantly was elected president and Horry professor of moral, intellectual, and political philosophy; Lewis R. Gibbes, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; and William Hawkesworth, professor of languages.¹¹ On April 1, classes were begun with an enrolment of sixteen students.¹²

The trustees, mindful no doubt of the problems of past years, had decided not to revive the grammar school. The small number of students who had offered for admission on the opening day did not help them to resist a temptation, which now presented itself, to abandon this decision. The educational facilities of Charleston were much the same as they had been in the time of Doctor Buist. It is

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true that public schools, which had been established in 1811, were partly fulfilling the needs for elementary instruction, but for secondary education the people were still entirely dependent upon private teachers, and because of the high tuition fees these were available to only a relatively small number of boys.¹³ With these conditions in mind the city council addressed the board on the subject of establishing two grammar schools in connection with the College.¹⁴ Happily, a solution was found which relieved the trustees of a burden which they could have assumed at this time only at the risk of destroying the College.

The recommendation of Mitchell King, to whom the matter was referred as chairman of the standing committee, was that the city make provision for a separate school.¹⁵ This was favorably received by the council, and on May 6, 1839, an ordinance was passed creating the present High School of Charleston.¹⁶ The many suggestions appearing in the newspapers that it be located on the College campus were successfully resisted, and eventually a building was provided in another section of the city. Except that for many years six members of the board of supervisors of the High School were selected from the College trustees, there was no official connection between the two institutions. In many ways, however, a close relationship has been maintained. Beginning with Henry M. Bruns (1828), the first principal, the faculty of the High School has been largely recruited from the graduates of the College, and not infrequently a teacher in the lower school has been appointed to a position in the

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College. It is safe to say that the greatest number of students who have come to the College have been prepared at the High School.¹⁷

The first commencement following the reorganization was celebrated on February 25, 1840. It furnished a spectacle which must have gone far toward dispelling any remaining doubts of the success of the College. According to the practice of Mr. Adams's time, a procession was formed, consisting of the "citizens generally," the students, their parents and guardians, members of the various branches of the State and Federal governments, members of the bar, the Apprentices' Library Society, the Charleston Library Society, the Literary and Philosophical Society, the teachers of the High School and of private schools, the clergy, the trustees and faculty of the Medical College, the city council and city officers, and the faculty and the trustees of the College. At eleven o'clock, headed by a band of music and the marshals of the day, they proceeded from the campus to the Circular Church which they entered in inverted order, the trustees leading the way. "The vast interior of the Church, pews, aisles, and galleries," the *Courier* reported, "were thronged with an immense assemblage, comprising the wealth and respectability, the youth, beauty and fashion of the city, and indeed numerous representatives of every class of our citizens." The salutatory was delivered by the mayor's son, Henry Laurens Pinckney, Jr., who was pronounced to be "a facsimile of his sire, in name, look, manner, voice and gesture." There followed orations by members of the rising senior class and the valedictory delivered by Francis

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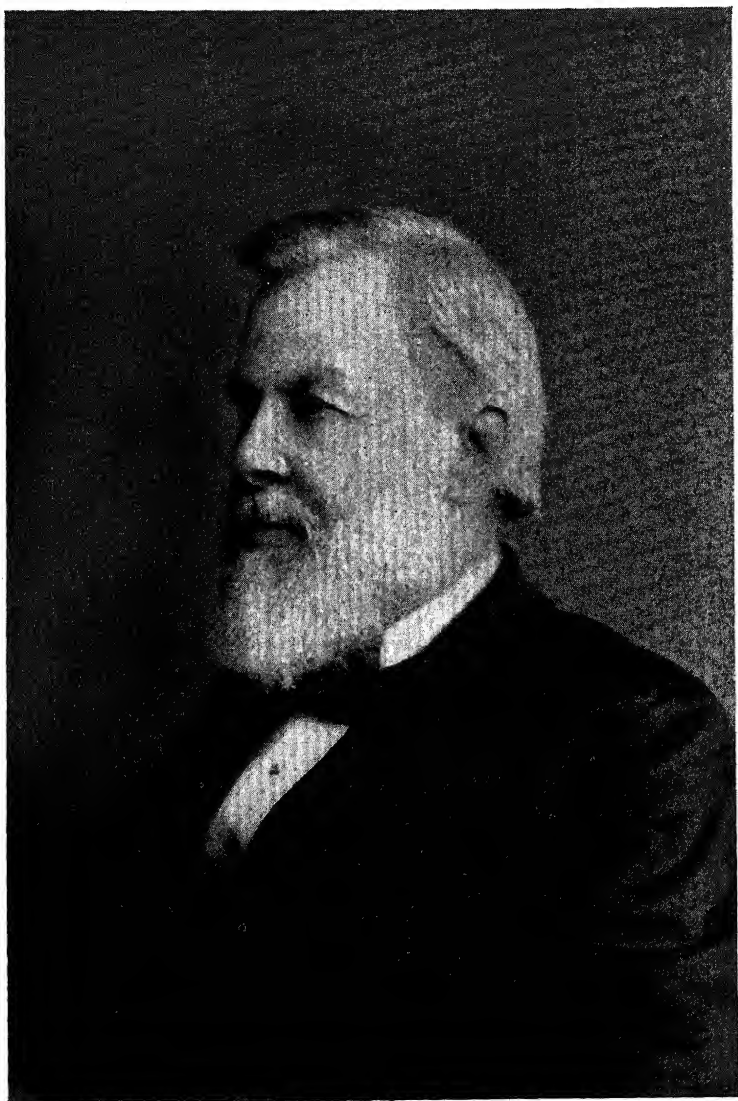
W. Capers. The bachelor of arts degree was then conferred upon the members of the graduating class, and the honorary degree of master of arts upon Willis Gaylord Clark, of Philadelphia. The exercises were closed with an address to the graduates by President Brantly, "preparing them for the perils and duties of active life."¹⁸

The audience was obviously pleased with the work of the faculty, whose impress, it was said, had been left upon each one of the youthful orators. There was more than mere fancy in this observation. The gradual but substantial strengthening of the College was due in large measure to the men who presided in its classrooms. President Brantly was a teacher of long experience. Born in Chatham County, North Carolina, he was graduated from the South Carolina College in 1808. Three years later he was elected pastor of the Baptist Church in Beaufort, S. C., and shortly afterwards was chosen president of the Beaufort College Grammar School. In 1819, he became the rector of Richmond Academy (now Richmond Junior College) in Augusta, Ga. Having accepted the pastorate of a church in Philadelphia in 1826, he conducted a private school in that city; and on coming to Charleston eleven years later to be minister of the First Baptist Church, he had stipulated that he be permitted to apply for a position in the College. Quiet and unobtrusive, a complete contrast to the irascible Doctor Adams, he won the confidence of the trustees who left the management of internal affairs almost wholly in his hands.¹⁹

President Brantly's two original colleagues were younger men. William Hawkesworth was an Irishman, a

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graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who was living in Richmond, Va., at the time of his election. A good disciplinarian and a close scholar, he was to remain in the service of the College for twenty-eight years.²⁰ In Lewis R. Gibbes the trustees had found a teacher who was at times during the next fifty-four years to carry virtually the whole burden of instruction on his capable shoulders and a scholar who was to bring wide recognition to the College. A native of Charleston, he had received his early education at the grammar school of the University of Pennsylvania and at the Pendleton Academy in South Carolina. In 1829, he was graduated with first honor from the South Carolina College and two years later, after having taught in the Pendleton Academy, he was elected tutor of mathematics in his *alma mater*. After his resignation in 1835, he entered the Medical College in order to complete the study of medicine which he had already taken up under private physicians. He received his degree in 1836 and then set out for France to pursue his studies still further under Velpeau, Andral, Dumas, and Dulong. Just when he was about to commence private practice, he was offered an appointment in the College. Having learned the importance of ruling undergraduates with a firm hand during the troublous days at the South Carolina College under Doctor Cooper, he was prepared to meet any disciplinary problem. Because he was equally at home in all the sciences, he was soon making distinguished contributions to biology, chemistry, and astronomy. Not even the offer of the presidency in later years could tempt him away from his laboratory.²¹



LEWIS R. GIBBES
MEMBER OF THE FACULTY, 1838-1892

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Before the conclusion of the first session, provision was made for a fourth member of the faculty. In December, 1838, the board entered into an engagement for one year with Doctor William Hume to give lectures in chemistry and mineralogy.²² At the expiration of this agreement it was decided to discontinue the separate professorship. Doctor Hume's apparatus was purchased, and it was arranged that Doctor Gibbes should give lectures in chemistry to the senior class. To relieve him of other duties for this purpose a tutorship in mathematics was established, and Francis W. Capers, the valedictorian of the class of 1840, was elected to the place.²³ When Mr. Capers resigned in 1843 to accept an appointment to the faculty of the recently established South Carolina Military Academy, William Porcher Miles (1842) was appointed to the position. Elevated to the rank of assistant professor in 1844, he continued a member of the faculty until his election to the office of mayor of Charleston in 1855.²⁴

Under this able faculty the reorganized College was soon fulfilling the promises of the first commencement exercises. The student body in 1840 had increased to forty-eight; in 1844, the last year of President Brantly's administration, it was sixty-four.²⁵ It had been a primary object of the city council to make the College "emphatically a Popular Institution, intended for the benefit of the great body of the people," and of this they were not permitted to lose sight. When it was announced at the opening of the first session that the tuition fee would be \$100 per annum, a parent protested. "Better travel the old road to Cincinnati for the next half century," he wrote,

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"and first elevate the moral standard of our city by opening a pathway, by which the aspiring, the industrious offspring of all our community can emerge from the trammels of poverty and assume their proper rank in society." ²⁶ The fee was promptly reduced to \$50. It was found necessary to increase this amount first to \$60 and later \$80, but with the numerous scholarships which the board was able to establish, it is doubtful whether many boys were denied admission for want of funds. ²⁷

Financial stability had been gained without great cost to the city. When the council had first considered the probable expense of maintaining the College, it was thought that an annual grant of \$4000, added to the income from endowment (about \$1500) would be adequate. The belief, expressed at the time, that a student body of sixty would yield enough revenue to permit the subsidy to be discontinued altogether was not to be realized, but the appropriations during President Brantly's administration were kept well within the original estimate. The annual budget rarely exceeded \$7500, and of this amount the city was seldom called upon to contribute more than \$3000. The inevitable retrenchment followed the heavy expenditures of public money during the Hayne and Pinckney administrations, and occasionally an overburdened taxpayer hinted that the College appropriation might be reduced. Such suggestions, however, were effectively met with the argument that the city had entered into a contract with the College which could not be broken. ²⁸

The first signs of President Brantly's failing health were noticed in the spring of 1844. His duties, never

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light at any time, were increased by the illness of Doctor Gibbes, and under the additional burden his strength gave way. Shortly after the conclusion of the summer vacation his condition was such that his family requested the board to declare the presidency vacant. His death occurred on March 28 of the following year.²⁹

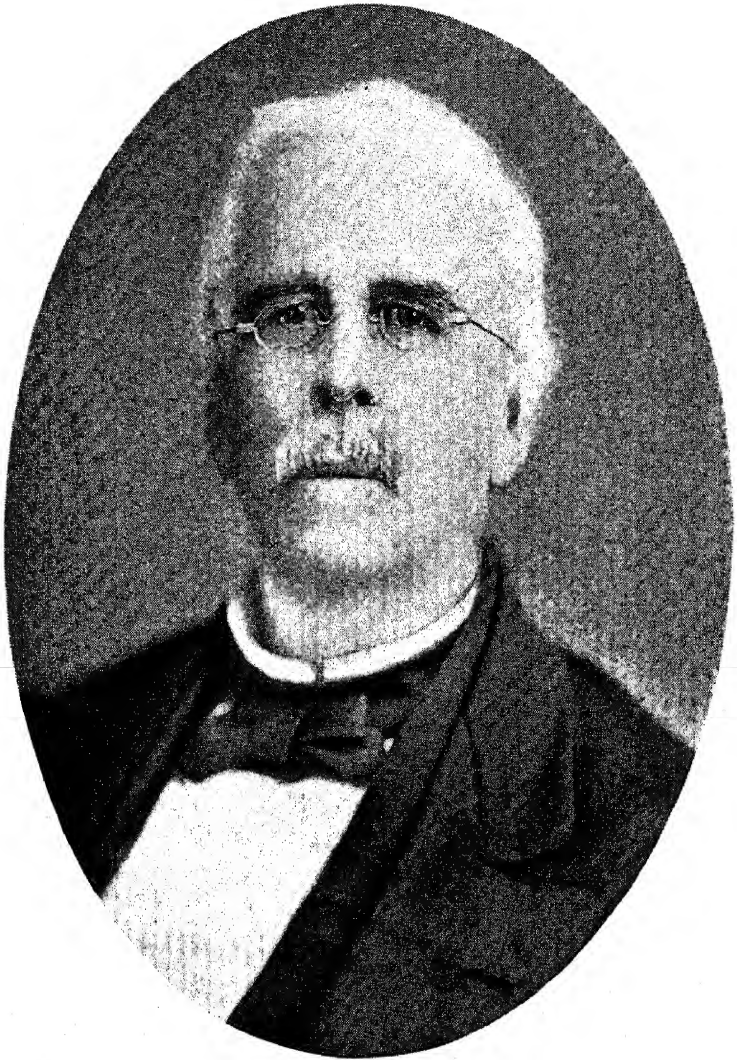
The trustees were not unprepared to meet this emergency. In September, having realized that Doctor Brantly would not be able to return to his duties, they invited Mitchell King, now serving his fourth year as vice president of the board, to act as president *pro tempore*. To this he readily agreed, as he had under similar circumstances thirty-four years before, and classes were promptly begun at the opening of the fall term. But it was understood that Mr. King would serve only a short time. Accordingly, the standing committee was instructed "to enquire into the practicability of obtaining a suitable person to fill the office of president of the College." They first applied to Robert W. Barnwell, the former president of the South Carolina College, but Mr. Barnwell declined to permit his name to be presented. They then recommended William Peronneau Finley, and on November 23 he was elected. The choice, however, was not unanimous, six votes being cast for William E. Bailey, the professor of languages during Mr. Adams's administration, and two for Doctor Gibbes.³⁰

President Finley was unlike any of his predecessors. Neither a clergyman nor a professional scholar, he was rather the practical man of affairs, and this bent of interests was to be reflected in the development of the Col-

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lege during the twelve years of his administration. He was a graduate of Princeton, where his grandfather, Samuel Finley, had been president from 1761 to 1766; and from Princeton he was to receive in 1848 the honorary degree of doctor of laws in recognition of his work in the College. He had practiced law successfully in Charleston and Aiken, had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of militia during the nullification controversy, had served for a time in the General Assembly, and in 1842 had been elected intendant of Aiken. Though somewhat abated, his political activities were to be continued during his connection with the College. He was forty-one years old when he took up the duties of the presidency on January 1, 1845.³¹

Under Doctor Brantly the College had been successfully conducted through the critical first years of its association with the city; under President Finley the relationship was strengthened and the value of the City College was to be fully demonstrated. The trustees had not been entirely satisfied with the number of students. When the steady increase which had taken place since the reopening came to a temporary halt in 1845, they were obviously alarmed.³² Having tried without success to build up the enrolment through advertising, they decided to employ more active measures. They determined in the first place that the building must be enlarged and the campus "tastefully improved, so as to give the Institution the benefit of the favorable impression which a manifestation of the interest felt in any enterprise seldom fails to produce upon the public." Their feeling having been confirmed



WILLIAM PERONNEAU FINLEY
PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY, 1845-1857

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by President Finley that the College was suffering from "a very prevalent impression" that its small faculty could not offer so broad a curriculum as that of other colleges, they resolved in the second place that the number of professorships should be increased. In order that these measures might be more effectively prosecuted they appealed to the alumni and were much gratified by a ready response, which showed its first result in the formation of the Society of the Alumni in the spring of 1847.³³

The city council was immediately approached on the subject of physical improvements, but they showed no great interest in the matter until the board had furnished proof of their ability to expand the College through the aid of private citizens. Undismayed by the failure of an appeal which they addressed to the General Assembly praying the endowment of a professorship, the trustees turned, as they had on several previous occasions, to a popular subscription. On May 27, 1847, it was reported to the board that "an old and valued friend of the College" had determined, in concert with several other gentlemen, to commence a fund for the enlargement of the endowment and that already Nathaniel Heyward had subscribed \$2000, Mitchell King, William Aiken, and James Adger \$1000 each, and several other persons \$500 each. It is hinted in the resolutions accepting this offer that the "valued friend" was Mitchell King. Whether this be true or not, his election to the presidency of the board a short time afterwards gave assurance that the subscription would be vigorously conducted.³⁴

It was proposed that \$20,000 should be raised by Jan-

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uary 1, 1848, and that no contribution would be accepted unless the full amount had been subscribed by that date. The campaign was soon a subject of general interest in the city and the neighboring parishes. "Let us emulate the noble Bostonians," wrote an enthusiastic citizen, "in our manifestations of love and liberality to our native city, our mother city; cause her to put on the beautiful garments of literature and science, and render her, not only a modern Tyre in riches and princely merchandize, but also, in learning, arts and refinements, the Athens of the South." Early in December, when it was found that a considerable sum was still to be raised, President Finley carried the appeal to the planters of the Sea Islands. Two weeks later he reported that the subscriptions totaled \$17,000. A final effort was then made by solicitors appointed for each ward of the city, and on December 29 it was announced that the goal had been reached. Without loss of time arrangements were made for the inauguration of the new professorship. It was decided that it should be devoted to the fields of history and *belles lettres*. On March 27, 1848, Frederick A. Porcher was elected to the position.³⁵

Before Professor Porcher gave formal notice of his acceptance, provision had been made for a second addition to the faculty. This was founded upon the contributions of the city to the permanent endowment of the College. By the terms of the ordinance of 1839 providing an annual appropriation of \$1000 for this purpose, the fund was not to be available until it was sufficiently large to yield a yearly revenue of \$500. In 1848, it amounted to

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\$12,250 in the form of city stock bearing five per cent. interest. With the income thus provided the trustees proposed to establish a professorship of natural history. There can be little doubt that in choosing this subject they were much influenced by the hope of securing the services of the Reverend John Bachman, who had been an active member of the board since 1834 and who was now engaged with Audubon in the publication of their great work on the viviparous quadrupeds of North America. His consent having been gained, Doctor Bachman was elected on April 4. It was understood, doubtless because his compensation was to be less than that of other members of the faculty, that he would not be required to participate in matters of "discipline or police."³⁶

With Doctor Gibbes and Doctor Bachman daily carrying on their constructive researches, the College was certain to be kept in close touch with every new development in the scientific world, but no one could have foreseen the important bearing that their contacts would have on the next step toward strengthening of the faculty. One of Doctor Gibbes's first thoughts on coming to the College was to encourage an interest among the students in natural history. With this end in view he had opened to them his small but well-chosen botanical and conchological collections containing many objects which he had obtained through exchanges at the Jardin des Plantes. In 1847, he was quick to realize the importance of having the College co-operate with Captain Alexander Bache, who had come to Charleston to institute the work of the United States Coast Survey. His request for an observa-

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tory could not be immediately granted, but the trustees readily consented to his participation in the survey.³⁷

In Captain Bache's party, as a guest of the government, was Louis Agassiz fresh from his triumphs in France and Switzerland and eager to impart to Americans his ardent enthusiasm for science. He found much in Charleston to encourage this ambition. The region offered a rich and varied harvest for the naturalist; there was a well-established scientific tradition tracing back to the achievements of such men as Alexander Garden, J. L. E. Shecut, and Stephen Elliott; and there were at the time of his visit many active workers in the field. Besides Gibbes and Bachman, he found, chiefly among the faculty of the Medical College, such men as John Edwards Holbrook, who five years before had published his *North American Herpetology*; St. Julien and Edmund Ravenel, the biologists; F. Peyre Porcher and H. W. Ravenel, the botanists; William Hume and Charles U. Shepard, the chemists; and Michael Tuomey, who had recently come from Alabama to prepare his *Report of the Geology of South Carolina*. In their work Agassiz recognized much to admire, and with him they were frankly delighted. Through the fall and winter he remained, lecturing to the public and the College students, a courtesy which was to be repeated several times in future years.³⁸

Among the younger scientists of Charleston who must have heard Agassiz on this occasion was Francis S. Holmes, a planter of St. Andrew's Parish. Some ten years previously he had discovered that there was a wealth of material for the study of paleontology in the rock-like

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formation which lay immediately beneath the surface of the Charleston region. With an enthusiasm which largely offset his lack of training he made an extensive collection which soon disclosed a prehistoric life of which no one had dreamed. Not recognizing until a later day that there was enough phosphate in these ancient bones to fertilize all the fields of his native state and many besides, he confined his attention for the time being to their scientific value. In October, 1847, at the request of Professor Gibbes and several other gentlemen, he was provided with a room in the College for the accommodation of his collection. It seems not unlikely, though the records do not permit a positive conclusion, that it was Agassiz who suggested this arrangement.³⁹

There is reason to believe that Doctor Bachman assembled a zoological collection of considerable size for the College during the next two years,⁴⁰ but, apart from this, there is no evidence that either the trustees or the faculty had any intention of establishing a museum. The next impetus came from the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which was held in Charleston during the spring of 1850. At the height of the program, on which the Charleston scientists occupied prominent places, Agassiz suggested the formation of a museum "for the illustration of Paleontology and Natural History." It was his idea that certain collections which had already been assembled in Charleston should form the nucleus of the proposed institution. Professor Tuomey, he said, would contribute a full series of fossils; Doctor Holbrook would give fishes; Professor Shepard,

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minerals; and Mr. Holmes and others, shells, rocks, and fossils. The suggestion was heartily endorsed by Captain Bache and Lieutenant Matthew F. Maury, the ocean geographer, who both offered to make contributions.⁴¹

The collections to which Mr. Agassiz referred were the property of the Literary and Philosophical Society. This organization, which was founded in 1813, had maintained a large and successful museum for many years. Its activities, however, were gradually reduced in the course of time, and in 1840 it was urged that its collections be transferred to the College. But the suggestion was not adopted, and a short time afterwards they were deposited with the Medical College. The fact that the Philosophical Society had received and had incorporated into its museum the collection of "Natural Curiosities" begun many years before by the Charleston Library Society is basis for the claim that the museum which the College was now about to acquire is the oldest in the United States.⁴²

There seems to have been a general agreement that the museum should be attached to the College. On March 28, the trustees were informed that Tuomey, Agassiz, and "other gentlemen devoted to the pursuit of Natural Science" (among whom, it is certain, were Bachman and Holmes) were prepared to present "their Collections of Geological and fossil specimens, found in various parts of the State." Assurances were promptly given that the Philosophical Society would present its collections, for which the Medical Society was already finding it difficult to provide space. After carefully considering these offers, the board placed the matter before city council, asking

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for an additional appropriation for the undertaking. This having been granted, the trustees wisely elected Mr. Holmes to the position of curator.⁴³

Uppermost in the minds of the trustees when they accepted this new responsibility was the assurance that they would soon have the additions and improvements to the building for which they had been agitating during the past three years. A fire engine company had been removed from a small building on the campus, and a shell walk on three sides of the College square had been laid. All other suggestions for improvement, however, had been disregarded by the city council.⁴⁴ At the same time, the trustees' success in helping themselves and the now obviously growing interest in their enterprise were not without effect. Five months before the museum project was presented, Mayor Hutchinson brought the matter to the attention of the council in language which we may well consider to have been exaggerated for the sake of the cause. "The present state of the edifice," he said, "was unsightly. The spacious Campus (in our very midst) lay desolate, and the gloomy and repulsive brick wall seemed rather to inclose in its grasp the abode of criminals, than a temple dedicated to the progress of the mind." A comparatively small outlay, he concluded, would alter this situation and render the College an ornament of the city.⁴⁵ Such an argument could not be resisted; the aldermen gave their approval, and in January a set of plans drawn by Colonel Edward B. White, the architect of the Charleston Custom House and a member of the board of trustees for the past four years, were approved. On

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March 18, the very day that Agassiz suggested the organization of the museum, the contract was awarded to William Jones.⁴⁶

The plans called for the addition of a portico and outer wings to the old building, the erection of a porter's lodge, and the replacement of the upper portion of the greater part of the campus wall with an iron railing. The work was to be completed before the Christmas recess, but the following spring found the city council still endeavoring to solve a troublesome problem raised by the contractor. In January, President Finley complained that the workmen had deserted the premises, leaving the building "pervious to every shower." Investigation showed that Mr. Jones had become insolvent and was unable to fulfill his contract. Other arrangements had to be made. Colonel White, who was blamed, unjustly it now seems, for the exposure of the building, was dismissed; and a committee of the council took charge. The cost, which had been originally estimated at \$20,000, amounted in the end to something over \$30,000.⁴⁷

On January 24, 1852, the official inauguration of the museum was celebrated; a week later it was opened to the public. Mr. Holmes had accomplished more than any one expected. His exhibits, already largely labelled and catalogued, were so extensive that they occupied all save two rooms of the third story of the enlarged building. Sixty-seven persons, chiefly of the low-country districts of Beaufort, Charleston, and Georgetown, had contributed specimens. Mr. Agassiz, who was present for the occasion, pronounced the collections superior to all others in the

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United States with the exception of those of the Academy of Natural History in Philadelphia.⁴⁸

The success of the trustees in raising funds through popular subscription had stimulated the city to make further provision for the College; this evidence of official support was now to bring forth other private benefactors. A short time after it was known that the physical facilities would be enlarged, the board was informed by Robert N. Gourdin and John Russell that several gentlemen were prepared to contribute \$800 per annum for three years to the support of another professorship and that they intended to solicit subscriptions in order that a permanent fund might be created for this purpose. The offer was gratefully accepted, and on February 26, 1850, the trustees elected the Reverend James Warley Miles to a position on the faculty which was later designated the professorship of the history of intellectual philosophy and Greek literature. There is no indication, however, that the proposed subscription was ever taken. In 1854, Professor Miles was granted an indefinite leave of absence because of his ill health, and no provision was made for any one to fill his place. Two years later, however, he was recalled to take charge of the new College library.⁴⁹

In 1855, the College was made the ultimate heir to a considerable share of the property of Francis M. Weston, of All Saints Parish. Mr. Weston's estate remaining unsettled, however, until after the Confederate War and being then greatly reduced in value, little benefit was derived from this bequest.⁵⁰ In the same year a small legacy was received from Mrs. Eliza Kohn.⁵¹ Two years later

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ex-Governor William Aiken, one of the subscribers to the fund raised in 1847, contributed \$5000 for the establishment of one or more scholarships. On learning, however, that ample provision had been made for this purpose, Mr. Aiken directed that his gift be added to the general endowment.⁵²

Being eager to emphasize the popular character of the College and to provide an education for boys who could not afford to attend other institutions, the trustees had established scholarships as rapidly as their means permitted. At President Brantly's request they revived a practice introduced, it seems, in Doctor Adams's time of allowing each member of the faculty to appoint one beneficiary. In 1851, ten city scholarships were created, the power to name their holders being vested in the mayor and the three aldermen who were members of the board. Two years later the right to appoint a free scholar was bestowed upon Doctor L. A. Frampton in recognition of the gift of his personal library to the College. The first endowed scholarships were founded in 1856 on the sum of \$30,000 bequeathed by Mr. Kerr Boyce. The revenue from this fund was for some years distributed among four students, providing each with tuition and approximately \$500 per annum. Later, however, the number of beneficiaries was increased by reducing the amount of the stipend. Always awarded to needy applicants, these Boyce Scholarships, as they were designated by the board, have been the means of maintaining scores of students who would not otherwise have secured a college education.⁵³

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It was inevitable that attention sooner or later would be directed to more adequate provision for a library. From the beginning this department had felt in full measure the misfortunes of the College and had shared in few of its blessings. The books bequeathed by John Mackenzie had been destroyed in the fire of 1778 while they were still on the shelves of the Charleston Library Society, leaving only their catalogue to emphasize the loss of a precious treasure.⁵⁴ The small collection given by Belcher Noyes in 1793 had been at least received, but it had been poorly cared for and much of it had been lost.⁵⁵ Finding only a few musty volumes scattered about the old building, Mr. Adams with his customary energy had endeavored to build up a library. He failed to secure the building which he advocated, but with the aid of such private donors as Thomas S. Grimké and an appropriation of \$1000 from the city council he assembled a library of 3000 volumes in the room above the chapel of the new building, which was then considered "one of the largest and most commodious apartments [for library purposes] in the country." But Mr. Adams was the first to admit that the collection was inadequate, and he frequently complained that the books were being injured by the "floods of rain" which descended through the roof.⁵⁶ The catalogue printed in 1849 fully supports the opinion of the trustees that the library contained little more than "such books as could be spared from the private libraries of friends, some valuable, many of little worth, and the whole exhibiting an array of odd volumes, inferior authors, and indifferent works, better calculated to ac-

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count for past misfortunes than to sustain a promise of future usefulness.”⁵⁷

Interest in the improvement of the library was seriously aroused in 1853 when Doctor Lingard A. Frampton presented his well-chosen collection of 4000 volumes. But this handsome gift created a problem. To make way for the museum the old library had been removed to the cramped quarters of the “President’s Hall,” and there was no other available space. It was hardly to be expected that the city would so soon incur the expense of further expansion. Finally, in a mood which we may well believe to have been one of despair, the trustees determined to try the outcome of another appeal to the General Assembly. No one, perhaps, was more surprised than they when an act was passed appropriating to their use the sum of \$8000.⁵⁸

Much delay ensued in the erection of the building. It was first suggested that an addition be made on the north side of the main building in the space between the two wings. So favorably was this regarded that permission was secured from the city council to extend the proposed annex over the pavement on Green Street by means of an arcade. When it was found, however, that a separate building might be provided at a cost more commensurate with available funds, this idea was abandoned. The site on the west side of the campus was eventually selected. From the plans of three competing architects those of George C. Walker were chosen, and in January, 1855, after more than a year of efforts to stretch their resources to fit their ambitions, the trustees awarded the contract to

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William P. Patterson. By strange coincidence the experience with an insolvent contractor, which had delayed the improvements five years before, was now repeated. Not until July, 1856, was the building ready for the formal inauguration which the Society of the Alumni had arranged at the request of the trustees.⁵⁹

With the construction a year later of the cistern, which forms such an important feature of campus topography, the "College green" was transformed into much the aspect which it presents today.⁶⁰ If it be true, as it has been asserted, that the flanking wings and the portico were restored in accordance with the original design after they were demolished by the earthquake of 1886, the main building looked, outwardly at least, very much as it does now. The future was to add the east tower, the west wing, and the Alumni Memorial Entrance, but these have not essentially altered the general appearance. Except for the addition of a basement floor to the library and of the now-familiar earthquake rods to both buildings, the library building and the porter's lodge are preserved unchanged, authentic testimonials of the good taste of their architects. The city was now crowding about the College square, causing greater regret for the loss of the adjacent land, but in the improvements of the later years there were compensations. Already the oak saplings planted about 1850 were beginning to take the places of the old mulberries which James DeBow gratefully recalled in his "Light of Other Days."⁶¹

Twice during the summer of 1856 President Finley asked the board to accept his resignation, and twice they

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prevailed upon him to reconsider. At length, however, fully persuaded that his health required a change of climate, he insisted that his request be granted. Doctor Gibbes had acted as president during the fall of 1856, and the board would have elected him permanently to the position had he not warned in advance that he would decline the appointment. On February 2, 1857, the trustees gave their unanimous vote for Nathaniel Russell Middleton of the class of 1828. The next month, at the commencement exercises, he was inducted into office.⁶²



V I

The College Comes of Age

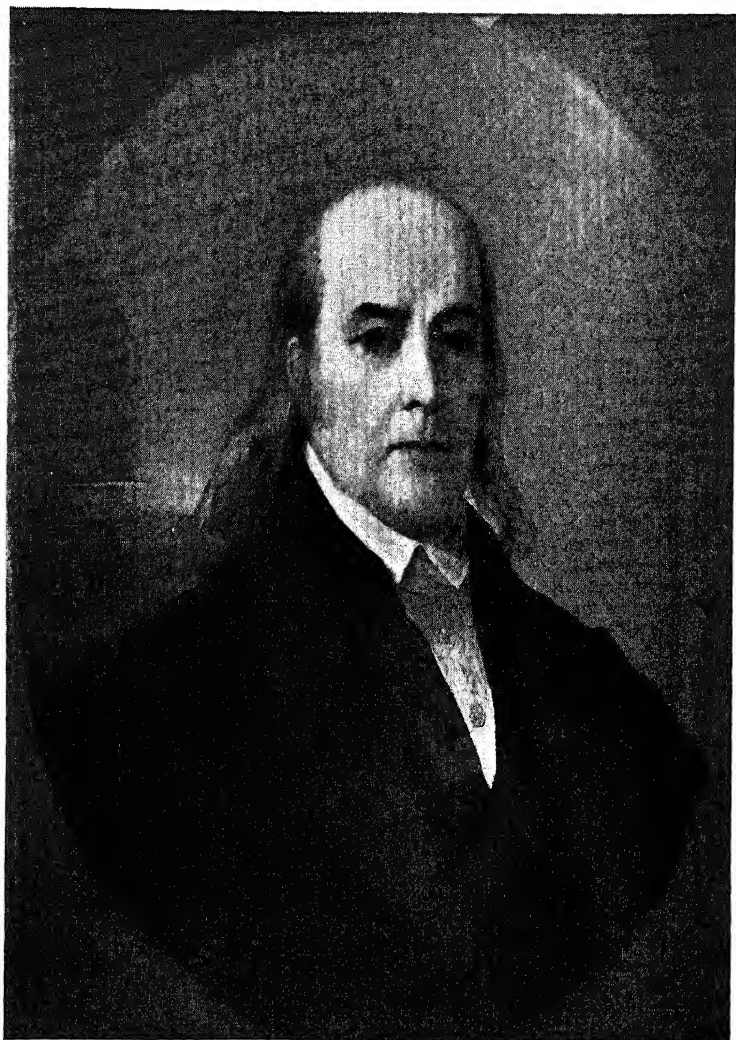
THE year of President Middleton's inauguration marks the noontide of the *ante-bellum* College. A substantial endowment had been accumulated, and buildings which would be adequate for many years had been provided. The relations with the city had assumed the character of a covenant too solemn to be affected by the vagaries of politics. Thus relieved of the financial uncertainties of earlier days, the trustees had secured the permanent services of a faculty whose influence was being felt beyond the College circle. The student body had remained small, but it was already furnishing leaders to the professional and official classes of the community. Student life, though circumscribed by rigid laws of conduct, had become more mature. The present is therefore a favorable point from which to survey the internal developments of the first twenty years following the conversion of the College into a municipal institution.

The trustees of this period were more than zealous guardians of the material welfare of the College. If somewhat less distinguished in politics than their predecessors, they were more active patrons and practitioners of the arts. Belonging in many instances to the group of Charlestonians who were consciously seeking to bring about in

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their city that fine balance of cultural and material interests which had prevailed in the ancient Greek commonwealth, they regarded the College as vital to the attainment of their ideals. They bestowed their talents upon it without stint. When the building was to be enlarged and the campus improved, they could find among themselves one who was capable of drawing a dignified and tasteful design. When no other means of increasing the library could be discovered, they contributed books from their private collections. If a public function or a student celebration demanded an orator, it was as likely as not that the choice would fall upon a member of the board. Three times during these years a trustee was called upon to fill a faculty position.

That this participation in every phase of college life continued unabated throughout the period was due in some measure to the long terms of service of the most active members of the board. Five of those who were chosen from the old board in 1838 and five others elected shortly afterwards were still serving in 1857. Mitchell King was to establish a record of forty-five years of membership and Charles Fraser one of forty-three years, neither of which has since been equalled. Several others, however, could show records of a quarter of a century. But if these life members gave permanence to the policies of the trustees, those who represented the city for necessarily shorter periods not infrequently brought new contacts and new points of view. For fifteen years after Mr. Pinckney's retirement (1840) the office of mayor was administered by three able men: Jacob F. Mintzing, John



MITCHELL KING

PRESIDENT OF THE TRUSTEES, 1847-1862
ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY, 1844

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Schnierle, and T. Leger Hutchinson. When William Porcher Miles was translated from the faculty to the mayoralty in 1855, the board acquired a member who conferred no special favors but one who thoroughly understood their problems. Each mayor took his place on the standing committee and shared its often heavy duties. In such aldermen as Samuel Y. Tupper, C. M. Furman, and Alonzo J. White were found men who were sufficiently interested to accept election at a later time as life members.

Residents of Charleston or nearby plantations, the trustees were easily summoned. Annually and quarterly and at odd times between they assembled in the city council chamber to formulate policies and plan budgets or at the College to attend examinations and exhibitions. No problem was too trivial for their scrutiny. One may be permitted to suspect, however, that intellectual compensations were not lacking at these gatherings, for, however prosaic the business might be, no company could be dull which was graced with the presence of men like Charles Fraser, now at the height of his fame as an artist; John Bachman, Christian Hanckel, and Samuel Gilman, the brilliant divines; Richard Yeadon, the editor of the *Courier*; and James L. Petigru, the incomparable wit.¹

But if the trustees were attentive to the affairs of the College, they showed no disposition to invade the province of the faculty. Even Doctor Adams in his most plaintive mood would not have asked for a greater degree of autonomy. Presidents' and professors' reports do not appear in the minutes of the board of this time and are

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not now to be found, but faculty journals beginning with 1841 (the earliest that are extant) furnish ample evidence of the forbearance of the trustees to interfere with matters of internal management. The rule which authorized the faculty "to make and establish any and all such regulations as may be deemed necessary to carry into full effect the purposes of the College" reserved to the board a power of revision, but this right was never exercised.² Trustees and faculty were engaged in the same high mission, and no professional or social barrier stood between them.

The two presidents of this period were not of the type of the cloistered scholar. Brantly, a man of gigantic stature, was an eloquent orator whose preaching was admired in both the Northern and the Southern church.³ Finley seems to have lost nothing of his interest in public affairs on coming to the College, though his political activities were necessarily curtailed under the double burden of administrative and teaching duties. In 1851 he was a delegate to the meeting of the Southern Rights Association, and the next year he was an influential member of the South Carolina convention which protested against the Federal policy of excluding slavery from the western territories. A moralist by nature, he espoused the temperance cause by which Charleston was deeply stirred in the thirties and forties, and in 1847 at the Fourth-of-July rally of the Sons of Temperance and kindred organizations he appeared as the principal orator.⁴

Doctor Gibbes was one of those universal geniuses whose discoveries would have compelled attention in any community; in Charleston in this golden age he was

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treated with something akin to worship. By first choice an astronomer, he revealed his ability in this field as early as 1845 when he published his "Comparison and Discussions of All the Observations Made in the United States on the Transit of Mercury." His work for the Coast Survey, his invention of the occultator and a "portable heliotrope," and his studies of the orbits of comets soon brought him wide recognition. But his labors in other branches of science were scarcely less distinguished. His skill in zoology is perhaps best illustrated by his revision of the lists of crustacea in the collections of the United States; to botany he contributed a list of the phænogamous plants of South Carolina; in chemistry he anticipated in many details the periodic tables of Mendeleff and Lothrop-Meyer with his *Synoptical Table of the Chemical Elements*. Generous with assistance to others, he was a source of inspiration to his colleagues and all who loved scholarship.⁵

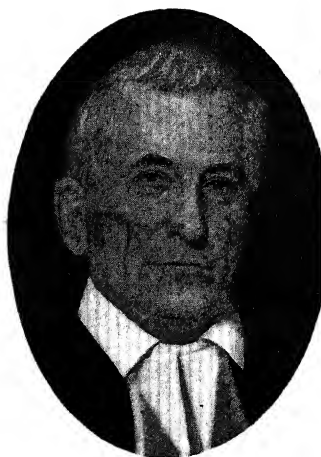
The year following Doctor Bachman's election to the faculty saw the publication of the final volume of the *Quadrupeds of North America*. This work he had begun in collaboration with the elder Audubon and completed with the latter's two sons, who in the meantime had become his own sons-in-law. If hopes had been entertained that he would now be free for greater tasks in the College, they were disappointed. His duties as pastor of Saint John's Lutheran Church, of greater importance in his sight than his work as a naturalist, claimed more and more of his time, and in 1853 he decided that he must resign his teaching position. He had introduced natural history

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into the College, making it one of the most popular subjects, and the students parted with him regretfully.⁶

Mr. Holmes had been made professor of geology and paleontology shortly after his election to the curatorship of the museum, and on Doctor Bachman's resignation he fell heir to the classes in natural history. He did not find this addition to his duties burdensome, however, and was able to devote the greater part of his energies to strengthening the museum and to prosecuting the research which was unquestionably his principal interest.⁷ The results were more than gratifying. To discoveries which he had previously made were now added others more convincing and yet more amazing. Professor Holmes's conclusions respecting the antiquity of man in the western hemisphere may now be questioned, but no doubt remains that the mastodon and the megatherium, the mylodon and the tapir once inhabited the Carolina low country.⁸ In 1857, after the death of his friend Michael Tuomey, together with whom the work had been commenced, Professor Holmes completed the *Pliocene Fossils of South Carolina*, and the next year appeared its sequel, the *Post-Pliocene Fossils of South Carolina*.⁹

But Professor Holmes was building his principal monument in the museum. His first annual report showed the acquisition of hundreds of specimens in many departments. At his request the city council made appropriation for a taxidermist to mount the collection of quadrupeds which the sons of Audubon were about to present. Doctor Henry W. Ravenel had already entered upon the great



FRANCIS S. HOLMES, 1850-1869
GABRIEL E. MANIGAULT, 1873-1899

JOHN MCCRADY, 1855-1873
JOHN BACHMAN, 1848-1853

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY

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undertaking of gathering an herbarium of the Southern states.¹⁰ If one may judge from the frequent notices of contributions which appeared in the newspapers, a large part of the community had turned naturalists and were daily presenting what they gathered. A series of more than fifty articles describing the collections, which were printed in the *Courier* of 1858, showed that through a system of exchanges specimens had been received from virtually every part of the world.¹¹

The museum was the tangible evidence of the achievements of the older generation of scientists; it was to influence younger men to follow scientific pursuits. The meagre accounts of the career of John McCrady assign to Doctor Edmund Ravenel and Professor Agassiz the chief credit for arousing his interest in science. There can be no doubt, however, that this interest was later stimulated in the museum. Graduated in the class of 1850, McCrady accompanied Agassiz for three summers on his expeditions along the New England coast. In 1855, he was elected assistant professor of mathematics in the College. Doctor Gibbes bears witness to his ability to fill this position, though it was well known that zoology was his preference. While American scholars were still confining themselves largely to describing the vertebrated animals, McCrady turned to the coelenterates, and his first study, an examination of the medusæ, was a pioneer effort in this field.¹²

The vacancy to which Professor McCrady was called had been created by an unusual set of circumstances. Toward the close of the summer vacation in 1855 it was

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reported that Professor William Porcher Miles would not be on hand for the opening of the session. He had gone to Norfolk to nurse the sick during the yellow fever epidemic. Here was the dramatic touch needed by the conservative party in Charleston which was facing almost certain defeat in the approaching election. They acted quickly. Miles was nominated, and shortly after his return he was elected to the mayoralty. He was sent to the United States House of Representatives at the expiration of his term, and he completed his political career as a member of the Confederate Congress. Thus did the College faculty contribute the only man who has risen from their ranks to eminence in politics.¹³

In retrospect the scientists overshadow the literary faculty, but it is doubtful if any great distinction existed in the minds of their contemporaries. Imbued with great respect for the ancients, old Charleston cherished in particular its classical scholars. A fine tribute to Professor Hawkesworth from the class of 1843, preserved in the papers of James De Bow, is evidence that he was considered an able teacher. He was, however, the rare exception among his colleagues; he seems not to have published a single line nor to have stepped even once upon the lecture platform.¹⁴ J. W. Miles, the elder brother of William Porcher Miles, was on the other hand in constant demand on public occasions. A graduate of the South Carolina College, he had entered the Episcopal ministry and had served for a time as a missionary in the Orient. He had a natural facility in languages, and he was well read in the literature of every country. His orations—

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printed at the request of admiring audiences—and his essays, and poems in the College magazine show that he was equal to any occasion.¹⁵

Frederick A. Porcher, the professor of history and *belles lettres*, was a graduate of Yale. For the history of man in the low country he entertained the same kind of enthusiasm with which Professor Holmes was reading the "record of the rocks." Far in advance of his time, he advocated that the historian extend his field beyond the restricted limits of "past politics." His recognition of the importance of securing the colonial documents from the British Public Records Office, his "Historical and Social Sketch of Craven County," and his later writings entitle him to a place, second only in importance to that of William J. Rivers, as one of the founders of critical historical scholarship in South Carolina.¹⁶

In 1856, Professor Miles was summoned home from Europe, whence he had gone two years previously in search of better health, to take charge of the library. He found himself in thorough accord with the definition of its purposes as stated by McCrady in the inauguration discourse, "A System of Independent Research, the Chief Educational Want of the South," and he was soon making its contents available to the students and the people of Charleston. Finding that his own collection, which he had left to be sold in order to pay his travelling expenses, had been purchased by friends and restored to him on his return, he insisted that it be received on loan by the College. With this addition the library contained 7000 volumes, and within the next few years this number was to be vir-

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tually doubled by gifts from Charles Fraser and Mitchell King.¹⁷

Members of the faculty joined heartily with members of the board in promoting the cultural interests of the community. When in 1848 the Charleston Library Society, the organization which had nurtured the idea of a college in the eighteenth century, celebrated its hundredth anniversary, its president and vice-president were College trustees, and every member of its book committee was either a trustee or a professor.¹⁸ All of the scientists on the faculty were either founders or early members of the Elliott Society of Natural History. Holmes was its first secretary; Gibbes was for thirty years its president; and from 1856 to the outbreak of the war McCrady filled two-thirds of the pages of its publications with his zoological studies.¹⁹ Porcher was one of the founders of the South Carolina Historical Society, and James L. Petigru, its first president.²⁰ A short time after his election President Middleton took a leading part in organizing the Carolina Art Association.²¹ Nor was the public under the necessity of going to the learned journals in order to keep abreast with what the faculty were doing, for many of their publications were first printed in the *Courier* and the *Mercury*, and every citizen knew that it was Doctor Gibbes's astronomical observations which regulated the clocks of Charleston.²²

The campus and the College buildings were the scenes during this period of many a gathering which had no connection with college affairs. The use of the former was granted to such organizations as the Sunday School

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Union and the Total Abstinence Society; the chapel, to the Lyceum Society, the Elliott Society, and the Historical Society. Twice for periods of several weeks a church held its services in the chapel. The people were not deliberately encouraged to regard the College as a place for every meeting, but no application for its use was refused.²³

Why more parents did not claim for their sons advantages which in other respects they were quick to admit, and even to praise, it is difficult to understand. The trustees were puzzled and concerned. There were in the city, according to their estimate, between 1000 and 1200 boys of college age, "who might, under judicious, prudent auspices, enjoy the full benefit of a Collegiate education." Of this number approximately fifty were attending institutions in other parts of the state—the South Carolina College and the recently established denominational colleges of Erskine, Wofford, and Furman. Fifty more were enrolled in institutions of other states, thus leaving, at the lowest calculation, 900 young men who might be expected to enter the College.²⁴ That they succeeded in enrolling only a small fraction of this number the trustees were painfully aware. The average yearly attendance for the twenty years of Brantly's and Finley's administrations was fifty students. The number of matriculates for the entire period was less than 400 and the number of graduates 163.²⁵

At least a partial explanation of this situation is to be found in the high standards of scholarship and the rigid system of discipline which the faculty insisted upon maintaining. Even President Middleton, who set aside many

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of the rules of conduct vigilantly enforced by his predecessors, laid down as a condition of his acceptance of the presidency that the board "would never let the fear of diminishing the number of students interfere for a moment with needful expurgation and the establishment of a higher standard."²⁶

Applicants for admission were required to possess "an accurate and minute knowledge of the Latin Grammar and Prosody" and to be able to translate "*Cæsar's Commentaries*, Virgil, Cicero's *Select Orations*, and Sallust." In Greek they must have a "thorough knowledge of Valpy's Greek Grammar (Anthon's edition)" and be able to translate and parse, with readiness, any portion of Jacob's *Greek Reader*, the first two books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and the first book of Homer's *Iliad*." Their preparation in "English" was expected to embrace English Grammar; Arithmetic, including fractions, vulgar and decimal, extraction of square and cube roots; Geography, Ancient and Modern; Young's Algebra through fractions; and the first book of Legendre's Geometry. Applicants were required to pass an oral examination in the presence, it appears, of the whole faculty.

Except for the addition of zoology, geology, and paleontology the curriculum in 1857 shows little material change from that of Doctor Adams's administration. The abolishment of the grammar school had done away with the old organization of English, classical, and scientific departments; the order in which the classical authors were read had been somewhat altered; French had been dropped for some reason unexplained, leaving no pro-

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vision whatsoever for modern languages; and history now occupied a more honored place. Otherwise the courses of study of the two periods have the appearance of being the same. The difference, and an important one it was, is rather to be found in the improvement of the methods and quality of instruction. A larger faculty now made possible more thorough and intensive teaching in all subjects, and the museum and the better-equipped chemistry and physics laboratories permitted a fuller use of the experimental method in the sciences. But what had been gained in this direction was largely offset, according to the present way of thinking, by the refusal of the faculty to permit any deviation from the prescribed curriculum. Mr Adams's plan of a partial course of study leading to a "diploma in the sciences," had it been retained in this period, might well have resulted in an earlier adoption of the elective system. But this the faculty unhesitatingly rejected, thus committing the College to a policy which was to remain unchanged for almost half a century. There can be no doubt that parents regarded the College as primarily designed for boys who were intended for professional careers.²⁷

A code of "Regulations for the Government of the College of Charleston," drawn up by the faculty in 1838 and ratified without amendment by the trustees, contains the laws of deportment. Constant deference to superiors was required. "Every student," says rule number one, "shall conduct himself towards the Officers of the College, both in times of College exercises and at all other times, with utmost respect." While reciting, he must rise from

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his seat and remain standing until the "officer present" permitted him to sit down. He was expected always to hold himself in readiness to appear before the faculty to answer charges of misdeeds committed "out of the College, as well as within its walls and inclosure."²⁸

The preservation of order was the object of a large section of the code. "Every student," says another rule, "shall observe the utmost decorum in the chapel and other College rooms—neither doing nor countenancing any thing that may incommode any of the faculty, or divert the attention of his fellow students." The making of "undue or improper noises" was forbidden. "To speak against religion, to use profane language, to engage in quarrelling and fighting, to play at cards, or to drink intoxicating liquor" were defined as "highly censurable" acts. Scarcely less space was devoted to rules of punctuality. The student might disregard within certain limits the urgings of the faculty that he be prompt in his return after vacations and that he proceed with haste on the ringing of the bell from one classroom to another "without any unbecoming conduct," but he was sure to be reminded that he had not done so with impunity when his monthly report called his parents' attention to the fact that want of "attendance upon duty and general good conduct" had reduced his grades.

If convicted of a minor infraction of college law, the offender was generally "admonished." Repetition of the offense and misdemeanors of a more serious nature were almost certain to bring down upon him a public reprimand in Chapel. "Obstinate persistence" in the violation

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of the rules subjected him to suspension; and, says the rule in conclusion, "if not reclaimed, he shall be reported to the Trustees." "Habitual immorality" was also brought to the attention of the trustees but with the addition of a recommendation of expulsion. For two high crimes the faculty had full power to administer summary punishment, and in such cases the board had no appellate jurisdiction: if a student were guilty of participation in a duel, or if he committed an offense "against public peace and morality," he was to be expelled at once.

Meetings of the faculty were held once a week, and it was a rare occasion that did not see one or more students brought up and "admonished." Suspensions for periods ranging from a week to a month were not infrequent. No student was accused of either of the offenses for which the faculty had the right to expel; nor did the board ever have occasion to apply the penalty of expulsion. Instances, however, of persistent violation of the rules of order and of incorrigible neglect of duty were numerous. The offenders were invariably tendered a "dismissal," a term which in some cases was hardly less than a euphemistic substitution for "expulsion."

With the exception of a protest "complaining of the conduct" of President Brantly and "alleging grave charges against him," the nature of which the records fail to reveal, there is no indication during the early years of this period that the students resented this rigorous system of discipline.³⁰ A mischievous under-classman might throw brick-bats at the college windows, "introduce a strolling musician into the campus," or steal Doctor Bachman's

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buggy for a ride about town; but of general disorders there were none. Punishments were accepted as a matter of course.³¹ During the second half of President Finley's administration, however, opinion noticeably changed. Shortly after the Christmas recess in 1851 the members of the freshman and sophomore classes were summoned on a charge of "disorderly conduct during religious services in the College Chapel . . ., by exploding fulminating crackers." All declined to answer the questions designed to discover the guilty offenders, and the faculty promptly declared the two classes suspended for a period of three weeks. The next day brought a petition from the juniors and seniors asking that the offenders be recalled unconditionally. The faculty refused to accede to this "in the form in which it was presented." What the outcome would have been had the lower classmen remained resolute can only be surmised, for by the next faculty meeting the spirit of the opposition was broken. Four sophomores appeared, disavowed any part in the disorder, and were exempted from the sentence. Probably disgusted with this show of weakness, the juniors and seniors took no further action.³²

After this incident each year produced further evidence that the students were chafing under what was termed a "schoolboy discipline." The feeling reached a climax in 1855. One of the juniors was dismissed for repeated acts of disorder. His classmates, who had in the meantime risen to senior rank, desired to know whether he had been granted an honorable dismissal. On being informed that the matter was none of their concern, they gave notice

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that they would attend no recitations until "they obtained an answer in character with their request." The faculty replied by asking the parents of the students to remove them from the College unless they could be induced to retire from their position. The trustees, to whom the case was now referred, upheld the decision, and the result was that only five of the eighteen members of the class returned to their duties. Realizing no doubt from this experience that resistance was futile, the students were docile enough during the remainder of President Finley's administration.³³

College law in theory governed the undergraduate outside as well as within the College precincts, but there is no evidence that its authority extended very far beyond the walls of the classroom. Its operation was therefore of brief duration, for the college day was shorter in this period than it had ever been before. It began at nine o'clock and ended at one, its length being thus reduced from seven hours, as it had been during Mr. Adams's time, to four. For a few months following the reopening, the faculty brought the students back for study on Saturday mornings, but when it was decided that the students could make their own preparation, the practice was abandoned. Saturday thereafter was a free day. The rules required that "the whole time, from the introduction to the close of the studies, . . . be unremittingly devoted to the duties of College—and that no kind of playing or other recreation" be indulged in during the interval; but roll books show that no student attended recitations more than three hours daily.³⁴

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Paradoxical as it may seem, the shortening of the day was accompanied by an increase in the length and number of vacations. In 1838, for the first time the summer recess makes its appearance on the college calendar. For four years it commenced on August 20 and closed on the first Monday after October 20; after 1842 the dates were changed to August 1 and the first Monday in October. An effort was made to compensate for the loss of time by reducing the length of the Christmas and spring vacations; but student pleas were irresistible, and in the end the reductions were scarcely noticeable. The results would have justified an even greater sacrifice of time. By this means the College avoided the effects of the yellow fever epidemics which had been the most frequent cause of disorganization in past years. Only twice during these twenty years was it necessary to suspend exercises on account of this dreaded disease. A happy contrast with the record of the early period of the College is to be found in the fact that there were no fatalities among the faculty. Only one death was reported among the students, and this, judging from the season of the year in which it occurred, was hardly due to yellow fever.³⁵

Alterations in the college seasons caused the shifting of commencement from October to the fourth Tuesday in March. The occasion attracted even more attention than it had in earlier days. Always the procession formed on the campus; then proceeded to one of the larger churches or, with increasing frequency after 1849, to the Hibernian Hall. The exercises were lengthy but simple and dignified. Opened with prayer usually by the president of



RECITATION ROOM OF PROFESSOR LEWIS R. GIBBES

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the faculty or one of the clerical members of the board of trustees, they consisted largely of addresses and orations by members of the graduating class. The valedictory was delivered by the first honor man, the salutatory by the winner of second honor. Between the two and interspersed with music came "intermediate orations," delivered by from four to six others in the order of the rank which they had taken in the class. The president of the faculty then spoke briefly to the graduates, warning them against the pitfalls of the world into which they were about to enter. Immediately following the exercises the anniversary address was delivered before the Society of the Alumni by an orator who had been selected one year previously.³⁶

In the evening of commencement day the students entertained at their annual ball "the fair and lovely daughters of the city," doubtless with even more pleasing effect than they had during the morning's exercises.³⁷ A vacation of two and sometimes three weeks followed; then the work of a new year was begun.

With the faculty ruling that a certain number of students perform exercises in elocution on one day in each week, that all should take part in the annual and semi-annual exhibitions, and that failure to accept a commencement oration would cause the forfeiture of a degree, one would think that distaste for oratory would have been the result; but such was not the case. In his literary society the student eagerly sought further opportunity to cultivate the forensic arts. Apparently no effort was made to revive the Philomathean and Euphradian, but new organi-

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zations began to make their appearance soon after the re-opening of the College in 1838. Two of these—the Propopian and the Calliopian—were short-lived, but the Cliosophic and the Chrestomathic were of sturdier growth, and they have come down to the present generation.³⁸

The Cliosophic is the older of these two historic societies, having been organized in November or December, 1838.³⁹ Ten years later the Chrestomathic was founded by a group of students who indignantly seceded from the Cliosophic under the impression that their rights were being infringed upon by a tyrannical majority.⁴⁰ Whatever there was, however, of animosity between the two must have been quickly forgotten, for in 1850 they met together in solemn session to hear Professor Porcher deliver his eloquent eulogy of John C. Calhoun.⁴¹ Each society celebrated its anniversary in the month of December. The annual orations were delivered in March at the time of commencement. Such was the importance attached to their activities that their requests for loans to defray the expense of furnishing their halls were promptly granted by the city council.⁴²

As early as 1840 James DeBow, the future editor of the *Commercial Review of the South and West*, advocated a revival of the magazine which had made its appearance in 1830, only to be abandoned the next year. His attempt failed, however, and he was forced to seek in the columns of the *Courier* an outlet for his literary efforts.⁴³ Not until 1854 was another attempt made to conduct a student publication. But this was only slightly more successful than the first College magazine, in spite

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of the fact that the editors could command contributions from such able members of the faculty as Professors Gibbes and Miles. Extant copies seem to indicate that it ran through twelve numbers and then, in the spring of 1855, expired.⁴⁴

On one rather curious matter during this period the students and the College authorities fell into sharp disagreement. For some reason the students insisted on arraying themselves in military uniform, a type of costume which the faculty found itself unable to approve. When, in 1847, the "cadet company" which had existed for a time during Mr. Adams's administration was revived, the faculty gave in. Something resembling a compromise was reached, in which it was agreed that a uniform might be adopted, with the proviso (doubtless originating in the still-reluctant faculty) that no student should be required to wear it against his will. It was, as Pringle Ravenel, of the class of 1860, informs us, "dark blue with silver buttons and, with what may seem absurd in these times (1924), white duck trousers." Weekly drills, an annual picnic at which prizes were given for marksmanship, and participation in Fourth of July and Washington's Birthday parades must have brought these uniforms frequently before the eyes of the public. The company of "College Cadets" did not enter the Confederate service as an organization, and there is no evidence that it was revived after the war.⁴⁵

A complaint from the students in 1854 to the effect that "the presence of the Janitor's Cow in the Campus interfered with the gymnastic exercises and was regarded as a

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nuisance" is the only evidence to show that there was still in vogue an athletic pastime which had appeared in an earlier period. There are, however, many references to the officer who thus threatened to convert the campus into a pasture. With the erection of the "new College edifice" in 1828 the trustees had thought seriously of purchasing a "servant," but the idea seems to have been forestalled by Mr. Adams. A short time later he reported that he had hired at \$100 per annum, a janitor who would "ring the bell, keep every part of the College clean together with the yard, cut the wood and make the fires in winter, keep the philosophical apparatus clean, and be in constant attendance when not otherwise engaged to do the duties of a messenger." How long this appointee retained his office is not known. It is not improbable that he is the Tom Peace whose faithful services were still winning the approbation of the faculty in the early fifties and whose fame, one student prophesied, would "descend as an heirloom when his ghostly shadow only may glide through . . . [the College] halls." Tom's immediate successors seem to have been unworthy of the fine tradition which he had established; but with the advent of John Cahill in 1854 the office was again in capable hands. Mr. Cahill took up his residence in the lodge and for the next half century was held in such esteem that his cow, and even his chickens, were tolerated without complaint.⁴⁶

Graduates of this, as of former periods, turned principally to professional careers. Medicine and the law attracted the greater number. Of the 163 students graduated during the period, the careers of 117 are known;

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in this list there were 36 doctors, 26 lawyers, 21 clergymen, 12 teachers, 21 merchants and planters, and 1 surveyor. Many attained more than local fame. In addition to those who have already been mentioned as returning to the College to occupy positions on the faculty, there were such men as John J. Brantly (1841), the son of President Brantly, who became a teacher in Mercer University; William Henry Trescott (1841), the diplomatist and historian; James DeBow (1843), the economist and editor of *DeBow's Review*; Francis Turquand Miles (1847), who became professor of anatomy in the University of Maryland, and Charles Richardson Miles (1849), the attorney general of South Carolina (brothers of William Porcher and James Warley Miles, of the College faculty); Edward McCrady (1853), the historian; Francis D. Lee (1846), the engineer of the Confederate War; Paul Hamilton Hayne (1850), the poet; and La Fayette Girardeau (1844), the theologian.⁴⁷

By 1857, then, the College was firmly established. It had set its standards, tested its strength, established (without knowing it) its traditions, customs, and ideals. It had, in a word, acquired the character by which it was thenceforth to be known. The College had attained its majority.



V I I

The Confederate War and Reconstruction

MR. MIDDLETON is the only president of the College who has had a formal inauguration. If the trustees had known that the ceremony would be regarded in the future as the climax in the life of the old College, they could scarcely have laid their plans with greater propriety. On the day of Mr. Middleton's election it was resolved that "the President-elect be publicly inaugurated at the next commencement." It then being decided that the occasion should witness the conferring of the first honorary doctorates, Mr. Middleton and Mr. Henry M. Bruns, the principal of the High School, were admitted to the degree of doctor of laws. The motive which prompted the selection of these two men is not disclosed in the records, but it requires only a casual reading between the lines to discover it. By honoring the heads of the institutions which had been revived and raised to their present flourishing condition through the patronage of the city the trustees unquestionably intended to pay tribute to a generous public benefactor and to celebrate a triumph in the cause of education. That the men thus distinguished had been graduated from the College in

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the same class was probably regarded as a happy coincidence.¹

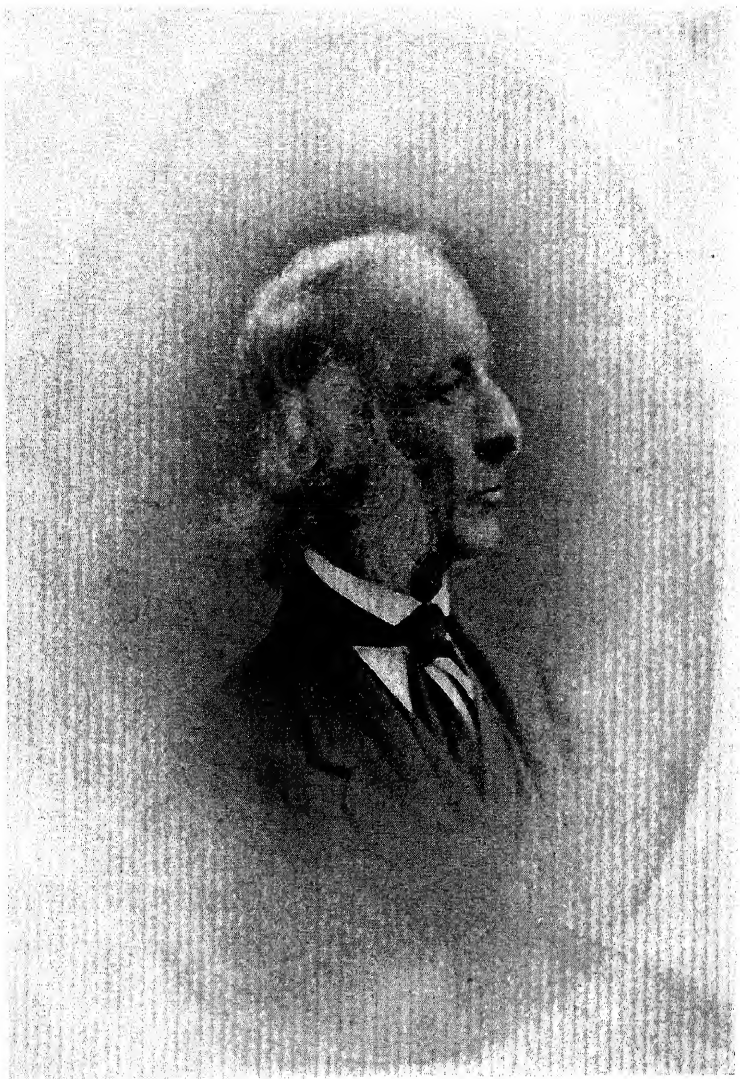
But there was one who, more than any one else, had guided the city in its policy toward the College and High School, and it was later decided that his services might be appropriately recognized in the same way. At a meeting of the board on March 28, President King was asked to withdraw from the room. On motion of Mr. Gilman he was then unanimously voted the degree of doctor of laws.² At a subsequent meeting the Reverend James Clement Furman, an alumnus of the College who had recently been made dean of the faculty of Furman University, was admitted to the degree of doctor of divinity.³

The inaugural ceremony was held in the Hibernian Hall. After the customary commencement exercises, President Finley delivered his farewell address, "eschewing the very tempting occasion and inducements of idle rhetoric or demonstrative appeals and urging the high claims of duty, of principle, [and] of honor" upon the students with whom he was parting. The venerable president of the trustees, his memory doubtless carrying him back over the half-century since he had entered the College as a tutor under Doctor Buist, thanked Mr. Finley for his faithful services; congratulated the city, the faculty, and the students on the election of Mr. Middleton; and, in conformance with the instructions of the board, placed a copy of the laws of the College in the hands of the new president as a symbol of his office. The inaugural address followed. At its conclusion Mr. Middleton was welcomed by J. Adger Smyth on behalf of the student body.⁴

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No one had been more surprised at his elevation to the presidency than Mr. Middleton himself. He had never seriously thought of entering the teaching profession. After his graduation in 1828 he had become a planter. In 1852, having met with little success in this occupation, he sold his plantation and soon after was appointed treasurer of the Northeastern Railroad Company. He had left this office to accept the treasurership of the city of Charleston a short time before his coming to the College. He had been a member of the board of trustees since 1848, an active worker in the Society of the Alumni, and a favorite orator of the literary societies. His deep interest in the College and his obvious literary tastes were unquestionably uppermost in the minds of the trustees when they elected him to the presidency.⁵

Mr. Middleton had grave doubts of his fitness for the duties of a college executive. "If I were to listen to the suggestions of a faint heart," he told the board, "I could make you but one reply: 'The thing is not in me.' " But the terms which he laid down as the only condition on which he would accept the office shows that he had a better grasp of the problem of discipline than either of his two immediate predecessors. Without advocating a revision of the College laws, he insisted that the spirit of their enforcement should be radically altered. There must be "no petty carping and caviling," he said; instead there must be a large and generous overlooking of small faults and . . . a manly patience and a genuine affection which would allow every opportunity for correction and amendment." At the same time, however, he did not propose to



NATHANIEL RUSSELL MIDDLETON
PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY, 1857-1880

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tolerate the presence of "wrong-minded students"; they should be required to withdraw "without an issue of any kind, without disgrace or implied punishment." To these views the board readily assented. That they were immediately and successfully put into operation is certain. The faculty records of the following years do not contain a single reference to disciplinary matters. If there were infractions of the rules, as no doubt there were, they were handled by Mr. Middleton in the quiet of the President's Hall.⁶

How far this reform would have gone toward increasing the number of students cannot be known. Before the class which entered in the first year of President Middleton's administration had completed their course, Charleston was converted into an armed camp. During the four years of hostilities which followed the majority of the students quickly left the College to enter the Confederate service. Admissions virtually ceased. In the hard years following the war few Charleston boys could spare time or money for a college education.

The intense excitement which prevailed in Charleston during the winter of 1860-61 was immediately reflected in the College. When the faculty assembled after the Christmas holidays, Professor McCrady was absent. Having learned that the companies of which his brothers were members had been ordered to take possession of Castle Pinckney on December 27, he had smuggled himself on board the transport and had not been found until too late to deny him a share in the exploit. Soon after, he volunteered as an engineer and was assigned to the work of

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constructing a battery on Morris Island. Later he was to build the fortifications of the city of Savannah.⁷

At the same meeting of the faculty it was resolved "that the Senior Class be allowed, under present circumstances, leave of absence for an indefinite period." A week later the class asked that they be granted their degrees without further preparation or examination. Their petition reads:

"To the President and Members of the Board of Trustees
of the College of Charleston

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned, the members of the present Senior Class of Charleston College, impressed with a profound sense of the threatening aspect of the affairs of our beloved State, and burning with that pure patriotism, which is the very soul of every Carolinian, seeing the impossibility of the continuance of our collegiate studies, in a manner, the least satisfactory either to the Faculty, or to ourselves, a majority of the Class being members of military companies and many indeed now in active service, anxiously desiring to disembarass ourselves from every connection, which may prevent us from placing our services at the disposal of the State, would respectfully but earnestly petition your body, in consideration of our having completed the entire course of studies, with the exception of a review, to authorize the conferment upon the Class of the Diplomas and Degrees, to which we would

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be entitled in March next, and grant our immediate and honorable discharge from the Institution.

(Signed) JOHN W. CALDWELL, JR.

E. C. EDGERTON

WM. P. JACOBS

WILLIS WILKINSON

MITCHELL KING, JR.

S. R. MELLICHAMP

McMILLAN KING

HENRY SPARNICK

E. W. SEABROOK"

It was January 30 before a quorum of the board could be secured. In the meantime the faculty had extended leave to all undergraduates engaged in military duty. But both faculty and trustees were reluctant to grant degrees to students who had not completed the requirements. After much discussion the board informed the seniors that a compliance with their request would be too grave "a departure from academic discipline." Under this ruling five of the class returned long enough to pass their examinations. By this time, however, the board had relented. At the simple commencement exercises, which were held in the chapel on March 26, degrees were conferred not only upon those "who had fulfilled all the conditions required by the Faculty" but also upon the other four members of the class "by reason of their meritorious engagement in the service of the state." ⁹

During the spring vacation occurred the battle of Fort Sumter. A full account of the participation of the College

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students in this, as well as in all subsequent engagements, must await the publication of the muster rolls of the various companies in which they were enlisted. Doubtless many of them had parts not unlike that of McMillan King, one of the class of 1861, who is known to have served on Morris Island as corporal of a gun squad. It is certain that two of the faculty participated. McCrady was one of the engineers to whose labors, General Beauregard said, was due "the unprecedented example of taking such an important work after thirty-three hours' firing without having to report the loss of a single life, and but four slightly wounded." Doctor Gibbes, who had vainly sought during the previous winter to be accepted for engineer's duty, was commended in the official reports for his skillful operation of the "Drummond Lights" on Sullivan's and Morris Islands.¹⁰

For the later period of the war the record of the class of 1864 is probably not exceptional. All of its eight members entered the Confederate service sooner or later, and one, A. L. Hammond, was killed in battle. Only two completed their courses.¹¹

No effort was spared to keep at least the younger students in the College. Parents were urged by the faculty to discourage their sons from withdrawing. Requirements, rigid at all other times, were modified. Classes were held during the period of the day when students could be spared from their military duties. The authorities were begged to grant furloughs in order that they might return to their classes. With the exception of Professor McCrady, who resigned in July, 1861, and Pro-

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fessor Holmes, who was granted leave of absence the following spring in order that he might accept the appointment of Chief of the Confederate Mining and Nitre Bureau, the faculty remained on duty, even after the student body had been reduced to seven members. Except for short extensions of vacation periods at various times, there was no suspension of exercises until December 19, 1864, two months before the evacuation of the city.¹²

Situated beyond the ordinary range of the besiegers' guns, the College buildings were in no great danger during the bombardment of Charleston. Only twice are shells reported to have fallen within the campus. One is said to have struck the ledge of one of the south windows of the President's Hall; the fragment of another to have passed through the roof of the library building and through a table at which Professor Hawkesworth was seated. It was rather the fear of pillage after the enemy had captured the city which led the trustees to remove their most valuable possessions to places of greater safety. In September, 1863, after the evacuation of Morris Island, arrangements were made to send the library and the larger part of the museum collections into the interior of the state.¹³ Many articles, however, including some of the books of the Charleston Library Society, were in the building when the Federal forces moved into the city on February 18, 1865. That these were spared of any molestation was due to the presence of mind of the trusty janitor. Trustees and faculty had left the city. Mr. Cahill alone remained at his post. A short time after the arrival of the troops he applied to the commandant, Col-

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onel Stewart L. Woodford for protection. His request brought a prompt and generous response. Colonel Woodford issued orders that the campus was not to be entered by any one without special permit from the provost marshal, and, to make certain that these orders were not disobeyed, a guard was stationed at the College night and day for the next two months.

Rejoicing doubtless in the safety of his trust, Mr. Cahill bided his time until the return of the faculty and students should again fill his days with the usual chores. But the danger was not past. Unexpectedly one day, James Redpath, who had been appointed superintendent of schools by the military authorities, appeared before the gates of the lodge and informed the janitor that he had received permission to use the main building as a school for negro children and the library as his personal residence. Mr. Cahill, however, was not unequal to the occasion. He immediately communicated with Doctor Albert G. Mackey, to whom, it seems, he had extended the favor of using the Library Society's books. Doctor Mackey had opposed secession and therefore had the confidence of the Federal officers, and through his intervention Mr. Redpath's design was frustrated. When the trustees later rewarded Mr. Cahill for his faithful service, he characteristically replied: "I was happy to consider it a duty, and rejoiced in the opportunity afforded me of recompensing, in some humble measure, the many acts of kindness, of which I have been so often the recipient, at your hands. The present honour . . . shall only serve to

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give new tone and vigor in my ways of maintaining your esteem." ¹⁴

Many months elapsed after the close of hostilities before the task of reassembling the scattered treasures was completed, but eventually they were restored without great loss or damage. Their preservation in some instances had been hardly less than miraculous. The museum collections, packed in 198 great boxes, had been removed by Professor Holmes to a plantation in Edgefield District where his family were living as refugees. In 1865, a fire occurred in one of the buildings in which they were stored, but all except two of the boxes and certain records were saved. After the war they were carried by wagon to Orangeburg and thence by railroad to Charleston. By August, 1866, the tedious work of reorganizing the exhibits had begun.¹⁵

The library had been exposed to even greater danger. The books belonging to the College had been sent to Camden, where Mr. C. J. Shannon had agreed to care for them. As it happened, however, Mr. Shannon died before the books could be properly stored, and for two years they lay virtually unprotected, in the railway station. Only by good fortune were they removed to a safer place in time to escape destruction in the burning of the station during Sherman's raid. The books which Mitchell King bequeathed to the College in 1862 had been sent to Florence, along with the remainder of his library, at some time previous to his death. Later they were removed to Columbia and stored in the basement of the library of the South

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Carolina College, one of the few buildings which were not destroyed in the fire of 1865. Professor Miles's books were sent to Anderson, where they seem not to have been seriously endangered. Apparently they were not again placed in the College library until after the death of Professor Miles, when they were presented (1885) to the College by his brothers. By October, 1866, however, all other parts of the scattered library had been reassembled.¹⁶

The College funds did not fare as well as its other property. In 1866, the treasurer reported that stocks and bonds amounting to approximately \$20,000 had little or no value.¹⁷ A short time after the war the heirs of Elias Horry, whose bond of \$10,000 had yielded \$500 annually since 1828, found it necessary to discharge their obligation by conveying to the trustees a tract of land which has never yielded any revenue.¹⁸ The claim to one-eighth part of the estate of Francis M. Weston, valued in 1860 at \$700,000, produced in the end only a trifling sum.¹⁹

But acquisitions during the war, the last gifts of the Old South, more than offset these losses. The King library contained 3500 volumes representing almost every field of literature and science.²⁰ In 1861, the College received books and a small cash legacy bequeathed the previous year by Charles Fraser. To the museum were added the natural history collection of James Hamilton Couper, of St. Simon's Island, Georgia, and Miss A. M. Annelly's collection of recent shells.²¹ In 1864, Ephraim M. Baynard, a planter of Edisto Island and one of the contributors to the subscription of 1847, executed a deed of trust providing that the College should receive the sum

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of \$166,000. When this became effective the following year, the College came into possession of the largest single contribution to its funds.²² Thus had an endowment which amounted in 1860 to \$110,000 been increased to \$250,000 at the close of the war.²³

In this happy contrast to the wretched financial situation which prevailed throughout the South the trustees found cause for much encouragement. Their resources could not have been increased at a better time. Never had the young men of the South stood more in need of education, but never had they possessed less of the means with which to obtain it. The College could perform a greater service than it had in the past. To accomplish this purpose the trustees were soon planning to broaden its scope and to make it even more easily available than it had been in the past.

The first steps toward reopening the College were taken in November, 1865. For purposes of reorganization the faculty positions were declared vacant. With the exception, however, of Professor Hawkesworth whose strength was felt to be unequal to the increased duties expected to fall upon his department, all the former members were re-elected. J. W. Miles, the former librarian, was elected professor of ancient languages, and Doctor L. A. Frampton was chosen librarian. McCrady was first elected to the position which he had resigned during the war and then raised to the rank of full professor. The salaries of the junior members, which had always been small, were increased. A pension of \$500 per annum was set apart for Professor Hawkesworth. It was decided that,

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as soon as the funds permitted, there should be established a professorship of modern languages and "a new chair for the peculiar instruction of young men designed for mercantile, mechanical, agricultural and manufacturing pursuits." Three measures were designed to extend the benefits of the College to greater numbers. The tuition fee was reduced from \$80 to \$40; a partial course of studies was introduced; and it was recommended to the professors that they should institute a series of lectures for the benefit of the "many persons who desire instruction but who are not able to enjoy it in the usual way." Under these arrangements classes were resumed on February 1, 1866.²⁴

Thus did the College prepare itself for an effort to sustain the intellectual interests of the community through the dreary period of physical and spiritual exhaustion which followed the war. The task, however, was to be far greater than the trustees realized, and at times during the next thirty years they must have felt that they had failed.

Financial problems were immediately encountered. With more than four-fifths of the endowment invested in municipal securities it was impossible to escape the problems of the city treasury. For several years interest was paid in various forms of scrip which it was virtually impossible to negotiate. It was only with difficulty that funds were raised to meet faculty salaries. The Federal army officers, who occupied the office of mayor during the greater part of the year 1868, were consistently courteous and helpful in their attitude toward the College,

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but they felt that it should live within its own means. Gilbert Pillsbury, a Northern man, who was elected mayor at the close of the year, apparently entertained the same opinion. Accordingly, the city made no contribution to the current expenses of the College from 1868 to 1872. The result was the loss of a valuable member of the faculty.²⁵

Finding themselves possessed of resources sufficient to meet the greater part of their needs, the trustees had in effect relieved the city of all expenses save that of the museum. Because this department had been established as much for the benefit of the general public as for that of the College, it was thought only proper that the city should continue to maintain it. When the appropriation was stopped the board therefore decided that the museum should either be closed or operated on greatly reduced budget. Neither of these courses was acceptable to Professor Holmes, and in the end he resigned (1869). Two years previously he had recognized the enormous commercial value of the phosphate contained in the rocks which he had hitherto studied as a paleontologist.²⁶

With the election of General John A. Wagener, a Southern man, to the mayoralty in 1871 the College appropriation was restored. Cash payments of interest on city stock had already been resumed, and for the next few years the trustees were relatively free from financial worries. But another problem now appeared to give them even deeper concern.²⁷

For a time the results of their efforts to attract a greater number of students had been fairly encouraging. An

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enrolment of eleven at the time of reopening had gradually increased to fifty in 1878, a figure which compared favorably with the number during the *ante-bellum* period. In 1880, however, there was a sharp decline, the enrolment at the close of the session being only twenty-four. Two years later it was reduced to sixteen.²⁸

The faculty were not wanting in their efforts to carry out the noble design of the trustees. They gave the public lectures which the board had suggested. As early as 1868 they were offering instruction in modern languages without extra cost to the students; nine years later a professorship of French and German was established. Something might have been gained by the introduction of the elective system, but there was little in their experience at this time to justify such a step. From 1866 to 1871 the plan of a partial course of study advised by the board was given a fair trial; again in 1875 it was introduced without better results. It does not seem ever to have occurred to trustees or faculty to reduce admission requirements.²⁹

Student reminiscences contain ample testimony that the professors had lost none of the effectiveness which they had shown in previous years, and the places of those who withdrew during this period were taken by teachers of long experience.³⁰ With the desire doubtless of devoting himself more fully to his zoological interests McCrady retired in 1869 from the professorship of mathematics, remained five years as curator of the museum, and then left for Harvard to be the assistant and later the successor of Agassiz.³¹ To the vacancy in mathematics the trustees elected Francis W. Capers. Since his departure from the

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College in 1843 he had been superintendent of the Citadel and president of the Kentucky Collegiate and Military Institute, had taught in Transylvania University, and had won a brigadier's commission in the Confederate Army.³² McCrady's successor in the museum was Gabriel E. Manigault, of the class of 1852, less interested in paleontology than Holmes but an osteologist of rare ability. Through his interest in the fine arts the museum was soon venturing into new fields.³³ In 1871, Henry M. Bruns was called from the High School to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor Miles.³⁴ Six years later Augustus Sachtleben, a native of Germany who had taught in the South Carolina College, was elected to the new professorship of French and German.³⁵

The fact that more students did not appear to avail themselves of the greater advantages which the College was now prepared to offer is unquestionably to be ascribed to the small number of young men who were able to give their time to advanced study during the troublous years of reconstruction. The effects were felt by all other colleges in the state. In 1879, it was estimated that only 801 South Carolinians were enrolled in collegiate institutions and that more than half of these were attending colleges in other states. Few boys were able even to complete their courses in the secondary schools. As late as 1884, for example, the Charleston High School had an enrolment of 160 pupils, but in this year there were only eight in the graduating class. These facts, however, were not to be given their proper weight by the critics of the College.³⁶

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In 1879, the College encountered another financial crisis. Under the authority of an act of the General Assembly the city was endeavoring to fund its debt in securities bearing a lower rate of interest. The trustees promptly acceded, exchanging their six per cent. stock for four per cent. bonds. As a result they found themselves facing a deficit of \$4000. Recalling the obligation, which the city had assumed thirty years before, to maintain the College if its income should be inadequate, they now appealed to the council for an increased appropriation. The result was an investigation which ultimately led to a serious alteration in the relations between the College and the city.³⁷

Already the College had been made the subject of attacks in the newspapers on the ground that the student body was too small to warrant any further public support. Mayor William A. Courtenay, eager to reduce still further the heavy financial burden of the city, immediately accepted this criticism. The report which his council made in reply to the petition of the trustees showed beyond any doubt not only that they were unwilling to grant the increased appropriation but that they would discontinue the aid already given unless reforms should be introduced looking toward an increase of the number of students. They laid most emphasis upon the fact that for each student the College was spending annually the sum of \$640.³⁸

In October, 1880, shortly before this report was made President Middleton had offered to resign if, in the opinion of the trustees, a change of administration was deemed

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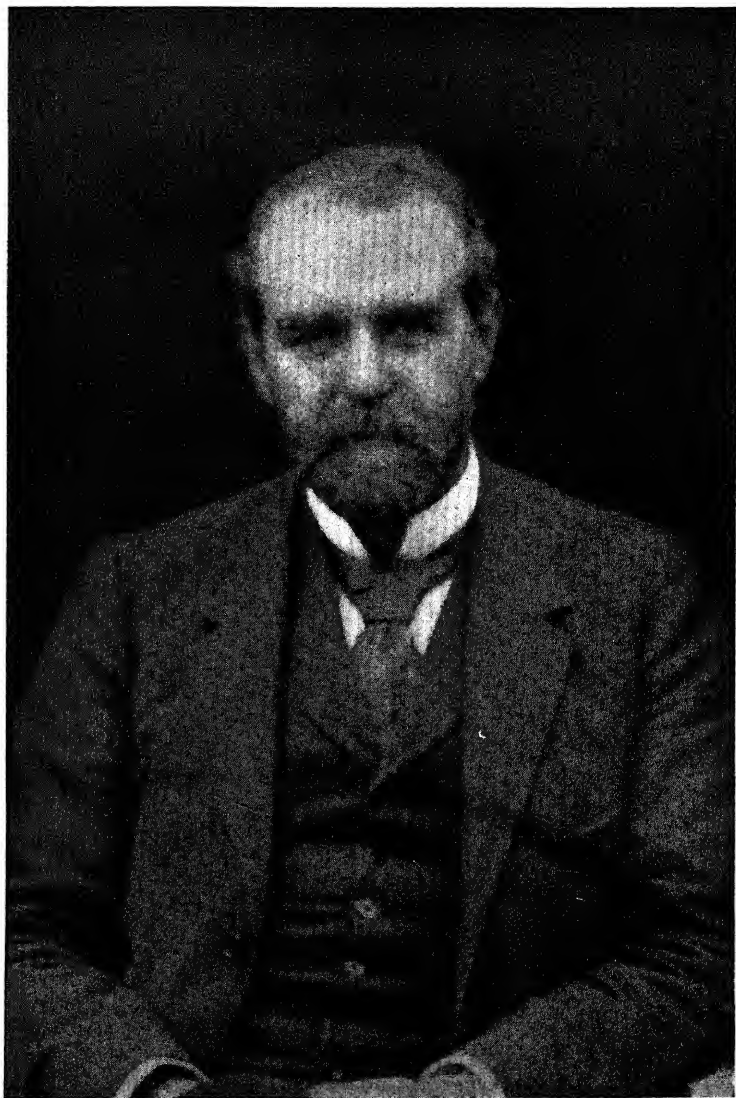
advisable. On the recommendation of the council the trustees accepted his offer, and requested the resignations of the other members of the faculty. The trustees were unwilling, however, to adopt the suggestion that President Middleton and Professors Porcher and Bruns should be dropped. These three, therefore, were made emeritus professors at half salary. Professors Gibbes, Capers, and Sachtleben were retained at their former salaries, and Mr. Manigault was continued as curator of the museum at the reduced compensation which had gone into effect on the resignation of Mr. Holmes. Professor Sachtleben was now transferred to the department of ancient languages. A tutorship was substituted for the former professorship of French and German, and to this position Sylvester Primer, a graduate of Harvard, was elected. Professor Capers was appointed acting president.³⁹

The full recommendations of Mayor Courtenay had not been met. Instead of reducing the budget by \$6000, as his council had suggested, the board had found a means of saving only \$2500. This failure to conform completely, together with the further decline of the student body, led the council to take their next step. In 1881, the ordinance under which the city had bound itself to contribute \$1000 annually to the endowment fund for a period of ninety-nine years was repealed, though it still had more than a half century to run. Feeling doubtless that under these arrangements the city council could no longer properly claim the power of appointing so large a number of the College trustees, Mayor Courtenay suggested that the charter be amended. Accordingly, on December 20, 1881,

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an act was passed by the General Assembly providing that a majority of the members should henceforth be elected by the board. The number was reduced from twenty-one to thirteen. As in former years, the city was to be represented by the mayor and the recorder and three members elected by the council. It was no longer required, however, that all of these three should be aldermen; one, the amendment stated, must be an alderman, but the other two might be aldermen or not as the council preferred. The remaining eight members were to be elected by the board for terms of eight years, the term of one expiring each year. The first eight members were to be chosen by the council from the old board.⁴⁰

In choosing a successor to President Middleton the trustees were chiefly governed by a desire to find a man who would bring new ideas and new educational methods to the College. Since the reopening in 1838, the faculty had been recruited almost exclusively from Charleston; they would now choose from a broader field. "We need," they thought, "to be encouraged as to our intellectual capacity, as well as to have our ideas enlarged and expanded by those who have had the advantage of more extended and larger experience than we have enjoyed." The result was the election of Henry Elliott Shepherd. Born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, in 1844, he was educated in Davidson College and the University of Virginia. Having followed his former teacher, Major D. H. Hill, into the Confederate army, he saw active service until the battle of Gettysburg when he was captured. From that time he was held a prisoner until the close of



HENRY ELLIOTT SHEPHERD
PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY, 1882-1897

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the war. In 1868, he was appointed head of the department of English and history in Baltimore City College, and seven years later was also made superintendent of education in Baltimore. An earnest and able philologist, he had, before he came to the College, attracted much attention by the publication of a *History of the English Language*. Something of what Charleston expected of Mr. Shepherd may be judged from the fact that he was made supervisor of the High School as well as president of the College.⁴¹

But Mr. Shepherd's administration was to be attended with difficulties scarcely less serious than those of his predecessor, and his efforts to cope with them were to be no more successful. In October, 1883, a year after he assumed office, the enrolment had declined to ten. The following year showed an increase, but Mayor Courtenay and his council were not satisfied. In April, 1885, the ways and means committee recommended that no further appropriation be made for the College. In vain did the trustees attempt to avert this blow. Their argument that the city was legally bound to give financial aid was answered by the mayor with the accusation that the College had already broken its agreement with the city and had therefore forfeited any claims which it might otherwise have had. There was nothing, he said, to indicate that the College had transferred its property to the city as required by the act of 1837. No deed was on record and the trustees were obviously in possession of all their funds with the exception of the amount contributed by the city. An examination of the records of either the College or the

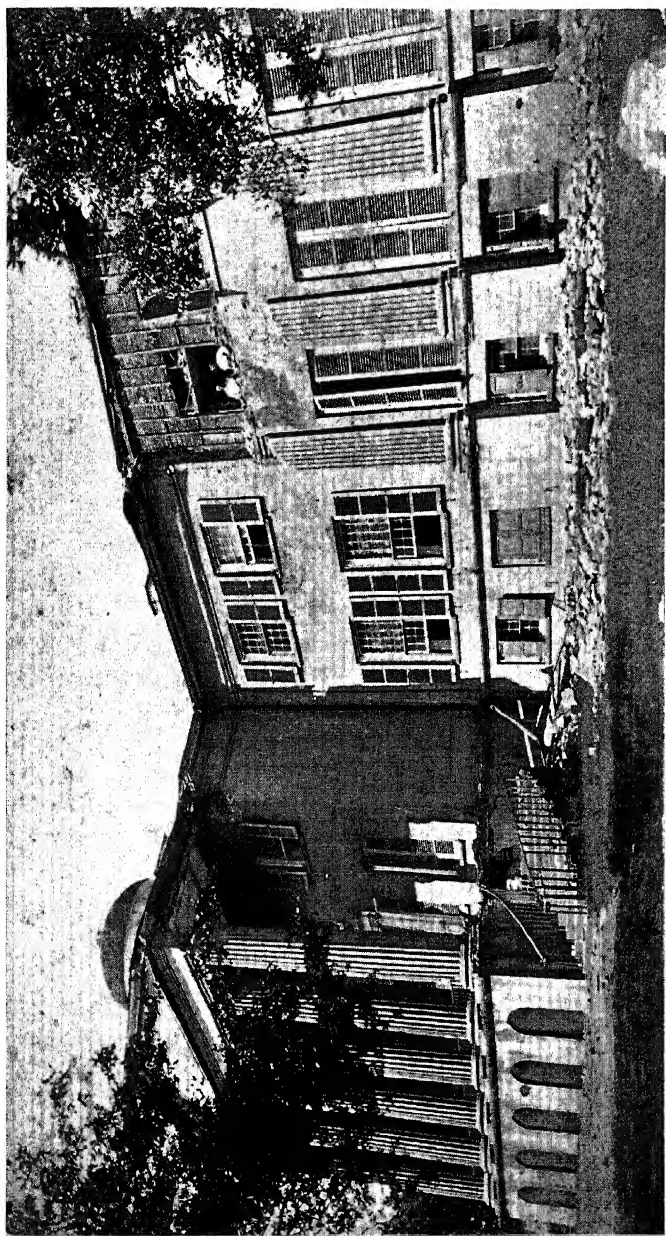
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council would have shown that there were no grounds for this contention, but for the time being it was accepted by the council. The result was that for the next six years no regular appropriation was made for the College.⁴²

Before the effects of this action of the city council had been fully realized the College was subjected to a loss, which, it is pleasant to record, no one could have averted. On the night of August 31, 1886, the main building was all but destroyed by earthquake. The two wings were "split and toppled over"; the portico was seriously damaged; and the north and south walls of the older central section were noticeably "leaning out." The other buildings had not entirely escaped. The northern gable end of the library was in danger of falling, and the lodge was later found to require reinforcement. Even the fence had been turned over in places.⁴³

Eight years elapsed before the damage was completely repaired, but there was no suspension of exercises. By the opening of the fall session the work of clearing away the debris had begun. Some classes were accommodated in a temporary wooden building on the campus, others in a nearby residence. The faculty seemed little disturbed by the many inconveniences. "We dwelt long among the ruins," writes Frederick Tupper who entered the freshman class in 1886, "learning this useful lesson—that the life of a college abides in its men, and not in its walls and towers."⁴⁴

It was found that the greater part of the walls of the centre building could be saved and that the floors might be supported by placing iron columns in the chapel and



MAIN BUILDING AFTER EARTHQUAKE, 1886

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the room above. The portico was repaired in 1887. Two years later the east wing was rebuilt. Wisely rejecting the first suggestion to erect a wooden structure, the trustees at length decided to restore this section as nearly as possible to its original plan. The design was drawn by E. R. Rutledge and later modified by Doctor Manigault who added a tower at the northeast corner of the east wing. The completion of the west wing was reported in October, 1894. Through the frugal management of Doctor Manigault, who served without compensation as supervising architect, the whole work of restoration did not exceed \$25,000. By an act, which may be considered as hardly less than providential, the trustees were able to defray this expense without diminishing their endowment. After having yielded no revenue for more than sixty years, the right of the trustees in escheated property in the city of Charleston suddenly produced the full amount of their claim. In 1888, they received the sum of \$30,000 from the estate of Thomas W. Malone.⁴⁵

In 1892, during the administration of Mayor John F. Ficken, the College appropriation was renewed. Though their income was not as large as it had been when they had made their plans to aid in the rehabilitation of Charleston, the trustees were now able to solve their financial problems with less difficulty.⁴⁶ But their hopes to see the student body increase were not to be realized. The average enrolment of the fifteen years of President Shepherd's administration was twenty-seven. The time had unquestionably come when the College should have relaxed its rigid adherence to the classical and mathematical

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requirements. But President Shepherd was opposed to the elective system. "It is worthy of special mention," he reported to the trustees, "that the College of Charleston is one of the few institutions in the country which retains the time honored collegiate curriculum in full vigor. In every portion of the United States, to say nothing of Europe, elective or optional courses, have seriously encroached upon the ancient curriculum, so admirable in its equipments for the symmetrical, harmonious development of every faculty. A departure from our present policy, might possibly increase our numbers, though I seriously question its influence upon our efficiency. Special or professional courses fall more properly within the scope of the university or avowedly professional school." He allowed seniors a limited choice of subjects, but beyond this he was unwilling to go.⁴⁷

But numbers should not be the criterion of the achievements of the College in this period; nor should the faithful trustees—such men as Daniel Ravenel, Henry D. Lesesne, William D. Porter, and Charles Richardson Miles—have felt that they had failed in their efforts to make the College a means of sustaining the intellectual traditions of Charleston. Few of the graduates of the years of Middleton's and Shepherd's administrations failed to contribute in some measure to the cultural life of the city and state. Among those who became teachers were Henry P. Archer (1857), for many years the superintendent of public instruction in Charleston; Virgil C. Dibble (1862), and Walter M. Whitehead (1879), principals of the High School; Philip E. Chazal (1876), the

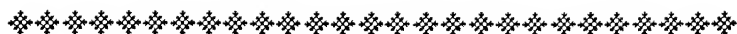
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chemist; Clarence A. Graeser (1888), whom his *alma mater* now claims as professor of modern languages; Hugh S. McGillivray (1893), professor of English in the South Carolina Military Academy; Frederick Tupper (1890), professor of English in the University of Vermont; Leonard T. Baker (1888), president of the University of South Carolina; Yates Snowden (1879), historian and professor of history in the University of South Carolina; Stiles R. Mellichamp (1861); John D. Muller (1890); Virgil C. Dibble, Jr. (1895); and J. J. Andrews (1890). Into the practice of law went Henry A. M. Smith (1872), historian and Federal district judge; D. S. Henderson (1870), state senator; M. Rutledge Rivers (1890), the present president of the College board of trustees; Huger Sinkler (1888); George Smith Holmes (1870); George F. von Kolnitz (1888); W. Turner Logan (1895); J. E. Burke (1859); Arthur Mazyck (1869); and William St. Julien Jervey (1868). Medicine attracted such men as McMillan King Mazyck (1893), W. H. Prioleau (1890), Franklin F. Sams (1887), John L. Dawson (1878), J. Somers Buist (1859), and R. Atmar Smith (1873). W. P. Jacobs (1861) and Everett C. Edgerton (1861) became clergymen; J. Adger Smyth (1858) and John F. Ficken (1864) mayors of the city of Charleston; J. C. Mehrrens (1879), county auditor; Joseph Barbot (1894), clerk of city council; and James Hervey Dingle (1888), city engineer. Langdon Cheves (1871), John A. Moroso (1867), and G. Herbert Sass (1867) have made important contributions to literature and history. Influenced no doubt by their knowledge of the needs of their

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alma mater these loyal sons have come to her aid as members of the board of trustees and of the Alumni Association, which, after remaining dormant for several years following the war, was revived through their efforts. In 1897, they were granted the right to elect from their own number three members of the board.⁴⁸

In the light of the cordial relations which had existed between the faculty and the trustees since the reorganization in 1838 the incident which terminated President Shepherd's administration is incomprehensible. In November, 1896, President Shepherd severely criticised the policies of the board in articles appearing in the *Charleston Evening Post*. In the discussions which followed it soon became apparent that harmony between president and trustees could not exist in the future. Accordingly, Mr. Shepherd was asked to sever his relations with the College at the close of the session.⁴⁹



V I I I

Foundations of the Present

ON January 9, 1897, the "entire matter" of choosing a new president was placed in the hands of a special committee of the trustees. In their report, which was made on March 26, they expressed the opinion that of all those whose qualifications they had examined Professor Harrison Randolph seemed most fitted for the position. It was recalled that, at a former time, Mr. Randolph had been suggested for the professorship of mathematics in the College but that he had found it impossible to be a candidate. The committee, therefore, recommended that he now be offered the presidency together with the chair of mathematics. The report was promptly adopted. A few weeks later at the invitation of the trustees Mr. Randolph visited Charleston; on May 12 he accepted the appointment; and on June 25, without an inauguration or public ceremony of any kind, he entered upon the duties of the office.¹

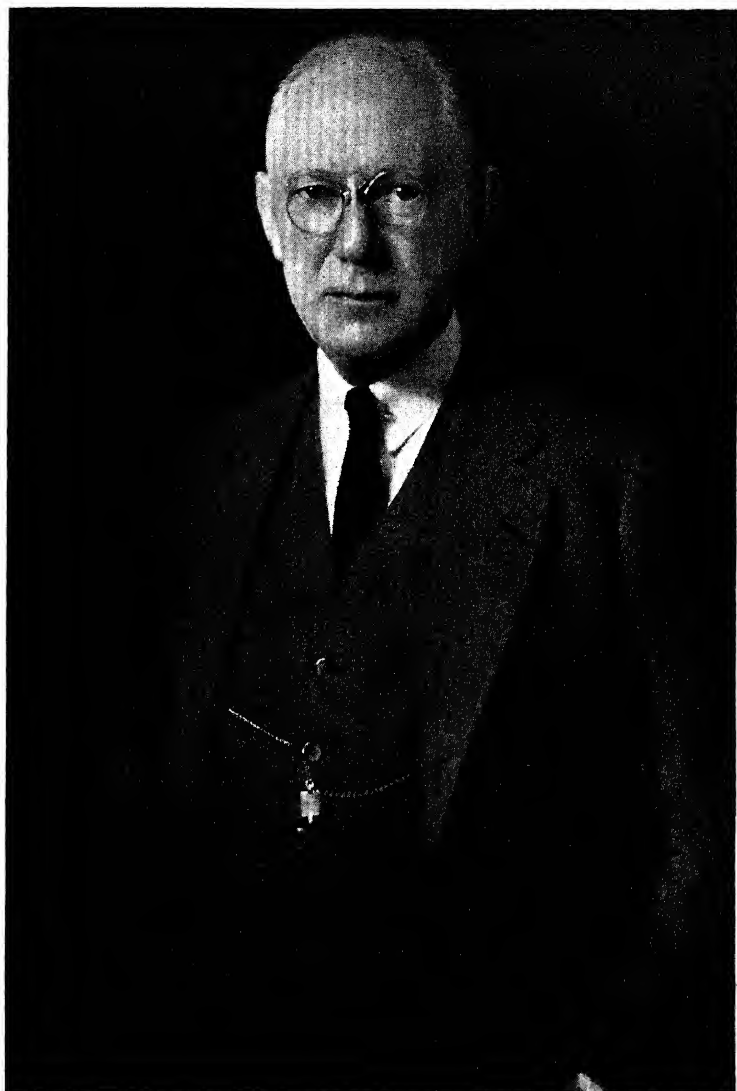
The new president was a graduate of the University of Virginia, where he had been an instructor from 1890 to 1895. For the two years prior to his coming to the College he had taught in the University of Arkansas to which he was soon to be asked to return as president. "He is only twenty-five years of age," the trustees observed,

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“but he has the highest possible testimonials as to his efficiency in his particular branches and also as to his capabilities in the way of management and tact.” The next few months were to reveal that the young president was also prepared to reach for higher and more adventurous things.²

In 1897, the College was relatively poor in material resources. The buildings were thought to be capable of accommodating one hundred students. The annual revenue from endowment was less than \$11,000; the city contributed an additional \$2000. From these slender funds must be paid all expenses, including the salaries of five members of the faculty. Laboratory equipment was antiquated. Only through the remarkable resourcefulness of Doctor Manigault, who was ready, if need be, to turn taxidermist, or carpenter, or man of all trades, had the museum been prevented from disintegrating. The library, for which no librarian had been provided since the death of Doctor Frampton in 1886, was “fifty years out of date.” But for one with the tastes of the new president the College was possessed of certain intangible resources of greater value than wealth. Its high ideals of scholarship, its dignified tradition, and its close association with an historic city in which the art of graceful living was still cherished were in his sight of incalculable worth. To cause others to take the same view became his immediate and constant purpose.³

President Randolph’s first official act was a revision of the curriculum. The objects, as explained in his statement to the board, were “to extend as far as possible the



HARRISON RANDOLPH
PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY, 1897-

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usefulness and efficiency of the institution by making the instruction available to the greatest number and at the same time to conform, as far as conditions will permit, with what is being done at other institutions, thus bringing the College in touch, as it were, with them." Instead of being required, as formerly, to study both Latin and Greek through the first three college years, the candidate for the bachelor of arts degree might now select one of the two and he need not pursue that longer than two years. The mathematics requirement was reduced from three to two years. The elective principle, previously restricted to the senior year, was in a moderate degree extended downward. The junior student was to be permitted to select two of his six courses, the sophomore and the freshman one of an equal number. More important, it may be said, from the standpoint of further development of the curriculum was the introduction of "special" and "partial" courses of study. The first, differing from the degree course principally in the fact that the ancient languages were omitted, covered two years and was "designed for students having in view the medical profession or the career of chemist or engineer." The second was intended for students who did not desire to pursue either the degree or the "special" course. Any group of subjects might be selected provided they made up a total of sixteen hours a week. In such cases, however, the faculty reserved the right to dismiss the student if they became convinced that he was unqualified for, or indifferent to, college work. Finally, the requirements for the master of arts degree were made more stringent. Whereas in the

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past the degree had been awarded to graduates of the College on the completion of two or more years spent in the pursuit of "some literary, classical or scientific work" and on the presentation of a thesis, it was henceforth to be given to graduates of both the College and other institutions of similar standards who, in addition to offering the customary thesis, had spent one year in resident study.⁴

Within the next few months entrance requirements were altered to correspond with changes in the curriculum. In the cases of all applicants French and German were dropped, and history was added. Students entering the degree course were expected to offer only one instead of both of the ancient languages as formerly. Applicants for the "special and partial" were not required to be prepared in Greek, Latin, and ancient geography. A vague practice of former days regarding conditional admission was made definite by specifying the subjects in which "conditions" would be permitted and by insisting that requirements be fully met before the Christmas recess. By offering to accept on certificate the graduates of preparatory schools of demonstrated fitness the College entered the long struggle to raise the standards of secondary education in South Carolina.⁵

No doubt the makers of the *ante-bellum* curriculum would have been shocked could they have known the nature of President Randolph's revisions. It might have appeared that the president, in thus breaking so sharply with tradition, was endangering the whole fabric of requirements: that one concession might force another until ultimately mathematics and the classics had been swept

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entirely away. In reality there was little danger. The president had defined his permanent policy with reference to the bachelor of arts course. But he was not unwilling to modernize the curriculum in another important direction. Realizing the futility of offering American students a course of studies which did not hold out to them the reward of a degree of some kind, he introduced in 1900 the bachelor of science degree. "It contains work," he explained, "exactly equal in amount to that required for the B. A. degree, and has in common with the course leading to that degree certain general requirements. The work of the Freshman and Sophomore years is in great part the same in both courses. The chief difference is that while in the B. A. course language and literary work preponderate over scientific work in the ratio of 3 to 2, in the proposed B. S. course scientific work preponderates in the same ratio." ⁶

But changes already beginning to occur in the personnel of the faculty and the addition of two professorships offered opportunities for the reorganization of departments and the introduction of new courses. When he came into office, the new President found none of the *ante-bellum* appointees in the faculty. The enforced retrenchment of the eighties had hurried Professors Middleton, Capers, and Bruns into retirement. Professor Porcher had died in 1888. Doctor Gibbes, after fifty-four years of service, resigned in 1892. Three younger men, appointed in the eighties, had served for only short periods: Sylvester Primer, the professor of modern languages, from 1881 to 1889; Beauregard Boaz, who succeeded

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Professor Capers, from 1889 to 1896; and Philip E. Chazal (1881), Doctor Gibbes's immediate successor, from 1889 to 1896. Of President Randolph's colleagues, then, only two—Doctor Manigault, the curator of the museum since 1873, and professor of geology and natural history since 1889, and Mr. Sachtleben, the professor of Greek and Latin—had long been in the service of the College. The others were Hancke F. Wagener, professor of French and German, who had been elected in 1889 but was just now returning after a long period of study at Heidelberg; W. R. Cathcart, professor of chemistry and physics since 1893; and John Gadsden, elected early in 1897 to the professorship of mathematics but soon after transferred to the department of history, English, and psychology. Only one of these men, the gentle and kindly Wagener, was to remain long by the side of the young President.⁷

The faculty which President Randolph quickly gathered about him was a remarkable one. On the resignation of Professor Cathcart in the summer of 1898, E. Emmet Reid was made head of the department of chemistry and physics. Three years later, when the College regretfully saw him leave for a larger field, the services of Doctor Francis L. Parker were claimed for the next thirteen years. The chair of history, English, and psychology was divided into two departments, and in August, 1898, Lancelot Minor Harris was elected professor of English and psychology. In the following autumn, when Professor Sachtleben's failing health caused his sudden resignation, Professor Thomas della Torre was induced to leave

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the Charleston High School, where he had taught for the previous twenty years, to become professor of Greek and Latin in the College. Worthy successors to Doctor Manigault, whose death occurred in the following year, were found in George H. Ashley (1900-1903) and Paul M. Rea (1903-1914), whose special training was of inestimable value in carrying out the President's plan for a modern department of biology. The last change in the faculty during the early period of President Randolph's administration was caused by the death of Professor Gadsden in 1902. On the recommendation of Professor Harris the trustees elected his friend, Nathaniel Wright Stephenson, to the vacancy. Because of illness he could not enter upon his duties until the following year, and Newton D. Mereness was elected *ad interim*.⁸

As early as October, 1900, Mayor J. Adger Smyth advocated that provision be made in the College for "a course of Electrical, Mechanical and Textile Engineering." The matter seems to have received no further attention until June, 1902, when President Randolph made it a subject of special comment in his annual report. The result was the establishment of the department of engineering at the opening of the next session. But only with the greatest difficulty could a capable man be found to fill this position. Those who were appointed were invariably drawn away by the attractions of the more practical field. At length, however, the problem found a solution in the election in 1904 of Henry Frost Walker, who remained a member of the faculty until his death in 1925.⁹

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The addition of laboratories and workshops for the new courses had virtually exhausted the available funds, but at the same time at least a partial solution of the library problem was found. In 1899, the work of preparing a card catalogue was begun by Professors Reid and Harris. The next year the task was taken up by Miss Emma Bull, and in 1901 she was appointed librarian. Finding that little had been added to the collection since the acquirement of the Frampton, King, and Miles libraries and that no provision could be made for the systematic purchasing of new books, President Randolph advocated an arrangement with the Charleston Library Society for student use of its collections. This plan was put into effect in 1902.¹⁰

One of the first acts of the new administration was to abolish the last relics of ancient rules of conduct. There had been little occasion for their enforcement since President Finley's time, but some were still to be found in the College laws. The regulation, for example, that "students are forbidden to smoke within the College grounds; to use, bring, or have in their possession within the precincts of the College any intoxicating liquors, any firearms, fireworks, explosives, knife, dirk, or deadly weapon; to be guilty of any gaming, profanity, obscenity, drunkenness or any immoral or disorderly conduct" was displaced by an equally effective and more dignified statement: "It is the aim of the College to develop in the individual student the sense of personal responsibility for good order and a high standard of scholarship, and to secure in the largest measure his co-operation with the

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faculty in the development of his own character. Students receive the admonition and counsel of the President before being subject to any penalty, except in the cases of flagrant offenses. Those who are habitually neglectful of their duties or who do not regularly attend their classes, will be required to withdraw from the College." The honor system, which had been introduced by President Shepherd, was given greater emphasis. To raise the standards of scholarship the "satisfactory" grade was advanced, and a system of special and general honors was inaugurated.¹¹

From the more sober tasks of curriculum revision and the codification of College laws President Randolph turned with scarcely less earnestness to the promotion of student activities. With the exception of the Cliosophic and the Chrestomathic Literary Societies no organization on the campus today antedates his administration. In the fall of 1897 plans were formulated for a student publication, and in January of the following year the first number of *The College of Charleston Magazine* made its appearance. For the further encouragement of contributors the president established the "Magazine Prize."¹² On October 29, 1897, the athletic association was organized, and ten days later what appears to have been the first College football team suffered its first defeat. Baseball was introduced in the following spring. In 1899, the baseball team went on its first tour of the state. Year after year thereafter presidential reports contained eloquent passages urging the importance of encouraging athletics.¹³

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President Randolph frankly admitted to the trustees that in making student life more attractive he was trying to increase the enrolment. Because he believed that the College could accommodate at least a hundred students and that Charleston, under existing conditions, would send not more than half that number, he began devising ways for drawing students from other parts of the state. From the beginning, he had envisaged the College as an institution where students from various sections might be brought into stimulating contact with one another. Accordingly, he was authorized by the trustees, on June 29, 1899, to offer a free tuition scholarship in every county of the state, the award in each case to be made by the superintendent of education and the probate judge. It was understood, of course, that the appointee must pass the usual entrance examinations. In the first year eleven appointments were made and seven accepted. In 1900, there were twenty out-of-town students, most of them holders of county scholarships; and the number steadily increased during the following years.¹⁴

Efforts to reach other students in the interior did not stop with the establishment of scholarships. Through the courtesy of county superintendents of education, entrance examinations were held for the first time in June, 1900, in fifteen county seats and were taken by seventeen candidates. The next summer similar arrangements were made in all the counties of the state except five. Members of the faculty undertook to make the College known throughout the state. A lecture by Professor della Torre, delivered at Greenville in May, 1901, was so favorably

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received and attracted such widespread attention that the College received numbers of petitions to have the lecture repeated in other sections. Since only a small amount of money had been set aside to cover the expenses of such work, the president, in view of the gratifying results, urged the trustees to provide a larger sum. Unfortunately this was, at least for the time being, beyond the means of the treasury.¹⁵

The increase in the number of out-of-town students made the provision of a dormitory imperative. For a time, however, even the optimistic President was unwilling to do more than recommend that a residence in the neighborhood of the College be rented for the purpose. To this the trustees agreed, and in October, 1899, a large house at 14 Green Street was in readiness. Two years later the importance of the dormitory had been so thoroughly demonstrated that the trustees decided to purchase the house at 4 Green Street, immediately opposite the "College Square," which promptly came to be known in student parlance as the "shack."¹⁶

By the end of the fifth year of his administration President Randolph had outlined the policies which, as it proved, were to direct and control the life of the College until the World War came to turn all American institutions of learning from their normal courses, and brought to the College changes which no policies, however well wrought, could wholly have anticipated. From this point he could look back with warranted pride over the accomplishments of his administration. "In these five years," he said in his annual report of 1903, "the number of de-

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partments of instruction has increased from five, occupying five lecture rooms and one laboratory, to eight departments, making use of eight lecture rooms and four laboratories. Thus there are twelve rooms in use where five years ago there were six, and now there is not a single room available for further expansion. By this increase in the departments instruction is now offered in the following additional subjects: economics, sociology, botany, zoology, geology, mechanical and electrical engineering. In 1897, the work of the College was conducted by five professors and three salaried officers, there are now eight professors and five salaried officers. In 1897-98 there were registered two students from outside the city; during the present session there were twenty-three, and the total enrolment has in the five years increased more than sixty per cent. In the same time student activities have arisen and developed proportionately. . . . The earning power of the College has increased. . . . In 1897, \$110 was collected in tuition and laboratory fees; in the present year \$1,219.40 has been collected, and if to this is added the income of the dormitory (about \$1350 this year), it will be seen that the amount expended by the College, over and above the expenses met by the income from endowment and city appropriation, has increased from \$110 to \$2569, and this does not include the amounts expended in what are strictly student activities. . . .”¹⁷

But the President's eyes were not upon the past. There was still an immense amount to be done. He closed his report with a statement of needs which was longer by far than the list of accomplishments. Only by the most

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"rigid and ceaseless economy" had the income of the College been made to keep pace with increased expenditures. He therefore boldly asked for \$50,000 to be used for additions to buildings and equipment, to expand the library, to provide a gymnasium, to protect the exhibits of the museum. If these needs could be provided for, the entire income might be devoted to current expenses.

When this report was made, the College was operating on an annual budget of less than \$17,000. Some \$11,000 was derived from endowment, \$500 from fees, and \$4500 from the city. The board recognized the urgent nature of the President's recommendations, but replied regretfully that nothing at the moment could be done to meet them.¹⁸

At once the President came forward with new financial plans; he recommended an increase in laboratory fees; a contingent deposit and matriculation fee; and tuition from scholarship holders. Fearful of losing the members of his faculty he began to seek ways of increasing their incomes. Professor Wagener, for example, was made registrar, with a slight extra compensation; and Professor Parker was granted permission to teach in the Confederate Home School. On two occasions he secured from the board an increase in the salary of Professor Harris, in order to prevent his acceptance of a higher salary elsewhere. For himself, the President asked little. It was not until 1914 that he was granted an appropriation for the employment of a secretary. For seventeen years he had carried on the increasingly difficult administrative work virtually single-handed, "with only the assistance of such students as could spare time from their studies." At the

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same time he had taught his full professorial quota of fifteen hours a week.¹⁹

Enrolment increased slowly but with a promising steadiness, the gain being from outside Charleston. Efforts to draw students from other sections had not been discontinued. By 1903 College of Charleston graduates were widely distributed throughout the state, and their influence, supplemented by some slight newspaper advertising, turned many a prospective student toward Charleston. In 1904-05 the enrolment was seventy-one, of which forty were Charleston residents. Only by utilizing the lodge as a dormitory annex could all the out-of-town students be cared for. In other words, the provision of dormitory facilities was again becoming a matter of major importance. In 1905-06, though the total enrolment had dropped to sixty-eight, the out-of-town students actually outnumbered those of Charleston. To take care of this increase a frame building, intended for the accommodation of twenty-five students, and designed by Professor Walker, was erected at the rear of the dormitory.²⁰

Enrolment rose sharply, in 1906-07, to a total of eighty-three, of which forty-six came from out of town. This increase President Randolph ascribed to an advertising campaign financed by the alumni. Two of the recent graduates had, during the preceding summer, canvassed practically every county in the state. The result was the highest enrolment in the history of the College up to that time. In 1908-09 there were ninety students in attendance at the College—thirty-eight from Charleston, fifty-two from elsewhere. Twenty-six counties of

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South Carolina, and the states of Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, and Massachusetts were represented. Alumni assistance in advertising was accredited with this increase also.²¹

Whatever enthusiasm the administration felt over the growth of the student body was dampened somewhat by the fact that a large number of the students drawn from the interior very soon began to exhibit a sad lack of preparation for college work. Many who took the entrance examinations failed; many others who were admitted weakened quickly under the pressure of their new work and withdrew, their failure serving only to lower the morale of the entire College. Plainly, the time had come for a more rigorous enforcement of the entrance requirements. The result of this stiffening was, of course, an immediate falling off of enrolment, the first evidence of which appeared at the opening of the session of 1909-10 when Charleston students for the first time in several years outnumbered those from elsewhere. Increase of the scholastic requirements naturally fell heaviest upon the applicants from the interior, where secondary school standards were, at the time, much lower than those in Charleston. By increasing the rigor of entrance examinations and by continuing the policy, adopted in 1898, of granting to high schools of recognized standing the privilege of entering their graduates by certificate, the College was deliberately seeking to raise the standards of these schools.²²

In 1908, President Randolph was strongly tempted to abandon these efforts. For nine years the College had been the only member from South Carolina of the Associa-

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tion of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States, an organization founded in 1895 to promote co-operation among colleges, to elevate their standards of scholarship, to effect uniformity of entrance requirements, and to develop preparatory schools and separate preparatory instruction from the colleges. The College had thus far met the obligations of membership without difficulty; but, when the Association adopted resolutions providing that the admission requirements of all member institutions must be advanced to fourteen units by the fall of 1910, it was clearly apparent that to abide by this ruling the College must in effect close its doors to the greater number of students from the interior of the state and thus relinquish its opportunity to force higher standards of scholarship into the schools from which they came. A decision was promptly made; in 1909 the College announced its withdrawal from the Association.²³

The story of the years following the College's withdrawal from the Southern Association is the story of the effort to raise entrance requirements without debarring able students; of assisting those who were allowed to enter, without at the same time penalizing them for lack of preparation, of preventing an excessive number of withdrawals without lowering the quality of the work done in the College classes and so debasing the baccalaureate degree. A system of "condition classes," for the work of which no credit was given, was instituted, the classes having for their sole purpose the correction of deficiencies in secondary school preparation. Students from unaccredited schools who were obviously badly prepared

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were discouraged from applying for the entrance examinations. All these things were successfully accomplished. More and more high schools were added to the College's "accredited list." At length, in 1916, President Randolph saw his college restored to membership in the Association. In the meantime only one other South Carolina institution, Converse College, had been able to gain admission.²⁴

During this period, when a passage through the tangle of conflicting standards was being slowly cut, few changes were made in the curriculum. The most notable one was the introduction, in 1913, of a pre-medical course to meet "recently established college requirements for entrance to the Medical College of South Carolina and other medical colleges of similar standing." Arrangement was also made to confer the degree of bachelor of science with medicine upon any student who had completed three years of work at the College of Charleston and one year at a medical college of recognized standing. The addition of a laboratory class in physics in 1915 brought to the pre-medical work of the College the approval of the American Council on Medical Education.²⁵

Concessions to the demands for technical courses in the College were now being made only after the greatest deliberation. Its position in this matter was clearly and unmistakably stated by President Randolph, in 1916, in an address before the Southern Association:

"The College of Charleston," he said, "still endeavors to take a stand for a broad and liberal training. It believes that the essence of the word academic lies in just

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this attitude. The academic idea is simply the idea of holding up a uniform, established standard of excellence in a chaos of vacillating and conflicting standards. It does not set itself against progress; it does not fear but welcomes new and vigorous life. It simply aims to hold fast some basis of reference for life. It believes that when a young man's mind is trained as a whole mind, he is better fitted for a right life than when a part of it is fitted to become a cog in a machine. The necessity for special aptitude is of course granted and the continued readjustment necessary to adapt education to new conditions. But the academic idea remains firm in opposing with what strength it has the idea that education is exclusively or mainly a matter of special aptitude. This is still the view of the highest, if not at present the most prevalent, educational opinion. It is the view which the best colleges hold, and the College of Charleston feels that by adhering to this ideal, even in its modest way, it can be of service to its own peculiar constituency."²⁶

The problem of finding space in the College buildings for more classrooms and laboratories was temporarily solved, in 1915, by the removal of the museum. Under the direction of Doctor Manigault the emphasis in the museum collections had been upon the archæological and the æsthetic. Doctor Manigault's successor, George H. Ashley (who was the first professor of biology in the College), quickly restored the natural science to the position of primary importance. Under his administration the museum came more and more into the attention of the public. A public celebration was arranged on the

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fiftieth anniversary of its opening; and much attention was drawn to its exhibits during the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in 1902.²⁷

With the advent of Paul M. Rea in 1903 the museum entered upon a period of activity greater than any since the days of Professor Holmes. So convincingly were the new curator's plans presented to the city council that in 1905 additional financial support was provided. Almost at once the museum began to grow rapidly, in both size and importance to the community. In 1906 a motion came before the board of trustees to petition the city council for the use of the Thompson Auditorium as a museum building. The suggestion was given weight when President Randolph, in his report to the trustees, called attention to the fact that the College as well as the museum needed additional space. The final agreement between the College and the city was arrived at in December, and provided that the trustees were to lease the Thompson Auditorium for a period of ten years, the lease to begin on January 1, 1907, and to carry the privilege of renewal; that the city was to supply \$7500 for immediate repairs to the Auditorium, and \$2500 a year for maintenance; that the College would be released from its obligations if the city failed to make the annual appropriation; that the museum in its new location was to be known as the Charleston Museum; and that it was to be open to the public two days a week without admission charge. Professor Rea began at once to shape his policies for what was to be virtually a separate organization. President Randolph's interpretation of these new arrange-

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ments reads: "By the terms of the transaction the museum actually ceases to be a department of the College of Charleston, and becomes an affiliated institution, the Charleston Museum, conducted under the auspices of the College of Charleston, and owned and controlled by its Board of Trustees. The relations of the two institutions will in fact be no less intimate than under the previous organization. The Professor of Biology in the College is the Director of the Museum. The department of Biology and Geology of the College will be located in the Museum building."

Remodeling of the Auditorium began at once. There were delays in the making of repairs, however, and the actual moving of the exhibits was slow. Not until 1913 was the process sufficiently near completion to permit the use of the old rooms for College classes. Even then much work was still to be done, for the rooms were in "an utterly uninhabitable state." By 1915, however, the old museum halls were turned over to the faculty for class work.

Meanwhile, in May, 1914, Professor Rea had suggested the complete separation of the museum from the College. The trustees agreed. Accordingly, a new corporation was created, and the trustees conveyed to it, in 1915, all the museum properties. During these negotiations Professor Rea resigned the professorship of biology and geology in the College. Thus ended a relationship of more than sixty years, during which the College had fostered one of the most important institutions of the South.²⁸

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Just as the second decade of President Randolph's administration drew to its close, the nation entered the World War, and the College, like institutions of learning everywhere, found itself under the influence of strangely disrupting forces. On April 30, 1917, the trustees faced a situation similar to that of 1861, when the senior class had asked to be released from further preparation for their degrees. But on this occasion they acted much more promptly. It was resolved "that any student volunteering for service or taking up training at a regular military training camp between now and the close of the session, be given credit for this year's work upon the basis of their academic standing on the day that they withdrew from the College; such credit being entered on the record upon presentation of certificate of service at a regular military training camp."²⁹ Thereafter changes in the organization of the College followed with an almost bewildering rapidity. Before the commencement exercises in May 20 per cent. of the students had withdrawn to enter military service. Only fifty-six students reported in October for the opening of the 1917-18 session.³⁰ A course in military tactics, made compulsory the following April, was instituted at once. By October, 1918, all students except those under eighteen years of age were in uniform as members of a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps. The dormitory and a part of the main building had been turned into barracks, and a bugle called the student-soldiers to reveille and retreat under the quiet oaks of the campus. On the very day that the students were inducted formally into the military forces of the

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United States, the College experienced one of the most revolutionary changes in its history: the first women were admitted to its classes.³¹

Although the routine of the College during these war years was disrupted out of all recognition, although enrolments fell away and strangely unacademic demands were made upon the time of those who entered, President Randolph permitted none of the old standards of scholastic excellence to be sacrificed. Always ready to co-operate with the military authorities who had taken charge of so many phases of college life, the President stood ready also to do battle for every point in his permanent policies. In December, 1918, when the War was over and the College was swinging back once more to its wonted program, the President was granted leave of absence for service in the Department of State. When he returned, twenty-one months later, he began, with all his old enthusiasm, to formulate new plans and policies. The superstructure of his College was still to be raised. But he must have known that the foundations upon which the new structure was to rise were sound and firmly laid. He had laid them himself.³²



I X

The College Today

THE suggestion that the College become a co-educational institution had been made to the trustees on several occasions prior to 1918. Even as early as 1894 the question had been so forcibly brought to their attention that they were led to ask whether the faculty considered the admission of women desirable and practicable, and, if so, whether all or only limited privileges should be granted to women students. Considering the times, the reply of the faculty is somewhat surprising. They were of the opinion that "under no consideration should females be admitted in part, but if at all only as full students and on equal terms with the males." They felt, however, that "with the present means no plan could be adopted to accomplish the end in view." The board apparently agreed, at least with the latter view, for no further action was taken.¹ A petition presented two years later received even less consideration.²

In June, 1903, the subject was earnestly taken up by a group of teachers and club women. Having realized, they said, the need and demand for higher education among the women of Charleston and having on account of their limited means no other way of securing it except through the co-operation of the College, they asked that women

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be admitted to full privileges. A year later the trustees gave their answer. They were opposed to co-education. Sympathizing, however, with the desire of the petitioners for advanced education, they expressed their willingness to assist in any endeavor to found a separate institution for women "in which the professors of the College may also become instructors, and to which the advantages of the College may be extended in all possible ways." As a result of this suggestion an "association to promote the higher education of women in Charleston" was formed. A committee of the board was appointed to confer with this organization, but the plan seems to have been carried no further. Co-education is not mentioned again in the College records for a period of thirteen years.³

When, in the spring of 1917, the Charleston City Federation of Women's Clubs requested the establishment of an "Extension Course of the College" which should be open to women as well as to men, President Randolph was prepared to offer scarcely more encouragement than that which the board had given the petitioners of 1903. He was ready to endorse any practical program which would not interfere with "the original purpose of the College—the higher training of young men," but, as he pointed out, the College was not in a position to assume the expense of extension courses. "The possible solution of co-education . . .," he said, "would, in my opinion, be unwise."⁴ But a year later he had changed his mind. "Since April, 1917," he wrote the City Federation, "there has come about a total change of circumstances. Our country is at war. A world of new conditions surrounds

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us and is to be met and reckoned with. Women on all sides are called upon for work of a sort that has not been open to them before and face everywhere a future full of uncertainty. I should not feel that I was doing all that is given me to do at this time of national crisis, if I left any stone unturned in the effort to provide for the women of Charleston the higher education which they will more than ever need for the increasing demands which are being made upon them, and I have become convinced that the only practicable solution of the problem is to extend to women, on the same terms as they now apply to men, all the advantages which the College of Charleston offers."

With some misgivings the trustees had consented on July 3 to the sending of this message. Three weeks later the terms of a petition to the board were agreed upon by President Randolph, Professor Stephenson, and Professor della Torre, for the faculty, and by Lillian Alston Moore (President), Carrie T. Pollitzer (Chairman petition committee), Sarah B. Visanska, Mary Winthrop Gibbon, Rachel B. Brown, Eleanor L. Halsey, Harriet G. Leiding, and Susan P. Frost, representing the City Federation of Women's Clubs. On August 3, the board passed resolutions providing for the admission of women students at the opening of the next session.

It had been agreed that "until otherwise ordered by the trustees" the eight academic departments should be open to women on exactly the same terms as applied to men. If it should be decided by the board at some future time that co-education should be abandoned, due public notice was to be given and any woman student already matricu-

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lated was to be permitted to complete her course. "Any matter relating to the separation of the sexes on the campus or in the corridors or laboratories or the seats in classes" was to be treated like any other matter of college discipline. Corresponding to the military course for men there was to be a required course in practical Red Cross work "for the period of the present war." A later ruling placed men and women on an equal footing in the competition for scholarships.⁵

During the next few weeks a fund was raised by the City Federation, with the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce, to provide the salary of a director of women students. Happily, Miss Emma S. Gibbes, daughter of former Professor Lewis R. Gibbes, was elected to the position. On September 30 ten women students were enrolled.⁶

What would have been the ultimate effects of co-education, had other conditions remained substantially the same as they were before the War, can only be surmised. Before the second year under the new system came to an end, another step had been taken toward the expansion of the College. On April 6, 1920, Mr. M. Rutledge Rivers, the chairman of the finance committee, reported to the board "that he had appeared before the ways and means committee of city council in the interests of the College and its appropriation and that he had received a most cordial and sympathetic hearing and that he had further asked . . . [for an additional sum] for the purpose of paying the expenses of a Professor to canvass the state for one month in an effort to further advertise the

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College and increase its student body." The ways and means committee, Mr. Rivers also stated, had recommended "that the College be made a free college for all Charleston boys and girls." The result was the prompt adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved: That any person otherwise eligible for admission to the College as a student, who has been a resident of the city of Charleston for at least one year and continued such during his or her attendance at the institution, upon application therefor to the Board of Trustees shall be awarded a free tuition scholarship: Provided, that the parents of such applicant are or were residents of the City for the period above set forth: Provided further, that the foregoing shall not apply to any student holding a scholarship paying one hundred (\$100.00) dollars or over per annum."

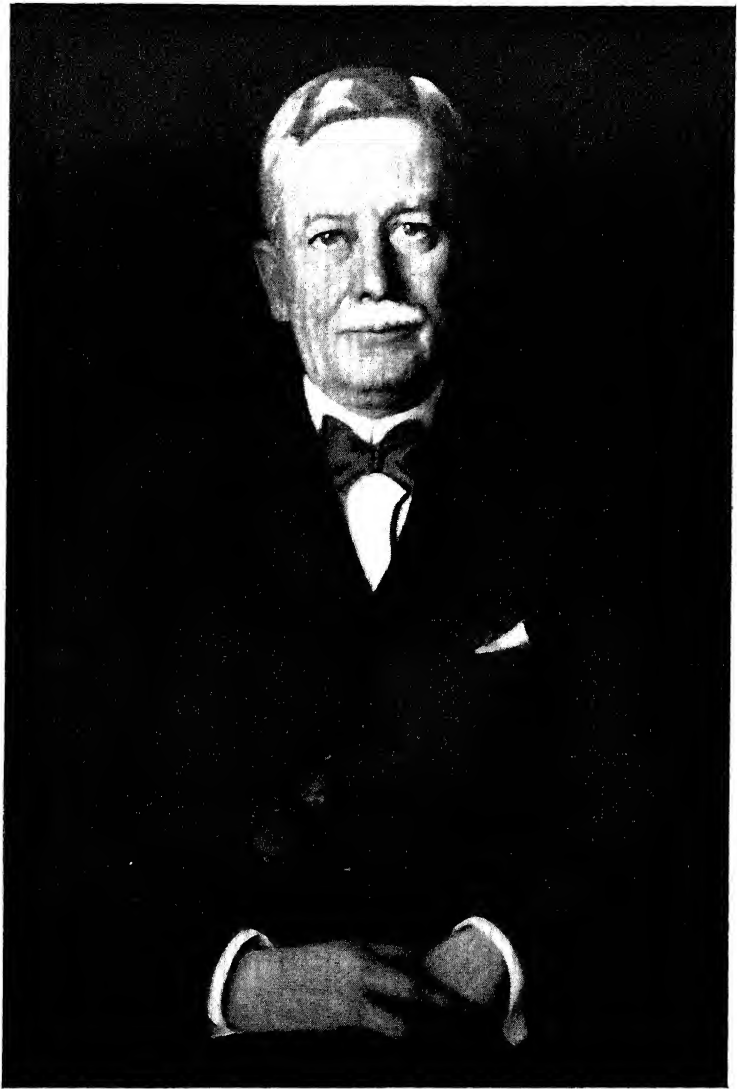
The proposal had already received the approval of Mayor John P. Grace and a few days later the city council, in consideration of the trustees' grant of free tuition, increased the College appropriation from \$7883 to \$12,000. There was, moreover, an implication in these arrangements that the city would henceforth fully meet the obligation, assumed in 1837, to maintain the College, "should the income . . . and the tuition fees be inadequate to that object, and so far as they may be so inadequate."⁷

From the beginning of his administration President Randolph had had the earnest co-operation of the trustees. In such men as Charles H. Simonton and John F. Ficken (the two presidents of the board during these years),

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J. E. Burke, Henry A. M. Smith, Francis Q. O'Neill, J. R. Pringle Ravenel, G. Herbert Sass, A. C. Kaufman, Huger Sinkler, E. Kennerly Marshall, Theodore D. Jervy, and J. P. Kennedy Bryan he found able and eager supporters, who, like their predecessors, occupied influential positions in the community. Through the efforts of the successive mayors—John F. Ficken, J. Adger Smyth, R. Goodwyn Rhett, John P. Grace, and Tristram T. Hyde—the financial aid of the city had been gradually increased. None of these, however, made the College so much the object of his constant attention or showed such resourcefulness in advancing its material interests as Mr. M. Rutledge Rivers. First through the Alumni Association and later through both this organization and the board of trustees, of which he was made a member in 1904, he has sought to gain a wider popular support for the College. Scarcely less interested in the welfare of the city and county public school system, he has been eager to see a closer relationship established among all the schools of Charleston so that every child might have the opportunity of free primary, secondary, and collegiate education. His success has brought him membership on the board of trustees of the High School, the attorneyship of the county board of school commissioners, the presidency of the College board, and the chairmanship of the city board of school commissioners. It might be safely said that no man has ever occupied a more influential position in the educational affairs of Charleston.⁸

During the spring and summer of 1920 the College was widely advertised. Professor Robert H. Coleman, the



M. RUTLEDGE RIVERS
PRESIDENT OF THE TRUSTEES, 1925-

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first of the younger alumni to be appointed to the faculty during President Randolph's administration, visited prospective students throughout the state. In Charleston the Alumni Association and the City Federation of Women's Clubs aroused interest. The result was that on his return in the autumn from his nineteen months' leave of absence President Randolph found the College for the first time in its history with a student body of more than a hundred. The total enrolment for the session was 138, of which forty-three were women.⁹

But the efforts to expand the College had only begun. In October, 1921, Mr. Rivers disclosed plans for a "business course," and the first step was taken with the introduction of instruction in Spanish. The following year the Night School of Commerce and Administration was established as an adjunct of the College for the purpose of offering "higher commercial training" to the adult citizens of Charleston. Preparations were made for thirty-five students; 149 were registered at the opening of the session.¹⁰ In 1923, in consideration of an annual appropriation of \$20,000 by the county delegation to the General Assembly, free tuition was extended to the residents of Charleston county. The results of these measures were immediately apparent in the growth of the student body. By 1923 the enrolment in the College classes had increased to 180; by 1926 it was 253. In the latter year there were 120 students in the Night School.¹¹

The time had been reached when the facilities of the College were obviously inadequate. "It can be seen," the President reported to the board in 1925, "that the present

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building is already yielding the full results when it is realized that its 34 rooms provide 3 administrative offices, 4 professors' offices, 2 department libraries, 3 lavatories, 3 service rooms, a women's rest room, the chapel, 9 lecture rooms and 8 laboratories utilized by 16 professors, 5 secretaries and officers, and approximately 350 students throughout the day, from 8:30 to 4:30 (Saturdays from 9:00 to 2:00) and on four nights of the week from 7:00 to 10:00 o'clock." He had been able during the past five years to provide only two additional lecture rooms. The new chemical laboratory would take care of the present enrolment but made no allowance for further expansion. It had been necessary to convert vacant rooms in the dormitory into professors' offices and a preparation room for the biology department.¹²

A short time before this report was written a solution had been found for an embarrassing problem which arose out of the building arrangements. Whether by deliberate intent or by oversight the designers of the chapel had provided no door through which the distinguished guests of the College might be conducted in becoming and dignified fashion. They must either be introduced through the portico entrance and led through the gauntlet of assembled students to the rostrum at the opposite end of the hall, or first guided through the dark and devious basement lobby up the east stairway to the side door of the chapel, or (and this was the least desirable) brought to the rear of the building and thence, as it were, through the back door to the east stairway. With the object of removing this difficulty for all time the Alumni Associa-

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tion, which had already made several gifts to the College in the way of laboratory and classroom equipment, provided at their meeting in May, 1925, for the construction of the Alumni Memorial Entrance. The design drawn by Albert Graeser, a former student, was carried out with pleasing results a few months later. The visitor who has an audience awaiting him in the chapel now finds himself admitted first to the basement of the east tower, open on three sides by means of grilled archways, and thence escorted through a secluded corner of the campus, up the circular stairway, and into the president's office, where he may be properly received and, if he desires, prepare himself for the ordeal ahead.¹³

The next improvement was made in the library building. The gift of funds from the Alumni Association for the purchase of books called more forcibly to mind than ever before the inadequacy of library resources. The student body could no longer be accommodated at the Charleston Library Society. In the spring of 1926 Mr. Rivers presented the problem to the city council with the result that an appropriation of \$5000 was made. By the opening of the next session President Randolph was able to say: "An inadequately heated and poorly lighted library with insufficient space to provide properly for its collections has been transformed into an attractive and comfortable building; modern heating and lighting systems have been installed; and by converting the cellar into an English basement, room has been secured for substantial additions to its shelf space." An assistant librarian had been added to the staff, and arrangements

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had been made to have the building available to readers during the greater part of the College day.¹⁴

The installation of a furnace in the library immediately suggested a similar improvement in the main building. The substitution of coal for wood as fuel in 1838 and the introduction of stoves in the majority of the rooms during the early years of President Randolph's administration represented great advances at the time, but they could hardly be regarded as adequate in a day of steam heat and oil-burning furnaces. There was a time when the professor and his class of six or eight might gather comfortably about an open fireplace, but with classes of thirty or forty that was now impossible. Dank corridors that were taken as a matter of course a few years before were now regarded as a potent cause of ill health among the students. All these arguments were effectively used by the president of the board in his second appeal to the city council within the year. And again the city council responded. An appropriation of \$15,000 was made, and before the next winter had run its course stoves were discarded, grates were sealed up, and professors and students were enjoying a comfort they had never known before.¹⁵

In October, 1927, Mr. Andrew B. Murray established the W. Jefferson Bennett Memorial Fund of \$100,000 in recognition of the services of one of the founders of Charleston's public school system, one-eighth of the income to revert to the endowment and the remainder to be devoted to the current expenses of the College. It was President Randolph's first suggestion that the available

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portion of the revenue should be devoted to the establishment of a professorship of philosophy, but in the end it was decided that, for a period of years at least, the money must be used for an addition to the main building. Accordingly, the board authorized that sufficient funds be borrowed to construct the West Extension. The College assumed responsibility for the capital sum involved; the city agreed to pay the interest. Plans were drawn by Albert Simons and Samuel Lapham, former students. The work was completed in the fall of 1930. The cost was \$52,000. The greater part of the space thus provided was devoted to the expansion of the chemistry and physics laboratories.¹⁶

Meanwhile the curriculum was being strengthened and expanded. Courses within departments were multiplied and departments were increased in number. In 1923, the department of romance languages was established. Better laboratory equipment made it possible to give greater emphasis to physics. Provision was made for courses in public speaking and psychology. The introduction of the Night School of Commerce brought with it the department of economics. If the alumni had any reason to feel that the classical courses were in danger of displacement by the technical subjects, their fears were quickly laid to rest; for the College continued to fortify its older curriculum: fine arts courses were instituted in 1924; Greek was separated from the department of Latin and Greek and made into a department of its own in 1928; engineering was completely dropped the next year; and the Night School found itself making concessions to a demand for

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subjects of the liberal arts type. Earlier the ancient language requirement for the bachelor of arts degree had been raised from two to three years. The next few years were to see the introduction of Italian and sociology and the strengthening of the history department by additions to the courses in European history.¹⁷

With some reluctance did the College make provisions for courses in education. Only after the Southern Association had ruled in 1927 that teachers in schools on its accredited list must have a prescribed amount of professional training was the subject added to the curriculum. It was not until 1930 that courses in education were accepted for credit toward the bachelor's degree. But increasing need on the part of Charleston teachers for greater knowledge of the new methods of primary and secondary education were soon more fully recognized, and in 1932, at the request of the Charleston County Teachers' Association and with the assurance of the financial aid of the city, arrangements were made for a summer session offering practical training through a demonstration school, theoretical courses in education, and a generous group of liberal arts subjects. In its second year the summer school was made a regional centre of the Progressive Education Association.¹⁸

President Randolph had depended much during these years upon the members of his faculty—upon three in particular. "In my opinion," he told the trustees in 1914, "the work in English, in History, and in the Classics, as it has been given in the College by the present occupants of these Chairs, has been the backbone of our College

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work." The men to whom he referred were Professors Harris, Stephenson, and della Torre. Professor Harris was chairman of the committee which directed the building of the curriculum, but it was in the classroom that his influence was chiefly felt. At Washington and Lee and in the graduate school of Johns Hopkins he had thoroughly prepared himself in literature and philology, but it was his genius rather than his training which made him a great teacher. Delicate in health, a bit shy, yet bold and virile in a spiritual sense, he was, and still is, admired by all students and worshiped by those who have literary ambitions.¹⁹

Professor Stephenson came to the College in 1902. He had studied at the University of Cincinnati and Harvard and had been an editorial writer for the *Cincinnati Tribune* and an instructor in English in the University of Indiana. If intensive training within the limits of a particular field be regarded as essential in the training of a teacher, he was not prepared for the professorship of history. His tastes were literary; he had written novels and critical essays. But Professor Stephenson quickly revealed that the man of letters may turn historian with excellent results. One may suspect that he always regarded history as a medium of literary expression rather an end in itself, but there can be no question of the thoroughness of his investigations and the soundness of his interpretations. The publication of his *American History* (1913), his three volumes of the *Chronicles of America* (1918-1922), his *Lincoln* (1922), and his many public lectures and newspaper and magazine articles brought the

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College much recognition. During President Randolph's absence in 1919-1920 Professor Stephenson was acting president.²⁰

Professor della Torre was a Charlestonian—one of the few who occupied positions on the faculty during this period—and an Italian by descent. No better characterization of the man could be written than that of Ludwig Lewisohn, who was a member of his classes at both the High School and the College: "His face and head and hands and form had in them something indescribably Roman. Roman of the Empire. But for his severer modern morals he might have been a friend of Petronius and, like him, an *arbiter elegantiarum*. Or, from another point of view, a gentleman of the age of Queen Ann—a friend of Addison. Of course this does not render the whole man. But he was singularly free from all the modern maladies of the soul—a devout Catholic with a frugal and pagan delight in the good things of the world, a lover of the arts without morbid intensity or perverting ambitions, a believer in that golden mean which he interpreted so well." The hours spent in his classroom—where on winter days every one sat close about the open fireplace—were filled with grinding toil over prosody and syntax, but the student, unless he was hopelessly dull and stupid, never failed to acquire an appreciation of ancient literature and a better knowledge of the ways of a cultured life.²¹

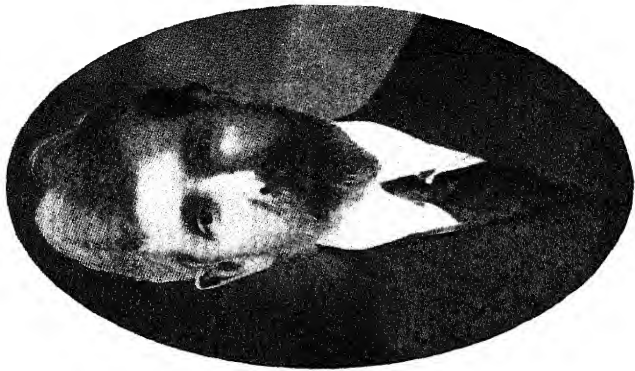
In one other—not a member of the faculty but whose importance to the College is not the less for that reason—President Randolph found a constant source of help. His



L. M. HARRIS, 1898-



THOMAS DELLA TORRE, 1898-1923



N. W. STEPHENSON, 1902-192

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first secretary, Susie N. Fishburne, has been in the service of the College twenty-one years. Her loyalty, her ability, and her skill in meeting the problems of administration have been of the utmost value in the adjustment which the College has had to make to its new conditions.

But changes in the personnel of the faculty had begun to appear before the movement of expansion was well underway. In June, 1923, Professor della Torre retired. The following October Professor Stephenson, who had already been away two years on leave of absence, resigned in order that he might continue his work with the Yale University Press. Professor Harris soon felt it necessary to reduce his teaching schedule. Professor Wagener resigned in 1926. To fill the places thus vacated and the new professorships established during this period President Randolph has secured young men for the most part, several of whom are graduates of the College. From five at the beginning of his administration his faculty has been increased to twenty-three members. Of these seventeen give their full time to the work of their departments.²²

Other statistics of the development of the past thirty-eight years are impressive. Physical facilities have been enlarged. The endowment has increased to \$358,000. The city appropriation has grown from \$2000 to \$46,000; the county appropriation of \$20,000 has been added. The annual income from all sources has increased from \$13,000 to \$80,000. To the Boyce foundation, which was supporting ten scholarships in 1897, have been added the Edward R. Miles, the Asher D. Cohen, the

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Michael C. O'Neill, the William H. Grimball, the Minnie L. Barnett, the Samuel Lapham (contributed by the Charleston Lodge of Elks), the David Sternberger, the Julian F. Nohrden (contributed by the Parent-Teachers Association of Mitchell School), the Junior Order, and the Exchange Club funds which now provide twenty-four scholarships. More than a hundred courses are now included in the curriculum. From eighty the student body has increased to 413. Again the old problem of finding space for the students who seek admission to the College every fall—a problem temporarily solved so many times in the past—is becoming acute.²³

The student of today finds it hard to comprehend the College of thirty years ago as depicted in Ludwig Lewisohn's *Up Stream* or even that of the "last years before the war" which has been described by Harold Mouzon in the Alumni Number of the *Magazine*. The graduate of former years is no less puzzled at what he sees in the present generation, and he delights to contrast the manners and customs of these latter days with those of the golden, bygone years. Change there has undoubtedly been, but one wonders whether the observers of both generations are not over-emphasizing externals.²⁴

The effects of the decision to admit women students are the most obvious and the most revolutionary. From the original group of ten the number has grown to 184, constituting 44 per cent. of the student body. It has long ago been forgotten that the board of trustees reserved the right to abandon the "co-education of the different sexes." One or two mild restrictions imposed upon the woman

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student in the beginning have been discarded, and she now enjoys as much freedom as the man on the campus and in the classrooms and corridors. Unwritten laws, which she does not care to break, forbid her election to the presidency of her class, of the athletic association, and of the student council; but other offices in these organizations she may, and frequently does, occupy. As often as not a woman is made editor of the *Magazine* or of the *Comet*. The Chrestomathic, the Cliosophic, and certain other clubs and societies have not admitted her, but she has substitutes of her own making. In virtually all the organizations which have appeared on the campus since her coming she has full privileges of membership. Her debating, swimming, and basketball teams represent the College in intercollegiate contests, and other similar activities may be cultivated if there is the desire. In competition for scholastic and literary honors she has shown herself to be the equal, if not the superior, of the man. Finally, after graduation she is automatically voted a member of the Alumni Association. On every side the influence of the woman student is manifest, and men students do not "peer longingly" across St. Philip Street into the yard of the Charleston Female Seminary, as Frederick Tupper and his contemporaries of the late eighties did, for the Seminary is gone and the granddaughters of the girls who once attended it have come upon the College campus.²⁵

The old graduate will find the word "shack" missing from the present campus vocabulary. The students' dining hall was abolished in 1917, and, except for the few

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weeks that it served as a barracks for the Student Army Training Corps, the dormitory became a rooming house. A few years later this use was discontinued. Once the scene of the gay comradeship of thirty or more out-of-town boys and the forum of College politics, this old building is now given over to storage rooms and the menagerie of the biology department. Heeding President Randolph's warning that the College will not be "educationally as effective for its own constituency" if it discontinues its efforts to draw students from other parts of the country, the trustees have purchased the property adjoining it on the west in the hope of being able some day to provide a building which will contain both a dormitory and a gymnasium.²⁶

The lodge, too, has been diverted from its original purpose. In 1900, Mr. Cahill regretfully confessed that the time had come when he could "best promote the interests of the College by making way for a younger man." For only a few months after his departure was the lodge occupied by his successor; then it was made an annex of the dormitory with President Randolph's assistant enjoying the right to one of its three rooms as a perquisite of his office. During the War the partitions were removed, and it was converted into a Y.M.C.A. "hut." Today it furnishes a meeting place for the men's clubs and societies.²⁷

A larger student body has brought extra-curriculum activities in greater number and greater variety. Particularly is this true of fraternities. When he came to the College in 1897, President Randolph found a chapter of

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Alpha Tau Omega which was then passing into its eighth year. In 1904, Beta Gamma Chapter of Kappa Alpha was introduced, and in the same year was formed a local fraternal order which has since grown into the national Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity. In 1929, the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment was marked by the presentation to the College of the Pi Kappa Phi Memorial Gateway. There were no additions to the fraternities on the campus during the next eighteen years. Since 1922, however, the number has rapidly increased. The men have introduced a chapter of Tau Epsilon Phi and organized a local known as Pi Delta Kappa; the women have formed organizations which have rapidly gained admittance into such national orders as Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, Alpha Delta Theta, and Beta Phi Alpha. Virtually all have their rooms or their houses near the campus and here they find a little of the communal life which is developed in other institutions by means of dormitories. Their relations with one another are governed by a pan-hellenic council.

Literary societies of older type wax and wane in accordance with the interests of successive generations. All have received in recent years a fresh impulse from the introduction of courses in public speaking. The Clio-sophic, once more in full vigor after a long period of dormancy, and the Chrestomathic offer opportunities for formal debate and practice in parliamentary law. Among the more informal literary clubs are the Gyro (1921) for the men, the Quill Club (1923), the Pierian (1925), and the Scribblers' Club (1929) for the women, and the

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Newman Club (1922) for both men and women. The Dramatic Society dates from 1923; it has recently instituted a dramatic workshop as a complement of its regular work of play-production. One organization, the Glee Club, founded in 1927, draws its membership from among those students who are particularly interested in music. There is at present only one professional society—the Pre-Medical Club. In 1933 was formed the Sigma Alpha Phi, an honorary fraternity open to both men and women; it draws its membership by election from the junior and senior classes, and is composed of those who have attained especially high ratings in scholarship during their years of work at the College.²⁸

At the turn of the century the College found itself suddenly aspiring to athletic prowess. Football, baseball, and basketball were quickly introduced. For a time its teams were not infrequently crowned with laurels. But the difficulty of maintaining all these major sports was too great. After tragic defeats at the hands of Stetson and Florida in 1912, the football team was disbanded. Baseball was continued for a number of years, but in the end it, too, was abandoned. Strange as it may seem, the increase of the number of students has not led to the revival of either. Today both men and women content themselves with basketball. Fencing is popular, and, when unusual talent is found in the student body, golf, swimming, and tennis teams are organized. Custom decrees that a victory must be followed by the breaking of the College bell.²⁹

Leisurely hours and Saturday holidays have disap-

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peared in these more intensive times. The first morning bell rings at 8:25. With the exception of a short period for chapel, classes are in session from then until 1:45, and at 2:30 they begin again and continue until 6:30. The student must spend from fifteen to twenty hours per week in classroom and laboratory, but no longer is it required, as in former days, that free periods shall be "unremittingly devoted to the duties of the College."

Nowadays, owing to the mere physical fact that the student body has outgrown the seating capacity of the auditorium, juniors and seniors are required to attend chapel only two mornings in the week. Sophomores and freshmen, however, are still expected to appear at every chapel service. The old practice of roll call by the registrar, who once stood upon the rostrum and shouted out the name of each student, has given place to the more efficient method of counting empty chairs and recording the results on printed charts. When this process is completed, the president reads from the Scriptures, and then, after the students have turned their backs upon him for a reason which no one has been able to explain, he prays. Student business is transacted in the few minutes which remain before the bell rings for the next class.

Since the first year of President Shepherd's administration the College year has begun on the first Monday following the twenty-eighth of September. It is officially opened with exercises in the chapel when the president of the faculty, the president of the board, and the mayor of the city address the student body. Registration occupies Monday and Tuesday; then on the morning of the

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third day the bell breaks forth into unwonted clamor, and lectures and recitations begin. On the eve of Armistice Day faculty and students gather for the annual "Pep Supper," the one social event in which all participate. The president delivers his annual message to the student body; gifted orators among the faculty discourse on humorous topics; and the leaders of "activities" appeal for support. In the meantime class and general elections have been held. The session is in full swing.

College commencements have been celebrated at one time or another in six of the twelve months of the year. In 1882, when President Shepherd fixed the beginning of the session in October, he changed the commencement date from March to June. In 1914, President Randolph urged upon the trustees the importance of an earlier date. "The College Commencement," he said, "among the last of a series of similar occasions, comes when the interest of the public in commencement celebrations has already been strained, and in the face of the torrid heat it is only by an extraordinary effort that the occasion is carried through with the circumstance that is its due." The argument prevailed with the result that commencement now takes place in May, five weeks before the close of the session. The procession was abandoned in 1860, and since 1921 there have been no student speakers. For the last four years the exercises have been held on the campus with the mound of the cistern forming the rostrum.

The old graduate will find the College much changed, but the changes are in the externals. There are still to be found the same democratic spirit which has ever pervaded

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the true republic of letters, the same respect for intellectual honesty, and the same high regard in the fundamental value of a liberal education. These have been its principal articles of faith since the days of Bishop Smith.



APPENDIX I

Charters and Other Documents

THE CHARTER OF 1785¹

AN ACT for erecting and establishing a College at the village of Winnsborough, in the district of Camden, a College in or near the city of Charleston, and a College at Ninety-Six, in the district of Ninety-Six, in the State of South Carolina.

WHEREAS, the proper education of youth is essential to the happiness and prosperity of every community, and is therefore an object well worthy the attention of this Legislature; and whereas, the incorporated Mount Sion Society have petitioned this House that a college may be erected and established by law at the village of Winnsborough, in this State, for the instruction of youth in the learned languages and the liberal arts and sciences, and that the said college may be committed to the management, direction, and government of trustees, to be chosen and appointed by the said society out of their number:

I. *Be it therefore enacted*, by the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, and by the authority of the same, That there be erected and established and hereby is erected and established, at the village of Winnsborough, in the District of Camden, in this State, a college for the education of youth in the learned and foreign languages, and in the liberal arts and sciences, under the style, name, and title, of the "Mount Sion College."

II. And whereas, it is much desired by many well disposed persons that a public seminary of learning for the education of youth should be established in or near Charleston, and it is not doubted but that many persons will contribute largely toward

¹ Thomas Cooper, ed., *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, IV. 674-678.

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the same, if a proper piece of ground was appropriated for that purpose, and a law passed for empowering commissioners to receive such donations, and for erecting a college as soon as a sufficient sum shall be raised for that purpose; *Be it therefore enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That his Excellency the Governor for the time being, his honor the Lieutenant Governor for the time being, the honorable John Lloyd, Daniel Desaussure, Daniel Bourdeaux, David Olyphant, Arnoldus Vanderhorst, Joseph Atkinson, John Rutledge, John Mathews, Richard Hutson, and Thomas Heyward, junior, Esquires, Thomas Bee, David Ramsay, Arthur Middleton, Gabriel Manigault, Ralph Izard, William Smith, Charles Pinckney, Richard Beresford, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and Hugh Rutledge, Esquires, and the reverend Robert Smith, or a majority of them, and their successors to be elected in manner hereinafter directed, shall forever be one body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the style of the "Trustees of the College of Charleston;" and that by the same name they and their successors shall and may have perpetual succession, and be able and capable in law to have, receive, take, and enjoy, to them and their successors, lands, messuages, tenements, rents, liberties, franchises, and hereditaments, of any kind, nature, quality, or value, in fee and perpetuity, and also estates for lives and for years, and all sums of money, goods, chattels, and things whatsoever, of any nature, quality, or value, for building, erecting, and supporting the said college in or near Charleston as aforesaid; provided, the same do not exceed in the whole the yearly value of twenty thousand pounds sterling; and that by the same name they and their successors shall and may be able to implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts and places, and before all judges and justices whatsoever, in all actions, pleas, complaints, and demands; and to grant, bargain, sell, set, or assign, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, or chattels; and to act and do all things whatsoever for the use aforesaid, in as ample manner and form as any natural person or body politic or corporate, can or may by law; that they shall and may have a common seal for the

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business of them and their successors, with liberty to change, break, alter, and make new the same, from time to time, as they shall think proper; and that the land heretofore given and appropriated for a free school in Charleston, shall be, and the same is hereby, declared to be reserved for the use of the said college or seminary of learning in Charleston, and that the same shall not be applied to any other use or purpose.

III. And whereas, by the liberal subscriptions which have been made towards erecting and maintaining a seminary of learning at Ninety-Six, and the exertions of the trustees appointed by the Act of the General Assembly, passed the thirteenth day of August, in the eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, to whom the government of the public school was committed, a very considerable fund hath already accumulated, and a prospect of still greater additions; and whereas, it is just and proper to give all possible encouragement to, and enlarge the foundations of, the said public school, in common with the others by this Act to be established; *Be it therefore enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the honorable Benjamin Guerard, John Lewis Gervais, and Henry Pendleton, Esquires, and Leroy Hammond, Nicholas Eveleigh, Major Thomas Pinckney, Benjamin Tutt, Arthur Simkins, Joseph Adair, of Duncan's creek, John Thomas, senior, Robert Rutherford, Alexander Gilton, and John Purvis, Esquires, together with the trustees of the public school established at Ninety-Six, mentioned in the said recited Act, or the majority of them, shall be, and they are hereby appointed, trustees of a college to be erected at or near the town of Ninety-Six, which shall be called and known by the name of the "College of Cambridge;" which said trustees, or a majority of them, and their successors, to be elected in manner hereinafter directed, shall forever be one body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the style of the "Trustees of the College of Cambridge," and shall be vested with the same powers and authorities, and enjoy the same rights and privileges, to all intents and purposes, as are vested in, belonging to, or enjoyed by, the said colleges of Winnsborough and Charleston, or either of them.

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IV. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the said trustees, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to meet at all times when they shall think proper, at the said town of Ninety-Six, or at any other place such trustees or a majority shall appoint, to deliberate, resolve upon, and carry into effect, the laws and regulations to be by them made for the government of the said college, and shall have full power to fill up any vacancies which may happen in the said incorporated body of trustees, by the death, resignation, or removal out of this State of any of its members; and shall in all other respects have the same powers and authorities, and enjoy the same immunities, rights, and privileges, to which either of the said corporations of Winnsborough and Charleston colleges are entitled by this Act; anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the charters or constitutions of the said colleges respectively, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, as is hereinafter mentioned and defined; that is to say:

1. The said college at Winnsborough shall be under the management, direction, and government of thirteen trustees, or a quorum or Board thereof, as hereinafter established, to be chosen, appointed, and perpetuated, as hereinafter directed; and the said college of Charleston shall be under the management, direction, and government of twenty-three trustees, or a quorum or Board thereof, to be chosen, appointed, and perpetuated as followeth; that the said trustees and their successors forever, shall meet on the first Monday of February in every year, at the State House in Charleston, until the said college shall be erected, and afterwards at the college hall, between the hours of nine and two, and that the major part of those so met shall choose a president, and such other officers, ministers, and servants, as they shall think necessary, for the year ensuing; that the said president and officers so chosen shall then and there take an oath for the due and faithful execution of their office, to be administered to them by any justice of the peace; that on the death, resignation, or removal of the said trustees or their successors, or any person

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chosen to any of the said offices, the president shall, within one month thereafter, cause the members thereof to be summoned to meet at the usual place, at such time as he shall think proper, not less than five nor more than ten days after such notice, and the trustees meeting in pursuance of such summons, or a majority of them, shall choose another trustee or officer in the room of the person so dying, resigning, or removing, who shall be vested with the same powers and privileges which his predecessor or predecessors held, enjoyed, or was entitled to; and the said trustees shall also meet quarterly at the State House in Charleston, until the said college shall be erected, and afterwards in the college hall, between the hours of nine and two, to transact the business thereof, under the penalty of one pound for every neglect, unless he shall make a satisfactory excuse for such non-attendance at the next quarterly meeting.

2. The president and wardens of the Mount Sion Society shall, as soon as conveniently may be, after the passing of this Act, cause the members thereof to be summoned to meet at the usual place in Charleston, at such time as they shall think proper, not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days after such notice, for the purpose of choosing thirteen fit and proper persons out of their own body, to act as trustees of the said college, who shall thereafter be called and known by the name of the "Trustees of the Mount Sion College," and shall be invested with all the powers and authorities hereinafter mentioned and declared; which said trustees shall continue in office three years, and no longer; and shall in like manner be elected every three years forever.

3. No meeting of the trustees shall be valid or legal for the despatch of any business whatsoever, unless there shall be seven of the number present.

4. No meeting of the said trustees shall be valid or legal for deciding any new question which may arise, or for determining upon any matter or thing which shall appear to be out of the usual track or established course of business, unless the clerk or other officer of the trustees for that purpose to be appointed, shall have duly and legally notified each and every trustee of

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such meeting, and shall, before the entering upon any business, under his hand certify such notification.

5. The head or principal of the said college shall be called and styled "The President," and the masters thereof shall be called and styled "Professors;" but neither president nor professors, while they remain such, shall ever be capable of holding the office of trustee.

6. The trustees appointed as aforesaid shall have regular and stated meetings for the despatch of business, at such times and at such places as they, or a quorum of them, shall appoint.

7. Six or more of the said trustees shall have full power and authority to call occasional meetings of the Board whenever it shall appear to them necessary.

8. The said trustees, or a quorum of them, (according to the provision hereinbefore,) being regularly convened, shall be capable of doing and transacting all the business and concerns of the said colleges respectively, and particularly of electing and appointing the president and professors, of appointing a treasurer, secretary, stewards, managers, and all other necessary and customary officers, for the taking care of the estate and managing the concerns of the institution, of fixing and ascertaining their several salaries and stipends, and removing or displacing any or all of them for misconduct or malversation in office, of prescribing the course of studies to be pursued, and in general of framing, establishing, and enacting all such orders, rules, statutes, and ordinances, as shall appear to them necessary for the good government of the said colleges, not repugnant to the laws of this State.

9. The presidents and professors, or a majority of them, shall be styled and called the "Faculty of the Colleges," which faculty shall have the power of enforcing the rules and regulations adopted by the trustees for the government of the pupils, by rewarding or censuring them, and finally by suspending such of them as after repeated admonitions shall continue disobedient and refractory, until the determination of a quorum of trustees can be had.

10. No person shall be eligible as a trustee of the said colleges unless he shall profess the Christian protestant religion; but

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none shall be excluded from any other liberty, privilege, or immunity, of the said colleges, whether as principal, professor, or pupil, on account of his religious persuasion; provided he shall demean himself in a sober, peaceable, and orderly manner, and shall conform to the rules and regulations of the said colleges respectively.

VI. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the said trustees, or the major part of them, shall have full power, by the presidents of the said colleges respectively, or any other of the faculty deputed by them to grant and confer such degree or degrees in the liberal arts and sciences, to any of the students of the said colleges, or to any others by them, thought worthy thereof, as are usually granted and conferred in other colleges in Europe or America, and to give diplomas or certificates thereof, signed by them, and sealed with the common seal of the society, to authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduation.

VII. And whereas, for the adequate maintenance and support of said college at Winnsborough, it is necessary that the power of the Mount Sion Society, with respect to property, should be enlarged; *Be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this Act, the said society, and their successors, shall be competent and capable, at law and in equity, for the use of the said college, to take, acquire, and possess any estate in messuages, lands, tenements, rents, goods, chattels, moneys, or other effects, by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, conveyance, assurance, will, devise, or bequest, of any person or persons whatsoever; provided the same do not exceed in the whole the yearly value of twenty thousand pounds sterling; and the same messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and estate, real and personal, to grant, bargain, sell, convey, assure, demise, and to farm, let, and place out on interest, or otherwise dispose of, for the use of the said college, in such manner as to them shall seem most beneficial to the institution, and to receive the rents, issues, profits, income, and interest, of the same, and to apply the same to the proper use and support of the said college.

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VIII. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That no misnomer of the said colleges respectively, or of the said societies, shall defeat or annul any gift, grant, devise, or bequest, to or from them, or either of them; provided the intent of the parties shall sufficiently appear upon the face of the gift, grant, will, or other writing, whereby any estate or interest was intended to pass to or from them or either of them; nor shall any disuser or nonuser of the rights, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, and authorities, hereby granted to the said colleges and the said societies, or either of them, create or cause a forfeiture thereof.

IX. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That all legacies, gifts, and donations, of whatever kind or nature soever, which have been heretofore bequeathed, given, or granted, toward the establishment, endowment, or support of a college or colleges to be erected in this State, unless expressly limited and restricted by local situation or otherwise, shall be equally divided among the three colleges intended to be hereby established, share and share alike, and shall be vested in their respective trustees and their successors forever, for their several uses respectively.

X. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be deemed a public Act, and judicially taken notice of as such, without special pleading; that the same shall be liberally construed for the fully carrying into execution the beneficial purposes hereby intended; and if any person or persons shall be sued for any matter done in pursuance thereof, they may plead the general issue, give this Act and the special matter in evidence, and on a discontinuance, or judgment against the plaintiff, shall recover treble costs.

In the Senate House, the nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and in the ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN LLOYD, *President of the Senate.*

JOHN FAUCHEREAUD GRIMKÉ,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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CHARTER OF 1791¹

AN ACT to repeal such parts of an Act of the General Assembly, passed March 19, A. D. 1785, entitled "*An Act for erecting and establishing a College in the Village of Winnsborough, in the District of Camden, a College in or near the City of Charleston, and a College at Ninety-Six, in the District of Ninety-Six, in the State of South Carolina,*" as relate to the College established in Charleston, and for continuing the said College in Charleston, under other regulations.

WHEREAS it appears to the Legislature, that many inconveniences have arisen in carrying into execution the Act entitled "*An Act for erecting and establishing a College in the Village of Winnsborough, in the District of Camden, a College in or near the City of Charleston, and a College at Ninety-Six, in the District of Ninety-Six, in the State of South Carolina,*" passed the nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, both as to the time of election of officers among the trustees of Charleston College, and as to the other stated times and places of meeting of the trustees of the said College; and also that by blending the regulations for the said three Colleges into one Act, doubts had arisen in many instances as to the construction of the same; for remedy whereof,

I. *Be it therefore enacted* by the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, that Thomas Bee, Esq. President, Richard Hutson, Esq. Vice-President, Daniel Desausure, Esq. Treasurer, (the present officers) and the rest of the trustees of the College of Charleston, duly appointed, that is to say, Charles Pinckney, John Rutledge, Arnoldus Vanderhorst, John Mathews, David Ramsey [*sic*], Gabriel Manigault, Ralph Izard, William Smith, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Hugh Rutledge, Edward Rutledge, Major Thomas Pinckney, John Lloyd, Daniel Burdeaux [*sic*], Joseph Atkinson,

¹ Thomas Cooper, ed., *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, V. 198-200.

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Roger Smith, and Henry William Desaussure, Esq., and their successors to be elected in manner herein directed, shall, forever hereafter, be one body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the style of trustees of the College of Charleston; and that by the same name they and their successors shall and may have perpetual succession, and be able and capable in law to have, receive, take, and enjoy, to them and their successors, lands, messuages, rents, liberties, franchises, and hereditaments of any kind, nature, quality or value, in fee and perpetuity, and also estates for lives and for years, and all sums of money, goods, chattels, and things whatsoever and of whatsoever value, for building, erecting, and supporting the said College of Charleston; provided the same do not exceed in the whole the yearly value of five thousand pounds sterling; and that by the same name they and their successors shall and may be able to implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts and places, and before all judges and justices whatsoever, in all actions, pleas, complaints, and demands; and to grant, bargain, sell or assign any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods or chattels; and to act and do all things whatsoever for the uses aforesaid, in as ample manner and force as any natural person or body corporate or politic may by law: that they shall and may have a common seal for the business of them and their successors, with liberty to change, alter, or make new the same from time to time as they shall think proper; and that the land heretofore given and appropriated for a Free-School in Charleston, which was reserved by the aforesaid Act for the use of the said College, shall continue vested in the said trustees and their successors forever, for the purposes aforesaid; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

II. *And be it further enacted*, that the said College at Charleston shall be under the management and direction of twenty-one trustees, or a quorum or board thereof, to be chosen, appointed, and perpetuated as follows: The said trustees and their successors shall meet on the Monday preceding the third Wednesday of October, in every year, at the said College in Charleston, between the hours of nine and three, due and public notice thereof

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being given by the Secretary at least ten days before in the city Gazette, or in writing, and that the major part of those so met shall choose by ballot a president and such officers as they shall think necessary for the year ensuing. The said president and officers so chosen shall take an oath for the due and faithful execution of their office, to be administered to them by any judge or justice of the peace. On the death, resignation, or removal from the State of any trustee, the president, or, in his absence, the next presiding officer, shall, within three months thereafter, cause the other trustees to be summoned to meet at the College, or such other place in Charleston as may be thought more convenient, after a notice of ten days, and the trustees who shall meet, not less than eleven being present, or a majority of those so met, shall choose by ballot another trustee in the place of the one so dying, resigning, or removing, who shall be vested with all the powers and privileges of his predecessor.

III. *And be it further enacted* that the said trustees of the College of Charleston, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, to make, constitute, and establish such and so many by-laws, rules, and orders, as to them shall seem necessary and convenient for the better regulation, government, well ordering and directing of themselves as trustees aforesaid, as well as of the said College in Charleston, and all officers, professors, or other persons by them employed or to be employed in and about the same, and of all students in the said College, and for the better managing, limiting, and appointing of all and singular the trusts and authorities in them and each of them reposed and to be reposed, and for the doing, managing, and transacting all things necessary for and concerning the government of the same College, and the same by-laws, rules, and orders to put in force and execution accordingly, and the same again at their will and pleasure to alter, change, revoke or annul; all which by-laws, rules and orders, so to be made as aforesaid, shall be binding on each and every of the said trustees, and on all officers, professors, and other persons by them employed, and on all students in the said College, and shall be from time to time by each and every of them inviolably and punctually ob-

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served according to the tenor and effect thereof, under the several pains, penalties, and disabilities therein expressed, fixed, appointed, or declared; provided that the same shall be reasonable, and not contrary or repugnant to the laws of this State, or of the Congress of the United States of America.

IV. *And be it further enacted* that the said trustees, or so many as shall be fixed on by their by-laws as aforesaid, shall have full power, by the principal or professors of the said College, to grant or confer such degree or degrees in the liberal arts or sciences to any of the students of the said College, or other persons by them thought worthy thereof, as are usually granted and conferred in other Colleges in Europe or America, and to give diplomas, or certificates thereof, signed by them and sealed with the common seal of the trustees of the College, to authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduation.

V. *And be it further enacted* that no person shall be excluded from any liberty, privilege, immunity, office, or situation in the said College, on account of his religious persuasion, provided he demean himself in a sober peaceable and orderly manner, and conform to the rules and regulations thereof.

VI. *And be it further enacted* that no misnomer of the said College of Charleston shall defeat or annul any gift, grant, devise or bequest to the same, provided the intent of the parties shall sufficiently appear upon the face of the gift, grant, will or other writing whereby any estate or interest was intended to pass to the said College; nor shall any disuser or nonuser of the rights, liberties, privileges, jurisdiction and authorities, hereby granted to the said College, create or cause a forfeiture thereof; and that the part or share of all legacies heretofore bequeathed towards the establishment of a College or Colleges to be erected in this State, which by the aforesaid Act were vested in the trustees for Charleston College, shall continue so vested in them and their successors forever for the purposes aforesaid.

VII. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the said trustees shall be, and they are hereby, fully authorised and empowered to hold and proceed to the drawing of one or two lotteries, and finally to conclude the same, so as to

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raise in the whole a clear net sum not exceeding three thousand pounds sterling, for the use and benefit of the said College.

VIII. *And be it further enacted* that all and every part of the said Act passed the nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, which relates or appertains solely to the College established in Charleston, shall be, and the same is and are hereby, repealed and made null and void as to the said College, or the trustees thereby appointed. And that this Act shall be deemed a public Act, and judicially taken notice of as such without special pleading; that the same shall be liberally construed, for fully carrying into effect the beneficial purposes hereby intended; and if any person or persons shall be sued for any matter done in pursuance hereof, he, she or they may plead the general issue, give this Act and the special matter in evidence, and on discontinuance by, or judgment against, the plaintiff, shall recover treble costs.

In the Senate House, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and in the sixteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

DAVID RAMSAY, *President of the Senate.*

JACOB READ, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

THE GRANT OF ESCHEATED PROPERTY, 1823¹

AN ACT *to vest in the Trustees of the College of Charleston, certain escheated property in the Parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's.*

I. *Be it enacted* by the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That all the right, title and interest of this State, in any real or personal estate within the parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's, which shall hereafter accrue by reason of any escheat or escheats, shall be, and the same is

¹ David J. McCord, ed., *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, VI. 211-212.

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hereby, vested in the trustees of the College of Charleston, until the said Trustees shall have received by virtue of this Act the sum of thirty thousand dollars; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with or divest the right which the State has heretofore conveyed in the escheated property in the said parishes, which must first be satisfied; provided also, that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Legislature from bestowing the escheated property in said district on such person or persons as may appear to them equitably entitled to the same.

In the Senate House, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JACOB BOND T'ON, *President of the Senate.*

PATRICK NOBLE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

THE ORDINANCE PROVIDING AN ANNUAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE COLLEGE, 1836¹

Whereas it is among the highest duties of the constituted authorities to encourage learning, and to provide for the instruction of the rising generation, and whereas, the Charleston College is an institution that may be rendered highly useful to this city, if it can be established on a sure foundation.

Be it Ordained by the Intendant and Wardens of Charleston, in City Council assembled and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Charleston College to maintain one or more Professors in said Institution, there be and is hereby granted to said College, the sum of Two thousand Dollars annually, to be applied by the said Trustees, in such manner as may appear to them best calculated to promote the object of this grant. And it is hereby declared to be the conditions of said grant, that should the College thereafter be discontinued as a seminary of learning, or should the proper officers of the College fail to render to the

¹ Journal of the Board of Trustees, II. 263-264.

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City Treasurer, when required under any order or Resolution of Council, a faithful account of the expenditure of said fund, that the said grant shall cease and determine. And it is declared to be a further condition of said grant, that the Intendant of the City of Charleston, shall, within sixty days from the passage of this Ordinance, be elected a Trustee of said College, and that application shall be made to the Legislature at their next session, so to amend the charter of the College, as to render the Intendant or Chief Magistrate of the City for the time being, a Trustee, ex-officio of said College. And it is declared to be a further condition of said grant that there shall be educated in said College, without charge, any number of students, not exceeding ten, at any one time, which the City Council may select for that purpose, either from the Orphan House, or any of the charitable institutions of this City.

Ratified in City Council this Eighth day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight-hundred and Thirty six, and in the Sixtieth year of American Independence.

Edward W. North
Intendant

THE RESOLUTION MAKING THE CITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE COLLEGE, 1837¹

IN THE CITY COUNCIL: REPORT ON THE COLLEGE

THE MAYOR, from the Committee to whom was referred the communication from the Trustees of the Charleston College, submitted the following

REPORT:

That it appears from the document referred to them, that the Charleston College has been suspended for want of funds, and cannot be soon revived with any prospect of success without an

¹ "Proceedings of Council," *The Charleston Courier*, Aug. 19, 1837.

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addition to the present certain income of the College, of about \$2,000 per annum. It will require a President and two Professors to put the College in operation, and to obtain competent men to fill these offices, it will be necessary in the first instance to ensure them reasonable salaries. To do this, will require (as estimated by the Trustees) the annual sum of \$5,500, viz: \$2,500 to the President, and \$1,500 to each of the professors, though it may be found necessary to make this last \$2,000. The nett income derived from the stock, bonds and other property of the College, applicable to salaries, cannot be estimated at more than \$1,500. The sum of \$2,000 annually, has been already granted by Council, under an ordinance, passed in March, 1836—so that about \$2,000 more would remain to be provided for. Should the College, when re-established, have only 30 students, this deficiency might be made up from the tuition fees—should there be 60, no appropriation would be required from the Treasury; and should the number of students reach 100, an additional Professor could even be maintained, without charge to the city. The success of the Institution therefore, even to an extent which may be reasonably calculated on, would enable it to maintain itself. It is only in the commencement, that the city will probably be charged with the expense of the Professors' salaries, which must, however, be *secured to them* beyond the reach of contingencies, if we expect to draw to our College men of high standing, and competent learning and abilities. If, after making all proper efforts, it shall be found eventually, that the College cannot be sustained, except at a cost disproportioned to the benefits derived from it, and Council should be compelled to suspend the exercises, they would then have to suffer the College funds to accumulate until they should amount to a sum sufficient to establish it on a permanent basis. The risk to be encountered seems, therefore, to be very small, while the advantages to the city of the revival of the College must be very great. In a mere pecuniary point of view, if we suppose that only 50 students, now sent abroad for education, would then be kept at home, and calculate the annual expense of maintaining these students at \$400 each (certainly a moderate estimate), we have

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an annual expenditure of \$20,000 abroad, which, by the establishment of our College might be kept at home, and a large portion of it applied to other purposes. But this is the very least of the advantages to be derived from having a well organized College. The danger to the morals, health and character of youth, sent at an early age beyond the reach of parental influence and control, is so great, that many parents are thereby debarred from giving their sons the inestimable advantage of a Collegiate education; while many others who would cheerfully give them such an education, if it could be obtained *at home*, cannot afford the expense of sending them away. It is believed, that these two classes are sufficiently large to keep our College constantly supplied with students, who, if they cannot receive a College education in Charleston, will not receive it at all. These arguments seem to your Committee conclusive, and imposes an obligation upon Council to make a strenuous effort to revive and sustain the College. All the citizens of Charleston are deeply interested in this matter, and especially those in moderate circumstances. The Charleston College will be emphatically a *Popular institution*, intended for the benefit of the great body of the people, and we cannot doubt will be zealously supported by them. In reference to the probable expense of this Institution, to the city, we conceive it insignificant, whatever it may be when compared with its advantages. We think too, that Charleston will have strong claims upon the State, to obtain a liberal endowment for our city College. Charleston is the commercial emporium of South Carolina. Her character, intelligence and virtue should be, and doubtless is, dear to the State. She contributes very largely to the public treasury. Surely a small portion of that contribution, cannot be better bestowed, than in training up our young men in the paths of virtue, and preparing them for honor and usefulness. The Charleston College can never become in any injurious sense, a rival of the College of the State. They will move in different spheres. The former will present attractions, which must always, while well conducted, draw from all portions of the State, the most of those whose parents can afford the expense, and have no insuperable objec-

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tion to sending their sons from home. The latter will necessarily be almost exclusively a local Institution, the benefit of which will be chiefly confined to those who would, under no circumstances, be sent to Columbia, or elsewhere. It is only in the event of the South Carolina College losing the public confidence, or ceasing to deserve it, that our city Institution could ever come in competition with it, and in that case, such competition would be productive only of good, and should be desired both by the State and the city. But whether the Legislature shall aid us or not, in our efforts to build up the Charleston College, it is a duty we owe to ourselves to leave nothing undone to accomplish that most important and desirable object. Should we succeed, we shall confer a lasting benefit on the community, and the blessing of prosperity will rest upon us. Influenced by these views the Committee would recommend to Council the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions :—

The City Council of Charleston deeply impressed with the importance of reviving the Charleston College, and establishing it on a permanent basis, in order that the inestimable advantage of a good education should be secured to those, whose parents cannot afford to send them from home, or might not be disposed to put their sons beyond the reach of parental [*sic*] influence and control; and having ascertained from a communication received from the Trustees of the Charleston College, as well as from the result of a careful investigation, made by a Committee of Council, that the only means of effecting so desirable an object is the assumption by the city of the charge of the Institution, which the Trustees have proposed to surrender into the hands of the Council. Therefore

Resolved, That the City Council, in behalf of the City of Charleston, do hereby agree to accept the trust, proposed to be surrendered to them by the Trustees of the Charleston College, on the following terms and conditions, that is to say:—

1. That a full and absolute surrender and transfer be made to the City Council of Charleston by the Trustees of the Charleston College, of all the property of the College, to be held in *trust forever*, for the purpose of re-establishing and maintaining

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the Charleston College, on the most approved plan, no part of the funds ever to be applied to any other object.

2. That the city be charged with the necessary expense of maintaining the Institution, should the income of the property and the tuition fees, be inadequate to that object, and should the exercises of the Institution be at any time unavoidably suspended, that then the College fund shall be allowed to accumulate for the future benefit of that institution.

3. That the City Council shall, in no case, become chargeable for any expenses incurred on account of the Institution, except such as shall be previously sanctioned by Council, and for which appropriations shall be made according to law.

4. That the College shall be managed and conducted by a Board of Trustees, to consist of 21 members, three of whom shall be annually elected by Council from their own body; and the Mayor and Recorder of the City, for the time being, shall always be two of the said Board, *ex officio*. The remaining 16 members of said Board, shall be appointed as follows, viz: out of the 21 persons who compose the present Board of Trustees, the City Council shall immediately choose 16, who with the three members of Council as hereafter chosen, and the two *ex officio* members, as aforesaid, shall be declared by an act of the Legislature; to constitute the Board of Trustees of the Charleston College, and as such shall have the entire charge and management of the Institution. All vacancies occurring in the Board thereafter, to be filled by the City Council.

5. That in order to carry this arrangement into effect, a joint application shall be made to the Legislature, at their next session, by the Trustees of the College and the City Council, for their sanction, and for such an amendment of the charter of the College as may be deemed necessary; for which purpose, committees shall be appointed, on this subject, by the Trustees and the City Council, who shall be authorized to prepare a petition and bill to be committed to the Charleston Delegation, with a request that they will use their best exertions to cause the said bill to be passed into a law, and that they also press upon the Legislature, the claims of the Charleston College to the patronage and sup-

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port of the State, by liberal appropriation in aid of the efforts of the City Council.

In full confidence that this arrangement will be sanctioned by the Legislature, and carried into effect, the City Council in further manifestation of their anxious desire to have the Charleston College re-organized and put into successful operation, without unnecessary delay, do hereby authorize the present Board of Trustees to advertise for a President and two Professors, to be elected in January next, their salaries to be fixed by the Board, and the City Council do hereby agree to provide for any deficiency in the salaries of the said officers for one year, should the amount heretofore appropriated by Council, and the tuition fees, (after deducting therefrom the other necessary expences of the Institution) prove insufficient for that purpose, provision for which shall be made in the appropriation bills; provided that no more than \$2500 shall be allowed to the President, (including the Horry Professorship) and not more than \$2000 to each of the Professors.

The above report with the Preamble and Resolutions being considered by Council, were unanimously concurred in, and it was ordered, that the Trustees be informed thereof, and also, that Council, had appointed the Mayor and Aldermen, Simons, Cogdell, and Seymour, to meet a Committee of the Trustees to carry the arrangement into effect. From the minutes.

William Roach, *Clerk of Council*.

AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER, 1837¹

AN ACT *to reorganize the College of Charleston.*

WHEREAS, the city council of Charleston and the Trustees of the College of Charleston, have represented by their petition, that to advance the objects for which the said institution was incorporated, they have entered into an agreement for the surrender and transfer to the city council of Charleston, of all the

¹ David J. McCord, ed., *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, VII. 153-154.

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property of the said college; and the said city council have agreed to accept the same, and undertake the re-establishment and maintenance thereof, and pray for an Act to sanction the said arrangement:

I. *Be it therefore enacted*, by the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the trustees of the college of Charleston be, and are hereby, authorized, now, or at any time or times hereafter, to surrender and transfer to the city council of Charleston, all the property, real and personal, of and belonging to the said trustees of the college of Charleston, and also all right and interest granted or belonging to the said trustees, or to the said college, whether to escheat or otherwise, to be held by the said city council of Charleston, in trust forever, to and for the sole use and benefit of the said college of Charleston; and further in trust, that the said city council of Charleston shall and will provide the means to re-establish and maintain the said college, should the income of the college and the tuition fees be inadequate to that object, and so far as they may be so inadequate; and should the exercises of the said college be at any time unavoidably suspended, then so long as they are so suspended, the college fund shall be allowed to accumulate for the future benefit of the institution, and in like manner any surplus income that may at any time annually remain after defraying the expenses of the year, shall form an accumulating fund, and be invested to increase the income and extend the benefit of the institution, and shall be applied to no other purpose.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That the said College of Charleston shall be under the management and direction of a board of twenty-one trustees; that the mayor and recorder of the said city for the time being shall always be ex-officio members of the said board; that three of the said board shall be forthwith elected by the said city council from their own body, to serve as trustees until the next annual election of aldermen; and three trustees shall thereafter be annually elected by the said city council from their own body, immediately after the annual election of aldermen for the said city, and shall hold their office until the next

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annual election of aldermen; and that the said city council shall forthwith elect from the present board of trustees sixteen persons, who, with such persons as may be hereafter elected in their stead, shall hold the office in the same manner, and for the same term, as it is now held; and the said board of trustees so appointed or elected, and their successors forever, shall be known as a body corporate, and designated in law by the name and title of the Trustees of the College of Charleston, and shall be, and are hereby, vested with all the rights, powers, privileges, authorities and franchises vested in the present board of trustees, either in and by their Act of incorporation, passed on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, or by any other law or laws of this State.

III. *Be it further enacted*, That ten days previous notice being given, the said trustees, and their successors, shall meet on the Monday preceding the third Wednesday in October of every year, or on such other day or days annually as the board of trustees may direct, at the College in Charleston, and shall elect a President of the Board of Trustees, and such other officers as they may deem necessary, to serve for the ensuing year, or until a new election.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Trustees, from a vacancy in the Mayoralty or Recordership of the city, shall be filled by the officers respectively, duly elected to these offices, and all other vacancies in the said Board, either by the expiration of the office of the three members of council annually elected Trustees, or by death, resignation or removal from the State, shall be filled by the city council.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That the Faculty of the said College shall consist of a President and such Professors or Tutors as the Trustees may from time to time appoint; and neither the said President of the College, nor the said Professors or Tutors, during continuance in office, shall be Trustees of the said College.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That the said city council of Charleston shall in no case be chargeable for expenses incurred by the

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said College, except such as shall be sanctioned by them, and for which appropriation shall be made according to law.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That such provisions in former Acts of the General Assembly of this State respecting the said College of Charleston, as are repugnant to or inconsistent with this Act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

In the Senate House, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the sixty-second year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

PATRICK NOBLE, *President of the Senate.*

D. L. WARDLAW, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

THE ORDINANCE CREATING THE CITY COLLEGE FUND, 1839¹

AN ORDINANCE *to establish a High School in the City of Charleston, and for other purposes.*

1. Sec. I. *Be it ordained*, That an Academy be, and the same is hereby established, in perpetuity, in the City of Charleston, under the patronage of the City Council of Charleston, and to be known and distinguished by the name and style of "The High School of Charleston," and the said Academy shall go into operation on the first day of July next, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

2. Sec. II. The said High School of Charleston shall be organized by, and be under the supervision of a Board of Supervisors, to consist of the Mayor and four Aldermen of the City, and of six Trustees of the College of Charleston, to be elected, for the present, by Council, immediately after the ratification of this Ordinance, and to hold until a new appointment, and to be

¹ George B. Eckhard, comp., *A Digest of the Ordinances of the City Council of Charleston, from the Year 1783 to Oct. 1844*, pp. 118-120.

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elected regularly hereafter on the first meeting in each and every year, after the meeting at which the new Council shall qualify, or as soon thereafter as practicable; and to hold their offices until a new regular appointment as aforesaid; and the said Board of Supervisors shall have power and they are hereby empowered to elect the principal and assistant Teachers of the said High School, and to make rules and regulations for the government and regulation of the said School, and the studies and discipline thereof, and of the Teachers thereof, subject to the approval, alteration, and amendment of Council; and it shall be the duty of the said Board of Supervisors or a committee thereof, to supervise the said School, attend quarterly examinations thereof, award premiums, (if they see fit) to deserving pupils, and in general to do all matters necessary or proper to promote the good conduct and usefulness of the said School; and they shall also have power to make rules for their own government as a Board, subject to the approval of Council.

3. Sec. III. The said Board of Supervisors shall have power, and they are hereby empowered to elect a Clerk and Treasurer of their Board, to give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with two sureties, to be approved by Council, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and whose duty it shall be, punctually to collect when due, and pay over to the City Treasurer, at the expiration of each and every quarter, all sums due and received for tuition, and who shall perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the said Board, and shall receive for his compensation, ten per cent. on all sums collected or received by him for tuition, to be deducted from the same, on his quarterly settlements with the City Treasurer—*Provided*, the same shall in no event exceed Five Hundred Dollars; and the said Clerk and Treasurer shall be elected as soon as practicable after the organization of each Board of Supervisors under this Ordinance, and shall hold his office until a new appointment, subject in the meantime to removal from office for cause, by a vote of two-thirds of the said Board, with the approbation of Council.

4. Sec. IV. There shall be attached to the said High School

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of Charleston, one Principal Teacher, and one Assistant Teacher, to be elected as aforesaid, the former of whom shall receive as a full compensation for all services, the annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, payable quarterly out of the City Treasury, and the latter of whom shall receive, as a full compensation for all services, an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly out of the City Treasury; and the Teachers of the said School shall be subject to removal from office for cause, and after an opportunity for a full hearing, by a vote of two-thirds of the said Board, approved by Council.

5. Sec. V. The said High School of Charleston shall be bound to instruct at a time, not less than thirty-five pupils to each and every teacher, and above that number, the said Board of Supervisors shall have power to limit the number of pupils admissible into the said school, and they shall also have the power to regulate the mode of admission so as impartially to extend the benefits of the said school to as large a number of citizens as practicable, and also to suspend or dismiss pupils for improper conduct, and to adopt all necessary measures to enforce the punctual payment of tuition money.

6. Sec. VI. The price of tuition in the said High School of Charleston shall be forty dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance, the quarters to commence on the first days of January, April, July, and October respectively, and on the admission of any pupil into the school, after the regular quarter day, his tuition money, at the rate aforesaid, shall be payable in advance, up to the commencement of the next quarter.

7. Sec. VII. The City Council of Charleston shall build or otherwise provide a suitable School House for the said High School, at the cost of the city; and the expense of fuel and stationery shall be defrayed by the city out of the moneys received for tuition; and it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to keep a separate account of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury on account of the said School, and make quarterly reports thereof to Council.

And Whereas, it is essential to the permanence and prosperity of the said High School, that it should be liberally endowed, and

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an enlightened care for the interests of the rising generation and of posterity admonishes that it should be established on a firm and lasting foundation.

8. Sec. VIII. On the first day of July, of the present year, and of each and every year thereafter, for the next ninety-nine years, (and the public faith of the city is hereby pledged to that effect,) there shall be appropriated and paid out of the City Treasury, the sum of one thousand dollars for the endowment of the said High School, and to form a permanent and accumulating fund for the benefit of the said school; and the said annual sums or appropriations of one thousand dollars, together with all donations, devises, bequests, or legacies, to the said School Fund shall be paid over to and be received by the Mayor of the City, the Chairman of the said Board of Supervisors and the City Treasurer, as Commissioners of the High School Fund, and they shall invest the same, and the income thereof, in Public or Bank Stocks of this State, the several States and the United States, or other good and sufficient securities. *Provided always,* That whenever the said School Fund shall yield an income of five hundred dollars per annum, that amount of income shall be applied and expended in the ordinary maintenance or improvement of the said School, as Council shall direct, and whenever, and as often as the said School Fund shall yield an additional income of five hundred dollars, that amount of additional income shall be also applied and expended as aforesaid.

And Whereas, also, the College of Charleston is intimately connected with the intellectual improvement and moral welfare of the youth of our city, and deserves to be cherished with a wise and liberal patronage in order to extend the sphere of its usefulness.

9. Sec. IX. That a like annual appropriation of one thousand dollars, for a like term of years, as above prescribed in relation to the High School Fund, shall be annually made and paid out of the City Treasury, in order to form a permanent and accumulating fund for the further endowment of the said College of Charleston, to be called the City College Fund, and that the same, with all donations, devises, bequests, or legacies to the said

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fund be paid over, received, invested, dealt with and disposed of, as relates to both capital and income, for the benefit of the said College, in like manner, in every particular, as is prescribed in the immediately preceding section relating to the High School Fund, except that the Commissioners of the City College fund shall consist of the Mayor of the City, the President of the Board of Trustees of the said College, and the City Treasurer, and the Commissioners of both the High School and the City College Funds shall annually report to Council at the usual period for the annual statement of city accounts and finances, the amount and disposition of the funds respectively under their charge.

10. Sec. X. The Trustees of the College of Charleston, and the Supervisors of the High School of Charleston, shall admit, and are hereby required to admit into those institutions respectively, free of all charge, such students and pupils from the Orphan House of this City, as the Legislature of this State may direct and prescribe to be admitted, as the consideration of any annual contribution or donation which that body may make to the City College fund, or the High School fund, provided the City Council shall not dissent from the terms of such annual contribution or donation; and the Supervisors of the said High School shall also admit into that institution free of charge, such pupils from the said Orphan House, as the City Council may, at the instance of the Commissioners of the Orphan House, from time to time to direct.

Ratified May 6, 1839.

AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER, 1881¹

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "*An Act to re-organize the College of Charleston,*" ratified on the twentieth day of Decem-

¹ Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina Passed at the Regular Session of 1881-2, pp. 614-615.

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ber, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That Section (2) of an Act entitled "An Act to re-organize the College of Charleston," ratified on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, be amended so as to read as follows: "That the said College of Charleston shall be under the management of a Board of Thirteen (13) Trustees. That the Mayor and Recorder of the said City of Charleston, for the time being, shall always be *ex officio* members of the said Board. And three (3) Trustees shall be elected by the said City Council of Charleston immediately after the passage of this Act, one at least of whom shall be a member of their own body, who shall serve as Trustees until the next election of Aldermen. And three Trustees, one at least of whom shall be an Alderman, shall thereafter be elected by the said City Council after each election of Aldermen of the said city, who shall serve as Trustees until the next election of Aldermen. And the said City Council shall forthwith elect from the present Board of Trustees [eight] (8) persons, who shall serve as Trustees for eight (8) years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. They shall be so classified that one of their number shall go out of office every year. And immediately after the said election the eight persons so elected shall determine by lot which of them shall serve for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight years, respectively. At the annual meeting of the said Board of Trustees there shall be elected by the said Board one Trustee to fill the vacancy so occurring. The retiring Trustee shall be eligible to re-election. And the said Board of Trustees, so appointed and elected, and their successors forever, shall be known as a body corporate, and designated in law by the name and title of the Trustees of the College of Charleston, and shall be, and are hereby, vested with all the rights, powers, and privileges, authorities, and franchises vested in the present Board of Trustees, either in and by their Act of Incor-

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poration, passed on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, or by any and every law and laws of this State.”

SEC. 2. That Section four of the Act aforesaid be amended so as to read as follows: “That any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Trustees from a vacancy in the Mayoralty or Recordership of the said city shall be filled by the officers, respectively, duly elected and qualified to these offices; and all vacancies in the said Board by the expiration of the term of office of the three members elected by the said City Council, as hereinbefore provided, or from any other cause, shall be filled by the said City Council; and all vacancies in the said Board, by the expiration of the terms of office of the eight members to be elected from the present Board of Trustees, as hereinbefore provided, or from any other cause, shall be filled by the Board of Trustees.”

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect from and immediately after the date of its passage.

SEC. 4. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

In the Senate House, the nineteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

J. D. KENNEDY, *President of the Senate.*

J. C. SHEPPARD, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Approved December 20th, A. D. 1881

JOHNSON HAGOOD, *Governor*

AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER, 1897¹

AN ACT to amend the charter of the Trustees of the College of Charleston.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That the charter of the Trustees of the Col-

¹ *Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina Passed at the Regular Session of 1897, pp. 632-633.*

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lege of Charleston be, and the same is hereby, amended so that hereafter the said College of Charleston shall be under the management of a Board of sixteen (16) Trustees. That in addition to the thirteen (13) Trustees now provided for by the charter of said Trustees, three (3) Trustees shall be elected by the graduates of said College who shall have heretofore graduated or shall hereafter graduate after pursuing the full course of said College necessary to receive its diploma, and shall have received their diplomas, such election to be had in the following manner:

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to prepare a list of the now living graduates as aforesaid, with their postoffice addresses, which list shall be kept by the Secretary of the Board, who shall change the postoffice addresses of any graduate thereon whenever so notified by such graduate; such list shall have yearly added to it the graduates of that year, and the Secretary shall mark thereon the deaths of any graduates as he shall be notified thereof. At least thirty days before the fourth Tuesday in June in the year 1897 the Secretary shall address a communication to each graduate on such list, at his postoffice, to the effect that an election of three Trustees is to be made by the graduates, and requesting each graduate to deliver either personally or by mail to the Secretary, on or before the said fourth Tuesday, his vote, in writing and signed by such graduate, for the persons to act as Trustees. The Secretary shall receive such votes delivered or mailed to him and the same shall be counted by the Trustees on the Wednesday following said fourth Tuesday, and the three persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected as Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall then determine by lot as to which one of said Trustees shall serve for two, which for four and which for six years from said fourth Tuesday in June, 1897. And in each second year thereafter an election shall be had in like manner for a Trustee to serve for six years as successor to the Trustee whose term shall expire. Any Trustee shall be eligible for re-election. A failure to send out notices in any year thirty days before the fourth Tuesday in June shall not defeat an election, nor shall a failure to count the votes on the Wednesday succeeding such fourth Tuesday invalidate an elec-

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tion; but the Board of Trustees may, and it shall be their duty, should any failure occur, to proceed and rectify the same as soon as possible: *Provided*, That thirty days shall always be allowed between the day of mailing the notice and of counting the votes for the reception of the same, and that the certificates of mailing by the Secretary of the Board shall be sufficient evidence thereof.

Section 2. The Board of Trustees may by rule or resolution prescribe what number of the Board shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum to do business: *Provided*, That not less than seven shall be prescribed as sufficient for such quorum.

Approved the 2d day of March, A. D. 1897.

AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER, 1933¹

AN ACT to amend an Act approved December 20th, A. D. 1881 entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to reorganize the College of Charleston ratified on the 20th day of December in the year of our Lord 1837, by adding to section one of the Act approved December 20th, A. D. 1881, provisions granting unto the county of Charleston for said corporation the power of condemnation of property for educational purposes and granting to said corporation the power to borrow money and to issue notes, bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness and to secure the repayment thereof by mortgage pledge, deed of trust or otherwise and to empower said corporation to own property without limit.

SECTION 1: BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: That Section 1 of an Act approved December 20th, A. D. 1881, entitled, "An Act to Amend an Act entitled an Act to Reorganize the College of Charleston, ratified on the 20th day of December in the year of our Lord 1837, be amended so as to read as follows:

That the said College of Charleston shall be under the management of a Board of thirteen (13) Trustees. That the Mayor

¹ *Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina Passed at the Regular Session of 1933, pp. 756-758.*

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and Recorder of the said City of Charleston, for the time being, shall always be ex-officio members of the said Board. And three (3) Trustees shall be elected by the said City Council of Charleston immediately after the passage of this Act, one at least of whom shall be a member of their own body, who shall serve as Trustees until the next election of Aldermen. And three Trustees, one at least of whom shall be an Alderman, shall thereafter be elected by the said City Council after each election of Aldermen of the said City, who shall serve as Trustees until the next election of Aldermen. And the said City Council shall forthwith elect from the present Board of Trustees eight (8) persons, who shall serve as Trustees for eight (8) years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. They shall be so classified that one of their number shall go out of office every year. And immediately after the said election the eight persons so elected shall determine by lot which of them shall serve for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight years, respectively. At the annual meeting of the said Board of Trustees there shall be elected by the said Board one Trustee to fill the vacancy so occurring. The retiring Trustee shall be eligible to re-election. And the said Board of Trustees, so appointed and elected, and their successors forever, shall be known as a body corporate, and designated in law by the name and title of the Trustees of the College of Charleston, and shall be, and are hereby vested with all the rights, powers, and privileges, authorities, and franchises vested in the present Board of Trustees, either in and by their Act of Incorporation, passed on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and ninety-one, or by any and every law and laws of this State. That the said Trustees of the College of Charleston are authorized and empowered to borrow money, to issue notes, bonds and other evidences of indebtedness, to secure the repayment thereof by mortgages, pledge, deed of trust of its property or otherwise, to receive and hold donations, devises, bequests, and legacies and to buy, hold, sell, mortgage, lease, exchange and or otherwise acquire, dispose of and deal in or with real and personal property in any amount for the benefit and use of the said College

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of Charleston, and all loans heretofore made to the said Trustees of the College of Charleston secured by pledge, mortgage or otherwise are hereby approved, and whenever the said Trustees of the College of Charleston shall desire to acquire land or other property in the County of Charleston, South Carolina, for the use of the said College of Charleston, all the rights, powers and privileges conferred upon persons or corporations authorized to construct railways, canals or turnpikes in this State by and under the provisions of Sections 8454, 8455, 8456, 8457, 8458, 8460, 8463, 8464, 8465, 8466, and 8467 of Volume 3 of the 1932 Code of Civil Laws of South Carolina, subject to the duties and method of proceeding as therein provided, be and the same are hereby granted unto and conferred upon the County of Charleston for said Trustees of the College of Charleston for the purpose of condemnation of such property for the use of the said College of Charleston, That upon payment or tender of payment of the compensation ascertained by a jury as provided in the Statutes above referred to, the property so required shall vest in the said Trustees of the College of Charleston in fee simple and the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Charleston shall on behalf of the owner thereof, execute a Deed in fee simple without warranty for said property to the said Trustees of the College of Charleston, which said Deed shall as effectually bind the owner of said property and his and her heirs, successors and assigns as though executed by said owner, and the jurors engaged in said proceedings shall be entitled to the same per diem and mileage allowed by law for attendance as jurors at the Court of Common Pleas of Charleston County.

SECTION 2: All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3: This Act shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor.

In the Senate House Mar. 17, 1933.

John F. Williams, *President Pro Tem of the Senate.*

J. B. Gibson, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*

Approved March 18, 1933, I. C. Blackwood, *Governor.*

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DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE COLLEGE PROPERTY

THE SALE OF LEASES IN 1801

THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH THE COLLEGE LOTS ARE TO
BE SOLD:—VIZ.¹

1st. On building leases, for 25 years, to the highest bidder, subject to a ground rent of five dollars per annum, the purchasers to give bonds with personal security, payable in one, two and three years—the leases to contain a clause of forfeiture if payment is not made.

2d. All brick or stone buildings covered with slate or tiles, of the following description and dimensions hereafter mentioned, shall be valued, at the end of the term of 25 years, by three disinterested persons, one to be chosen by the Trustees, one by the Lessee, and the third by the other two; and the Trustees shall have the option, either to pay the amount of the valuation in one, two and three years, with interest and retain the buildings, or to renew the leases to the then holders for a further term of 15 years, on the same ground rent of 5 dollars per annum. At the end of the last mentioned term: The Lots and Buildings to be given up without any compensation for them, to the Trustees, in good order and repair.

3d. Those houses only are to be valued and paid for, which shall be built of Brick or Stone and covered with Slate or Tiles, conformable to the following description.—Viz: Dwelling Houses, not less than 40 by 20, with foundation walls at least 2 feet deep in the ground and 2 bricks thick; Two Stories high or more, the walls of which 1 and 1-2 brick thick, with ceilings at least 10 feet high in the clear of the first and second stories; and to be finished in a neat workman-like manner. Back or other buildings to be suitable to the dwelling houses, also of brick or stone, and covered with slate or tiles.

Those Lots, on which only Wooden Houses shall be erected, are, together with the houses thereon, to be given up to the Trustees at the expiration of the lease without being paid for.

Charleston: Printed by Timothy & Dacqueny.

¹ Broadside in Journal of Trustees, I. 64.

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ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE OF COLLEGE LAND

UNDER DECREE IN EQUITY¹

Will be sold before the Office of *Holmes & Glover*, on the North side of the Exchange, To-Morrow, the 1st day of July,

Twelve of the remaining Lots of High-Land, belonging to the Charleston College, situated on St. Philip's, College and Cumming streets, measuring generally about 46 feet front, by 160 and 180 in depth, now under leases for term of years, which are unexpired; and the periods yet to run will be declared on the day of sale.

Conditions: purchasers to pay one third in cash, and give bonds, payable in three annual instalments, for the balance, with interest annually; also, approved personal securities and mortgages of the lots.

W. H. Gibbes, *Master in Equity*

COLLEGE LOTS, AND THE LAST FOR SALE²

UNDER DECREE IN EQUITY

will be sold

Before the Office of *Holmes & Glover*, North side of the Exchange, To-Morrow, 12th August,

The absolute reversion of Four Lots of Land, fronting northwardly on Greene street, and to the west of the College, measuring thereon about 46 feet 9 inches, and in depth from 170 to 180 feet; one of which is a corner lot on Coming street, and another on College street; also one other, No. 23, fronting southwardly on Greene street; All of which are under Leases for terms of years yet unexpired, which will be particularly declared at the sale

Also will then be resold,

At the risque and expense of the former purchaser who hath

¹ *Charleston Courier*, June 30, 1817.

² *Charleston Courier*, Aug. 11, 1817.

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not complied with the terms of sale the Lot No. 15, at the corner of Greene and College streets.

Conditions: purchasers to pay one third cash, give bonds payable in three equal annual installments for balance, with interest annually, also approved personal securities and mortgages of the Lots.

W. H. Gibbes, *Master in Equity*

UNDER DECREE IN EQUITY¹

Will be sold before the office of Holmes &
Glover, near the Exchange, on Thursday, the
4th of September, at 11 o'clock

The absolute Reversion of that valuable Lot, No. 5, belonging to the Charleston College, being the last for sale—situate at the South West corner of George and College streets, measuring Southwardly on George street, about 47 feet and 5 inches, and Eastwardly, on College street, in depth about 170 feet and 6 inches.

Conditions—purchaser to pay one third cash, and give bond, payable in three equal annual instalments, for the balance with interest annually, also, approved personal security and mortgage of the Lot.

W. Hasell Gibbes
Master in equity

MASTER'S REPORT OF SALE OF LAND, 1817²

In Suit,

Robert Smith & William Smith
Heirs of Bishop Smith Deceased

In Equity
Master's Report

vs.

Trustees of Charleston College

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Equity for the
said State—

¹ *Charleston Courier*, Sept. 2, 1817.

² Charleston County Court of Probate, Reports (1817), No. 49.

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In conformity with the Order of the Honorable Court made at February term last, whereby I was directed to dispose of the several lots of land below described, I Report that after due public notice thereof given, I proceeded to Sales of the said lots at Auction on the days mentioned which was [*sic*] severally purchased agreeable to a Plan of said lots by Joseph Purcell produced at the Sale, by the Persons and for the prices herein set forth. Viz:—

DATES NO.	DESCRIPTION	PURCHASERS	PRICES
1817. 1.	Fronting South on George and Corner of Coming Street—46.9 by 180 & 178: 2 deep	James Shepherd	\$1000
Apr. 22d			
2. Do..Do..Do.....	by 178:2 & 176:3	Ditto	800
3. Do..North on Green Street	46.9 by 176:3 & 174:4	Joseph Humphries	800
17. Do..Do... on Boundary	45.7 by 172:2 & 176:3	Carlos Huger	1200
18. Do..Do.....	Do..by 176:3 & 174:4	Abraham Ash	800
19. Do..Do.....	Do..by 174:4 & 172:5	Mary C. Gregorie	900
26. Do..Do.....	Do..by 168:0 & 166:2	William Aiken	800
27. Do..Do.....	Do..by 166:2 & 164:6	Ditto	750
28. Do..Do.....	Do..by 164:6 & 162:4	David D. Bailey	750
29. Do..Do.....	Do..by 162:4 & 160:7	Ditto	775
30. Do..Do.....	Do..by 160:7 & 158:06	James Martindale	780
July 1st.			
11. Do..South on Green Street	46.6 by 180:0 & 178:2	James Evans	500
12. Do..Do.....	Do..by 178:2 & 176:3	Walter Knox	500
13. Do..Do.....	Do..by 176:3 & 174:4	William Scott	495
14. Do..Do.....	Do..by 174:4 & 172:5	Ann Purcell	500
16. Do..Boundary Street	45.07 by 180:0 & 178:2	William Clark	500
20. Do..Do.....	Do..by 172:5 & 170:6	Richard Holloway	540
brought over			12,390
21. Fronting South on Green Street	46:2 by 168 & 166:2	William Aiken	640
22. Do..Do.....	Do..by 166:2 & 164:6	Ditto	500
24. Do..Do.....	Do..by 162:4 & 160:7	David D. Bailey	500
25. Do..Do.....	Do..by 160:7 & 158:6	James Martindale	500
Augt. 12th			
6. Do..North on Do.....	46.9 by 178.2 & 180	Thomas Walker	500
7. Do..Do.....	Do..by 176.3 & 178:2	Estate W. L. Smith	500
9. Do..Do.....	Do..by 172:5 & 174:4	Walter Knox	500
10. Do..Do.....	Do..by 170:6 & 172:5	Robert Jackson	500
15. Do..South on Do.....	46:6 by 170:6 & 172:5	Richard Holloway	500
23. Do.....Do.....	46:2 by 162:4 & 164:6	David D. Bailey	500
Sept. 4th			
5. Do. on George Street 48.—by 170.6 on College Street and Southwest corner of George Street		William Kunhardt	600
			\$18,130

The Amount of said Sales being as above eighteen thousand one hundred and thirty dollars, of which I received a proportion in Cash, and [have] taken bonds with personal securities and

APPENDIX I

Mortgages of the lotts for the ballance and paid and delivered over the same to Charles Fraser Solicitor for the Complainants to be applied in extinguishment of their claim against the College as directed by the Order of the Honorable Court made in said Suit

Charleston

Wm. Hasel Gibbes
Mastr. in Equity

CONTRA

1817

Aug. 12th. By sales of six Lotts of land as follow—Conditions—Purchaser to have possession of them at the expiration of the Periods for which they are leased—also to pay 1/3rd cash & balance in three annual Installments in bonds bearing Interest from date with approved personal securities & Mortgages of the Lotts

NO.	DESCRIPTIONS	PURCHASER	PRICES
6—	front of No. on Green Street—	Thos. Walker	\$500
7.	Do..... do.....	Est. Wm. L. Smith	500
9.	do..... do.....	Walter Knox	500
10.	do..... do.....	Robt. Jackson	500
15.	South on do.....	Richd. Holloway	500
23.	Do..... do.....	Davd. D. Bailey	500
			\$3000

TRANSFER OF THE COLLEGE PROPERTY TO THE CITY

RECORDS OF THE TRANSFER IN 1838

At a meeting of the standing Committee, April 21, 1838.
Present: His Honor the Mayor, Mr. King, Mr. Pringle and Mr. Fraser.

* * *

Resolved that a statement of the trustees' funds real and personal of the College be laid before the Council that the same may

APPENDIX I

be transferred to the city accordingly with the act of December 1st for the reorganization of the College.¹

The Mayor also presented a communication from the same Committee (Standing Committee of the Charleston College) accompanied by a schedule of the property of the College, estimated at \$107,000 and which the Trustees are authorized to surrender to the city by the act of the Legislature confirming the arrangement recently made between the City Council and the Trustees of the College. Whereupon it was ordered that the Mayor do address the Board of Trustees on the subject, expressing the readiness of Council to receive the transfer of the said property, whenever it shall be legally executed by the said Board.²

Tuesday May 29, 1838

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees was held this day. Present: The president and vice president, Judge Axson, Rev. Mr. Hanckle, Rev. Gilman, Major Wragg, Mr. King, Mr. Smith, Mr. DeSaussure and Mr. Fraser.

A letter from His Honor the Mayor was read, mentioning that the schedule of the Charleston College had been received by the City Council and they were ready to receive a transfer of the same, when a deed to that effect should be executed by the Board. Mr. King then read for the consideration of the Board a deed which he had prepared for the purpose of transferring the said property to the Council in pursuance of the act of the legislature. Whereupon it was resolved that the President do sign and duly execute the same on the behalf of the Board—which was then done in their presence and handed to the Clerk of Council.³

The Mayor laid before Council a conveyance from the Trustees of the Charleston College, in conformity with an act of the Legislature, authorizing them to transfer their funds to the City Council of Charleston, which was ordered to be recorded, and lodged with the City Treasurer.⁴

¹ Journal of the Board of Trustees, III. 317.

² "Proceedings of Council, April 23, 1838," *Courier*, May 2, 1838.

³ Journal of the Board of Trustees, III. 318.

⁴ "Proceedings of Council, June 12, 1838," *Courier*, June 16, 1838.

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RECORDS OF THE CONFIRMATION OF THE TRANSFER IN 1926

In the matter of making more certain the ownership of the College of Charleston property by City Council, as provided in the proceedings of City Council of the meeting of November 23rd [1926] last, the Clerk of Council reported the receipt of a deed, with accompanying letter of the Hon. M. Rutledge Rivers, President of the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston. The Clerk of Council forwarded the deed to the Corporation Counsel for his approval and was subsequently advised that the said deed was recorded in the office of the Register of Mesne Conveyance of November 30th, being recorded in Book Z, 33, Page 631, and upon its return, Mr. Legge had filed the same with the City Treasurer on December 20th. The letter of Mr. Rivers and copy of the deed were submitted as follows:

November 27, 1926

Joseph C. Barbot, Esq., Clerk of the City Council of Charleston,
Charleston, S. C.

We acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 24th, advising that City Council had adopted the special report of the Ways and Means Committee authorizing the Trustees of the College of Charleston to effect a loan for the installation of a steam heating plant, provided some form of instrument was executed by the Board of Trustees making more certain the ownership of the College property by the City Council. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held yesterday it was unanimously decided to comply with the condition of the resolution in question, and we are accordingly herewith delivering to you a deed confirming the conveyance heretofore made by the Board of Trustees of the College to the City Council of Charleston.

Yours very truly,

M. Rutledge Rivers,
President of the Board of Trustees.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Whereas at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston, duly called and held on November 26th, 1926, the

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following preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Whereas heretofore in the year 1837 the City Council of Charleston and the Trustees of the College of Charleston entered into an agreement approved and sanctioned by the Legislature of South Carolina by Act dated 20th day of December, 1837, entitled "An Act to Reorganize the College of Charleston," whereby the Trustees of the College of Charleston were authorized to transfer, surrender and convey to the City Council of Charleston the property of the said Trustees of the College, in trust upon the terms and in accordance with the provisions of said Act of the Legislature; and

Whereas thereafter in the year 1838 such surrender, transfer and conveyance were made and a deed of said property was duly executed by the officers of the Board of Trustees of the College and delivered to and accepted by the City Council of Charleston but was lost and never recorded, and the Trustees of the College of Charleston are minded to ratify and confirm said deed and the transfer of said property thereby effected, so that the transfer of said property may be made in permanent form for record;

Therefore, be it

Resolved that the president of this Board be and he is hereby authorized in the name and on behalf of the Trustees of the College of Charleston to execute to the City Council of Charleston a deed in confirmation of the conveyance of the property heretofore transferred by the Trustees of the College of Charleston to the City Council of Charleston as Trustees, under the terms and provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina dated December 20, 1837, and thereby to confirm in the City Council of Charleston as such Trustees the title to the property so conveyed, said deed to be attested by the Secretary of this Board and its Corporate Seal thereunto affixed;

Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that the Trustees of the College of Charleston to the City Council of Charleston under and by virtue of the aforesaid Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina and the agreement between the said Trustees of the College of Charleston and the City Council of Charleston, sanctioned and approved by said Act, and ratify, approve and

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confirm the deed so lost and not recorded as aforesaid and declare that the said the City Council of Charleston, its successors and assigns, own and hold said property as Trustees in accordance with the terms and provisions of the aforesaid Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, including all that piece, parcel or area of land with the buildings and structures thereon, in the City of Charleston, State aforesaid, bounded on the north by Green street, on the east by St. Philip street, on the south by George street and on the west by College street.

Together with all and singular, the rights, members; hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise incident or appertaining.

To have and to hold, all and singular, the said premises before mentioned unto the said the City Council of Charleston, its successors and assigns, as Trustees, under and in accordance with the terms and provisions of the aforesaid Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina.

In witness whereof the Trustees of the College of Charleston have caused these presents to be signed by its President, attested by its Secretary, and its Corporate Seal to be here-unto affixed this 27th day of November A.D. 1926.

TRUSTEES OF THE
COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON,
By M. RUTLEDGE RIVERS,

Attest: President of the Board.
G. L. B. Rivers,
Secretary.
(Corporate Seal.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:
P. V. Welch
W. Welch.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON.

Personally appeared before me P. V. Welch and made oath that deponent saw the Trustees of the College of Charleston by M.

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Rutledge Rivers, President of the Board, attested by G. L. B. Rivers, the Secretary of said Board, sign, affix the Corporate Seal thereof to the foregoing Deed, and as the act and deed of said Trustees of the College of Charleston deliver said Deed; and that deponent with W. Welch witnessed the execution thereof.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of November, A.D. 1926.

P. V. Welch.

(Seal.)

B. A. Hagood,
Notary Public, S. C.

On motion of Alderman Rittenberg, the reports were received as information and the deed was accepted by the Mayor and City Council for the City of Charleston.¹

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1935

A Concurrent Resolution

S. 587.—(H. 788.—Committee on Education): A Concurrent Resolution to Congratulate the College of Charleston on the Completion of one hundred and fifty years of service.

WHEREAS, The College of Charleston, the oldest college south of Virginia and the oldest municipal college in the United States, received its charter from the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina in 1785; and

WHEREAS, it numbers among its founders two Governors of South Carolina, William Moultrie and John Mathewes; two signers of the Declaration of Independence, Arthur Middleton and Thomas Heyward, Jr.; three fathers of the Federal Constitution,

¹ *Proceedings of Council*, December 28, 1926.

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John Rutledge, Charles Pinckney, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney; and

WHEREAS, desiring always to fulfill the high purpose of these founders it has to the best of its ability maintained high standards of character and of scholarship, diversified and enlarged the field of its activities to provide for the ever-growing and varying needs of the people whom it serves, and has, during the hundred and fifty years of its corporate existence, had no small part in the training of many who in war or in peace have deserved well of their city, their State, their country; and

WHEREAS, since 1899 a free tuition scholarship has been assigned by the College of Charleston to each County of the State, thus helping to cement the ties between its various sections; and

WHEREAS, the College of Charleston intends to celebrate, on May 14, 1935, its Sesquicentennial Anniversary, and has so informed this body, extending an urgent invitation that Representatives from the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina attend the exercises of this celebration; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House respectively appoint a representative of each body to attend the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the College of Charleston, and to convey to the officers of that institution the congratulations and the good wishes of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina.

On immediate consideration, the Concurrent Resolution was adopted, and ordered returned to the House with concurrence.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

This is to certify the foregoing and hereto attached copy of A Concurrent Resolution entitled, "A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION TO CONGRATULATE THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ON THE COMPLETION OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE," to be true and

APPENDIX I

correct as taken from and compared with the original record of the same appearing at Page 4 of the Journal of the Senate of April 3rd, 1935.

[L. S.]

Given under my Hand and the
Great Seal of the State, at Co-
lumbia, this 15th day of April,
A.D., 1935.

W. P. BLACKWELL,
Secretary of State.



APPENDIX II

Register of Officers and Students

TRUSTEES, 1785-1935

The Trustees Named in the Charter of 1785

Governor William Moultrie

Lieutenant Governor Charles Drayton

Joseph Atkinson

Thomas Bee

Richard Beresford

Daniel Bourdeaux

Daniel DeSaussure

Thomas Heyward, Jr.

Richard Hutson

Ralph Izard

John Lloyd

Gabriel Manigault

John Mathewes

Arthur Middleton

David Oliphant

Charles Pinckney

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

David Ramsay

Hugh Rutledge

John Rutledge

Robert Smith

William Loughton Smith

Arnoldus Vanderhorst

OFFICERS OF THE TRUSTEES, 1786-1935

Presidents

Robert Smith, 1786-1789

Thomas Bee, 1789-1809

Hugh Rutledge, 1809-1811

John Julius Pringle, 1811-1815

Thomas Lowndes, 1815-1827

William Drayton, 1827-1833

Elias Horry, 1833-1834

Thomas Smith Grimké, 1834

APPENDIX II

Henry Deas, 1834-1846
Mitchell King, 1847-1862
Daniel Ravenel, 1862-1870
Henry D. Lesesne, 1870-1877
William D. Porter, 1877-1881
Charles Richardson Miles, 1881-1892
Charles H. Simonton, 1892-1904
John F. Ficken, 1904-1925
M. Rutledge Rivers, 1925-

Vice Presidents

Thomas Bee, 1786-1789
Richard Hutson, 1789-1794
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, 1794-1796
Ralph Izard, 1796-1800
Hugh Rutledge, 1805-1809
John Julius Pringle, 1809-1811
William Hollinshead, 1811-1815
Thomas Bee, Jr., 1815-1824
William Drayton, 1824-1827
Nathaniel Heyward, 1827-1828
Elias Horry, 1828-1833
Thomas Smith Grimké, 1833-1834
Henry Deas, 1834
James R. Pringle, 1834-1840
Mitchell King, 1840-1847
Daniel Ravenel, 1847-1862
Richard Yeadon, 1862-1870
William D. Porter, 1870-1877
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, 1877-1881
Rudolph Siegling, 1881-1893
G. W. Dingle, 1893
John F. Ficken, 1894-1904
Henry A. M. Smith, 1904-1924
M. Rutledge Rivers, 1924-1925
Francis Q. O'Neill, 1925-1926
J. Waties Waring, 1926-

APPENDIX II

Secretary

William Loughton Smith, 1786-1789

Treasurers

Daniel Bourdeaux, 1786-1791

Daniel DeSaussure, 1791-1797

Arnoldus Vanderhorst, 1797-1800

Joseph Manigault, 1800-1802

Secretaries and Treasurers ¹

Timothy Ford, 1802-1813

Elias Horry, 1813-1817

Charles Fraser, 1817-1855

William Alston Pringle, 1855-1859

Jacob Williman, 1859-1899

Arthur Mazyck, 1899-1914

J. C. Ball, 1914-1923

G. L. Buist Rivers, 1923-

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TRUSTEES 1785-1838

The twenty-three original trustees were named in the charter of 1785. Under this instrument vacancies in all cases except those of governor and lieutenant governor, who were *ex-officio* members, were filled by the board. The *ex-officio* members were omitted in the charter of 1791, thus reducing the number to twenty-one. From this time until the amendment of the charter in 1837 all vacancies were filled by the board. Thomas Pinckney and Charles Pinckney served as governors while members of the board. The other *ex-officio* members are indicated by an asterisk (*).

Adams, Jasper	1834-1838	Beresford, Richard	1785-1791
Atkinson, Joseph	1785- ?	Bourdeaux, Daniel	1785- ?
Bachman, John	1834-1848	Bowen, Nathaniel	1822-1838
Bee, Thomas	1785-1809	Cheves, Langdon	1817-1821
Bee, Thomas, Jr.		Cross, George Warren	1834-1837
	1792-1797, 1809-1828	Cuthbert, James	1829-1831

¹ Since 1855 the secretary and treasurer has not been a member of the board.

APPENDIX II

Deas, Henry	1809-1846	Manigault, Joseph	1793-1829
DeSaussure, Daniel	1785-1797	Mathewes, John	1785-1797
DeSaussure, H. A.	1837-1865	Middleton, Arthur	1785-1787
DeSaussure, Henry William		Middleton, Henry	1815-1838
	1791- ?	*Moultrie, William	1785-1787
Dickson, Samuel Henry	1833-1836	North, Edward W. ¹	1836-1838
*Drayton, Charles	1785-1787	Oliphant, David	1785-1789
Drayton, William	1789	Parker, John	1801-1817
Drayton, William	1817-1833	Petigru, James L.	1831-1863
Elliott, Stephen	1826-1830	Pinckney, Charles	1785-1801
Ford, Timothy	1796-1828	Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth	1785-1796, 1800-1807
Fraser, Charles	1817-1860	Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth	1829-1834
Frost, [Thomas ?]	1803-1804	Pinckney, Thomas	1789-1792, 1797-1825
Furman, [Richard ?]	1803-1811	Poinsett, Joel R.	1830-1838
Gadsden, John	1823-1831	Pringle, James R.	1815-1840
*Gadsden, Thomas	1787-1789	Pringle, John Julius	1796-1824
*Gillon, Alexander	1789-1791	Pringle, William B.	1829-1838
Gilman, Samuel	1834-1858	Prioleau, Samuel	1824-1836
Grimké, Thomas Smith	1817-1834	Ramsay, David	1785-1815
Hamilton, James, Jr.	1831-1844	Read, Jacob	1792- ?
Hayne, Robert Y.	1828-1839	Rhett, James S.	(see James H. Smith)
Heyward, Nathaniel	1800-1831	Roper, Thomas	1808-1817
Heyward, Thomas, Jr.	1785-1801	Rutledge, Edward	1787-1800
Hollinshead, William	1805-1817	Rutledge, Frederick	1800-1824
Holmes, John Bee	1797-1803	Rutledge, Henry M.	1800-1813
Horry, Elias	1813-1834	Rutledge, Hugh	1785-1811
Huger, Daniel E.	1813-1823	Rutledge, John	1785-1800
Hutson, Richard	1785-1796	Simons, Sedgewick L.	1830-1834
Izard, Henry	1800-1826	Smith, James H.	(James S. Rhett)
Izard, Ralph	1785-1800	Smith, Robert	1785-1789
King, Mitchell	1817-1862	Smith, Robert	1824-1829
Lee, Thomas	1825-1838	Smith, Roger	1791-1805
Legaré, Hugh Swinton	1837-1838	Smith, Thomas R.	1800-1813
Lining, Charles	1811-1813		
Lloyd, John	1785-1792		
Lowndes, James	1815-1829		
Lowndes, Thomas	1811-1829		
Manigault, Gabriel	1785-1793		

¹ On March 8, 1836, the city council passed an ordinance providing an annual appropriation for the College on the condition that the intendant should be elected a member of the board. This requirement was met by the election of Dr. Edward W. North.

APPENDIX II

Smith, William Loughton	1785-1797, 1805-1813	Vanderhorst, Arnoldus	1785-1815
Smith, William Mason	1833-1838	Ward, John	1801- ?
Toomer, Joshua W.	1829-1840	Washington, William	1800-1803
Trapier, Paul	1824	Washington, William	1821-1830
Turnbull, Robert J.	1813-1833	Wragg, Samuel	1829-1839

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TRUSTEES 1838-1882

As amended in 1837 the charter provided for a board of trustees of twenty-one members consisting of the mayor, the recorder, three aldermen, and sixteen other members elected for life by the city council. The names of mayors are indicated by a double asterisk (**), those of recorders by a single asterisk (*), and those of aldermen by a dagger (†).

†Aiken, J. E.	1852-1855	†Deas, E. H.	1843-1845
*Axson, Jacob	1838-1843	Deas, Henry	1809-1846
Bachman, John	1834-1848	DeSaussure, H. A.	1837-1865
Bailey, Henry	1841-1849	Dingle, G. W.	1873-1893
†Banks, H. R.	1857-1865	†Eason, James M.	1853-1854
†Bellinger, John	1850-1851	†Ebaugh, D. C.	1880-1881
†Bowen, Christopher Columbus	1874-1875	*Eckhard, George B.	1844-1845
Bowen, Nathaniel	1822-1838	†Eckel, A. W.	1879-1886
†Bowie, Langdon	1857-1863	†Follin, G.	1880-1881
Bryan, George S.	1859-1895	Frampton, L. A.	1854-1866
†Buist, George	1842-1843	Fraser, Charles	1817-1860
Buist, George	1863-1877	†Furman, C. M. ¹	1840-1847, 1847-1872
Buist, Henry	1877-1887	**Gaillard, P. C.	1865-1868
Burckmyer, C. L.	1865-1877	†Geddes, G. C.	1843-1847
**Burns, W. W.	1868	†Geddings, J. D.	1868-1871
Capers, Rev. [?]	1838-1840	Gilman, Samuel	1834-1858
†Capers, T. F.	1845-1847	†Gordon, John	1851-1852
†Carr, C. D.	1852-1853	†Gourdin, Robert N.	1855-1857
†Chisolm, Robert G.	1877-1879	Hamilton, James	1831-1844
**Clark, George W.	1868	Hanckel, Christian	1838-1870
†Cogdell, R. W.	1838-1839	Hanckel, Thomas M.	1870-1888
**Cogswell, Milton	1868	Hayne, Robert Y.	1838-1840
**Courtenay, William A.	1879-1887	†Hayne, W. A.	1850-1851
†**Cunningham, George I.	1868-1873, 1873-1877	†Honour, J. H.	1865-1868
		†Hume, William	1855-1857

¹ Not an alderman during second period.

APPENDIX II

**Hutchinson, T. Leger		Post, Reuben	1839-1858
	1847-1850, 1852, 1855	†Potter, L. T.	1870-1871
†Ingraham, G. H.	1843-1844	Pringle, James R.	1813-1840
Jervay, William	1861-1870	†Pringle, W. Alston ²	
†Ker, J. C.	1838-1839		1853-1855, 1859-1895
King, Mitchell	1817-1862	Ravenel, Daniel	1841-1873
Lee, Thomas	1825-1838	Ravenel, William	1856-1888
Lesesne, H. D.	1855-1877	Rhett, James Smith	1831-1855
†Loeb, J. H.	1880-1881	*Rice, W.	1857-1858
Lynch, Patrick N.	1877- ?	†Ripley, Samuel P.	1842-1843
**Macbeth, Charles M.	1857-1865	St. Amand, M. W.	1871-1882
†Mackey, E. W. M.	1874-1877	**Sale, W. W.	1877-1879
†Magrath, A. G.	1840-1841	Sass, Jacob K.	1865
Mazyck, Alexander	1843-1854	†Schnierle, John	
†McGahan, T. R.	1875-1877		1838-1846, 1850-1852
†Memminger, C. G.	1838-1839	Seabrook, J. B.	1871-1877
†Mendenhall, M. T.	1845-1846	†Seymour, R. W.	1838-1839
Middleton, N. Russell	1848-1857	Siegling, Rudolph	1877-1892
Miles, Charles Richardson		†Simonds, Andrew	1871-1873
	1866-1892	Simons, Thomas Y.	1839-1857
**Miles, William Porcher¹		Smith, William Mason	1833-1838
	1855-1857, 1858-1868	Toomer, Joshua W.	1829-1840
†Mills, Otis	1848-1850	†Trenholm, W. L.	1866, 1877
**Mintzing, Jacob F.	1840-1842	†Tupper, Samuel Y.	1848-1850
†Moran, P.	1874-1875	Ufferhardt, William	1871-1887
†North, Edward W.	1846-1852	**Wagener, John A.	1871-1873
†Olney, H. B.	1868-1869	†Welsman, James T.	1876-1877
†Patrick, Casimir	1842-1845	†White, Alonzo J. ³	
†Patton, W.	1840-1844		1847-1848, 1851-1882
Petigru, James L.	1831-1863	†White, Blake L.	1876-1881
**Pillsbury, Gilbert	1868-1871	White, E. B.	1846-1871
Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth		Wragg, Samuel	1829-1839
	1866-1898	†Wragg, William	1855-1857
**Pinckney, Henry Laurens		Yates, William B.	1865-1881
	1837-1840	Yeadon, Richard	1840-1870
Porter, W. D.	1858-1881		

¹ Mayor during only the first period.

² Recorder during only the second period.

³ Alderman during only the first period.

APPENDIX II

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TRUSTEES 1882-1935

As amended in 1881 the charter provided for a board of thirteen members consisting of the mayor, recorder, three members (at least one of whom should be an alderman) elected by city council, and eight members elected by the board. In the first instance all the members were elected by city council. By the amendment of 1897 the number was increased to sixteen, the three additional members being elected by the graduates of the College. The names of mayors are indicated by a double asterisk (**), those of recorders by a single asterisk (*), those of aldermen by a dagger (†), those of other members elected by city council by a double dagger (‡), and those of members elected by the graduates by a section mark (§).

Archer, Henry P.	1898-1912	†Hanckel, F. S. ³	
**Bryan, George D.	1887-1891		1903-1911, 1915-1919
‡Bryan, George S.	1859-1895	Hanckel, Thomas M.	1870-1888
Bryan, J. P. Kennedy	1895-1918	§Henderson, D. S.	1897-1913
Buist, George Lamb	1887-1907	**Hyde, Tristram T.	1915-1919
Buist, Henry	1877-1887	*Jervay, Theodore D.	1895-1931
Buist, J. Somers	1907-1910	‡Jervay, William St. Julien	
§Burke, J. E.	1897-1920		1892-1913
†Carroll, T. W.	1915-1919	†Johnson, O. E.	1911-1919
†Connelley, A. Chambliss ¹		Kaufman, A. C.	1894-1918
	1927-1931, 1931-	‡Logan, W. Turner	1912-1914
‡Cosgrove, John I.	1914-1923	§Macmillan, Paul M.	1921-
**Courtenay, William A.	1879-1887	§Maguire, D. L.	1927-
†Dawson, Louis Young	1932-	§Marshall, Alexander	1929-
Dingle, G. W.	1873-1893	§Marshall, E. Kennerly	1913-1929
†Eckel, A. W.	1879-1886	**Maybank, Burnet Rhett ⁴	
Farrow, John Burbidge	1928-		1924-1928, 1928-1931, 1931-
**Ficken, John F. ²	1888-1925	Miles, Charles Richardson	
*Fromberg, Joseph	1931-		1866-1892
†Gadsden, C. S.	1886-1903	Mordecai, T. Moultrie	1908-1919
**Grace, John P.		‡Ohlandt, John F.	1932-
	1911-1915, 1919-1923	§O'Neill, Francis Q.	1897-1925
‡Grimball, George E. ¹		Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth	
	1924-1927, 1927-		1866-1898

¹ Elected by the board for the second period.

² Mayor from 1891-1895.

³ Not an alderman during the second period.

⁴ Elected by council for first period; an alderman during second; mayor during third.

APPENDIX II

Pringle, E. H.	1920-	‡Simons, Albert	1924
*Pringle, William Alston	1859-1895	Simons, T. Grange	1922-1923
Ravenel, J. R. Pringle	1913-1928	Simonton, Charles H.	1887-1904
†Ravenel, William ¹		Sinkler, Huger	1911-1923
	1856-1868, 1868-1888	Small, Robert S.	1925-1931
**Rhett, R. Goodwyn	1903-1911	Smith, Henry A. M.	1889-1924
†Riley, John F.	1919-1923	**Smyth, J. Adger ³	1895-1920
†‡Rittenberg, Sidney ²		†Smythe, Augustine T.	1886
	1923-1932, 1932-	**Stoney, Thomas P.	1923-1931
Rivers, M. Rutledge	1904-	§Triest, Montague	1919-1927
Sass, G. Herbert	1892-1908	‡Tupper, Samuel Y.	1882-1891
‡Seignious, James M.		Ufferhardt, William	1871-1887
	1912-1915, 1920-1923	Walker, Legaré	1923-
Shaffer, E. T. H.	1925-	Waring, J. Waties	1919-
Siegling, Rudolph	1877-1893	†Williams, George W.	1894-1896

¹ Elected by the board during the second period.

² Not an alderman during the second period.

³ Mayor from 1895-1903.

APPENDIX II

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY, 1790-1935

Presidents

Robert Smith, 1790-1797
Thomas Bee, Jr., 1798-1805
George Buist, 1806-1808
Elijah Dunham Rattoone, 1810
Nathaniel Bowen, 1823-1824
Jasper Adams, 1825-1826
Nathaniel Bowen, 1827-1828
Jasper Adams, 1828-1836
William Theophilus Brantly, 1838-1844
William Peronneau Finley, 1845-1857
Nathaniel Russell Middleton, 1857-1880
Henry Elliott Shepherd, 1882-1897
Harrison Randolph, 1897-

Acting Presidents

Mitchell King, 1844
Lewis R. Gibbes, 1856
Francis W. Capers, 1880-1882
Nathaniel Wright Stephenson, 1918-1920

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY, 1790-1836

The records of the years 1790-1823 only occasionally give the names of members of the faculty; those for the years 1823-1836 supply this information in full. Many names for the earlier period have been found in newspaper advertisements.

Adams, Jasper, S.T.D., 1824-1826, 1828-1836, *Principal and
Horry Professor of Moral and Political Philosophy*
Adams, Rev. [?], 1807, *Headmaster of the Grammar School*
Assalit, [Joseph], 1806-1811, *French and Spanish*
Bailey, W. E., M.A., 1824-1835, *Professor of Languages*
Beaver, [?], 1803, *Master in the Grammar School*

APPENDIX II

- Bee, Thomas, Jr., 1798-1805, *Principal*
 Bell, Raphael, 1806-1809, *Master in the Grammar School*
 Bolles, Abiel, 1811, *Master in the Grammar School*
 Bowen, Nathaniel, D.D., *cir.* 1794-1797, 1823-1824, 1827-1828,
Tutor in the Grammar School (1794-1797?), Principal
 Bruns, Henry M., M.A., LL.D., 1828-1836, *Professor of Lan-
 guages*
 Buist, George, D.D., 1806-1808, *Principal*
 Burns, Samuel A., M.A., 1833-1836, *Tutor in the English School*
 Callaghan, John, B.A., *cir.* 1794-1796, *Tutor in the Grammar
 School*
 Canter, John, 1807, *Drawing Master in the English School*
 Chichester, [John], 1793, *Lecturer in Chemistry*
 Cochran, Charles B., M.A., 1825-1835, *Master of English De-
 partment*
 Coffee, Patrick, *cir.* 1790-1797, *Latin*
 Coste, John Paul, 1791-1792, *Professor of the French Language*
 Cotton, Charles, 1799, *Master in the Grammar School*
 Courtenay, James C., M.A., 1824-1831, *Master of the English
 Department*
 Cruickshanks, John, 1809-1813, *Tutor in the Grammar School*
 Dickson, John, M.A., 1824-1828, *Professor of Moral Philosophy*
 Duff, [David], *cir.* 1790-1797, *Greek*
 Forrest, [Michael], *cir.* 1790-1797, *Master in the Grammar
 School*
 Frost, [Thomas], *cir.* 1790-1797, *Master in the Grammar School*
 Furman, Wood, 1814, *Master in the Grammar School*
 Gallagher, Simon Felix, *cir.* 1793-1797, 1800-1802, 1810, *Head-
 master of the Grammar School*
 Gates, [Thomas], 1824, *Acting Professor of Mathematics*
 Gilbert, [?], 1803, *Master in the Grammar School*
 Gilbert, J. M., 1824, *Professor of Mathematics*
 Godfrey, Armand, 1833, *Tutor in French*
 Hedley, John, 1803-1804, 1806, *Headmaster of the Grammar
 School*
 Hickey, [?], *cir.* 1790-1797, *Master in the Grammar School*
 Hicks, [?], 1802-1803, *Headmaster of the Grammar School*
 Hooper, George, B.A., 1832, *Tutor in the English School*

APPENDIX II

- Johnson, Pearsall, 1832, *Acting Tutor in English School*
 Johnstone, [Alexander], 1799, *Master in the Grammar School*
 Kelly, Patrick, 1806, *Assistant Writing Master in English School*
 King, Mitchell, B.A., 1806-1809, 1810, *Headmaster of the Grammar School*
 Lauraine, Edward, 1824-1830, *French*
 Leaverett, William A., 1808-1810, *Master in the Grammar School*
 Lee, Joseph T., M.A., 1830-1832, *Tutor in Latin and English*
 Lee, Stephen, M.A., 1824-1835, *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*
 Lowry, William, B.A., 1834-1835, *Tutor in Latin and Greek*
 Malitz, John A., 1808, *Master in the Grammar School*
 Martin, [?], 1807, *Assistant Master in the Grammar School*
 Mason, William, B.A., 1790-1793, *Professor of English Language and Belles Lettres*
 McCay, J. R., 1811, *Headmaster of the Grammar School*
 McEvery, Henry W., 1809, *Master in the Grammar School*
 Mellichamp, Stiles, B.A., 1824-1826, *Tutor in Latin*
 Mills, [Thomas], 1790-1797, *Master in the Grammar School*
 Moore, Henry H., 1806-1809, *Headmaster of the Grammar School*
 O'Donovan, Michael L., 1812-1813, *Headmaster of the Grammar School*
 Parkhurst, [?], 1831, *Acting Tutor*
 Phillips, [John], 1809, *Master in the Grammar School*
 Rattoone, Elijah Dunham, B.A., D.D., 1810, *Principal and Headmaster of the Grammar School*
 Schwartz, John G., B.A., 1828-1829, *Junior Professor of Languages*
 Shepherd, Charles U., 1836, *Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy*
 Smith, Oliver M., M.A., 1833, *Tutor in Latin*
 Smith, Richard, *cir.* 1790-1797, *Master in the Grammar School*
 Smith, Robert, 1790-1797, *Principal*
 Tarver, John, *cir.* 1795, *Master in the Grammar School*
 Turner, Daniel M'Neill, 1833, *Tutor in Latin*
 Vandeuvre, [John], 1799, *French*

APPENDIX II

- Wigglesworth, Thomas, *cir.* 1790–1797, *Professor of Humanity*
 Woodbridge, Robert, 1799–1800, *Headmaster of the Grammar School*
 Young, [?], 1824, *Acting Tutor in the Grammar School*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY, 1838–1935

- Abbot, William Richardson, M.A., Ph.D., 1931– *Associate Professor of English*
 Alexander, G. W., 1896–1897, *Acting Professor of Mathematics*
 Allen, Reuben Winfield, M.S., 1917–1918, *Acting Professor of Chemistry and Physics*
 Ashley, George H., M.E., Ph.D., 1900–1903, *Professor of Biology and Geology*
 Bachman, John, D.D., 1848–1853, *Professor of Natural History*
 Bassett, R. W. E., M.A., 1895–1897, *Acting Professor of French and German*
 Bennett, Harold, Ph.D., 1921–1922, *Acting Professor of Latin and Greek*
 Boaz, Beauregard, M.A., 1889–1896, *Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy*
 Bowyer, John Wilson, M.A., 1924–1925, *Acting Professor of English*
 Brantly, William T., D.D., 1838–1844, *President and Horry Professor of Moral, Intellectual, and Political Philosophy*
 Browne, Frederick Lincoln, B.CHEM., 1917–1918, *Acting Professor of Chemistry and Physics*
 Bruns, Henry M., 1871–1889, *Professor of Ancient Languages*
 Capers, Francis W., M.A., 1841–1843, 1869–1889, *Acting President, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering*
 Cathcart, W. R., Ph.D., 1893–1898, *Professor of Chemistry and Physics*
 Chamberlain, Norman Allison, Jr., M.A., 1925– *Professor of Latin*
 Chamberlain, Olin Burnham, B.A., M.D., 1922– *Acting Professor of Biology (1922–1928), Professor of Psychology since 1928*

APPENDIX II

- Chazal, Philip E., M.E., 1892-1893, *Professor of Chemistry and Physics*
- Chernoff, Lewis Hill, Ph.D., 1914-1915, *Professor of Chemistry and Physics*
- Coleman, Robert Hemphill, B.A., 1918- *Professor of Mathematics*
- Cook, William Hoyt, M.A., 1928- *Professor of Greek*
- Cude, Harold Eugene, M.S., 1915-1917, *Professor of Chemistry and Physics*
- della Torre, Thomas, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., 1898-1923, *Professor of Latin and Greek*
- Easterby, James Harold, M.A., 1920-1921, 1922- *Professor of History*
- Finley, William Peronneau, 1845-1857, *President and Horry Professor of Moral, Intellectual, and Political Philosophy*
- Gadsden, John, M.A., 1897-1902, *Professor of History and Economics*
- Gafford, Frank Hall, M.A., 1931- *Associate Professor of History*
- Garran, Frank W., 1926-1929, *Professor of Engineering*
- Gaunt, Robert, Ph.D., 1932- *Professor of Biology*
- Geisenhimer, Alexander Leopold, B.A., 1922- *Professor of Economics*
- Gibbes, Lewis R., M.D., 1838-1892, *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*
- Graeser, Clarence Augustus, M.A., 1921- *Professor of Modern Languages*
- Graham, James Otto, M.S., 1920-1923, *Professor of Physics and Chemistry*
- Grice, George Daniel, M.A., 1932- *Professor of Mathematics*
- Harris, Lancelot Minor, Ph.D., Litt.D., 1898- *Professor of English*
- Hawkesworth, William, M.A., 1838-1866, *Professor of Latin and Greek Languages*
- Hayes, Francis Clement, 1931-1932, *Acting Associate Professor of Romance Languages*

APPENDIX II

- Holmes, Francis S., M.A., 1850-1869, *Professor of Geology and Natural History*
- Horr, George Dean, M.B.A., 1928-1933, *Professor of Commerce and Administration*
- Huber, Francis C. E., Ph.D., 1925-1926, *Associate Professor of Chemistry and Physics*
- Hughes, Horatio, M. A., Ph.D., 1923- *Professor of Chemistry and Physics*
- Hume, William, M.D., 1839-1840, *Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy*
- Ives, Judson Dunbar, M.A., 1918-1920, *Acting Professor of Biology and Geology*
- Jennings, Earl Dewitt, Ph.D., 1926- *Professor of Chemistry and Physics*
- Johnson, Scott Keith, M.A., 1928-1932, *Professor of Biology*
- King, Mitchell, B.A., LL.D., 1844, *Acting President*
- Lapham, Samuel, B.A., S.B. IN ARCHITECTURE, 1925-1926, 1929-1930, *Acting Professor of Engineering*
- Lewis, Marion Smith, M.A., 1922-1928, *Professor of Commerce and Administration*
- Manigault, Gabriel E., M.D., 1873-1899, *Professor of Natural History and Geology*
- McCrary, John, M.A., 1855-1861, 1865-1873, *Professor of Mathematics*
- Mereness, Newton Dennison, Ph.D., 1902-1903, *Acting Professor of History and Economics*
- Middleton, Nathaniel Russell, M.A., LL.D., 1857-1883, *President and Horry Professor of Moral, Intellectual, and Political Philosophy*
- Miles, James Warley, 1850-1854, 1866-1871, *Professor of History of Intellectual Philosophy and Greek Literature*
- Miles, William Porcher, M.A., 1843-1855, *Assistant Professor of Mathematics*
- Miller, Robert Edward, M.S., 1918-1920, *Professor of Chemistry and Physics*
- Mills, George Votau, B.A., 1930-1931, *Professor of Fine Arts and History*

APPENDIX II

- Moorhead, Paul Grady, M.A., Ph.D., 1923-1928, *Professor of Latin and Greek*
- Noble, John Valentine, B.A., 1926-1927, *Acting Professor of Romance Languages*
- Parker, Francis Le Jau, Ph.D., M.D., 1901-1914, *Professor of Chemistry and Physics*
- Peters, Harold Edwin, B.A., 1933-1934, *Acting Professor of Economics*
- Porcher, Frederick A., 1848-1888, *Professor of History and Belles Lettres*
- Primer, Sylvester, 1881-1889, *Professor of Modern Languages*
- Randolph, Eldred Oscar, B.A., 1914-1915, *Acting Professor of Biology and Geology*
- Randolph, Harrison, M.A., LL.D., 1897- *President and Professor of Mathematics*
- Rea, Paul Marshall, M.A., 1903-1914, *Professor of Biology and Geology*
- Read, Motte Alston,¹ B.S., 1914-1916, *Professor of Biology and Geology*
- Reid, E. Emmet, M.A., Ph.D., 1898-1901, *Professor of Chemistry and Physics*
- Richardson, John Purver, B.A., M.D., 1915-1922, *Professor of Biology and Geology*
- Rogers, George Calvin, M.A., 1927- *Lecturer in Education*
- Sachtleben, A., 1877-1898, *Professor of Greek and Latin*
- Schmidt, Carl Theodore, Ph.D., 1932-1933, *Acting Professor of Commerce and Administration*
- Shepherd, Henry E., M.A., LL.D., 1882-1897, *President and Professor of History and the English Language*
- Simons, Albert, M.S. IN ARCHITECTURE, 1924- *Lecturer in Fine Arts, Acting Professor of Engineering, 1925-26*
- Stabler, Lewis Bellinger, M.A., 1934-1935, *Acting Associate Professor of French and German*
- Stephenson, Nathaniel Wright, B.A., LL.D., 1902-1923, *Professor of History*

¹ On leave of absence throughout the entire period.

APPENDIX II

- Stogsdall, Ralph R. (Major U. S. A. Retired), 1917-1918, *Professor of Military Science and Tactics*
 Wagener, Anthony Pelzer, Ph.D., 1913-1914, *Acting Professor of Latin and Greek*
 Wagener, Hancke Frederick, Ph.D., 1889-1926, *Professor of French and German*
 Walker, Henry Frost, B.S., 1904-1925, *Professor of Engineering*
 Waring, Joseph Ioor, B.A., M.D., 1932- *Lecturer in Physiology and Hygiene*
 Weidner, Paul Russell, M.A., 1923- *Professor of English*
 Wormeley, Philip Lightfoot, M.E., E.E., 1902-1904, *Professor of Engineering*

Special Appointments

- Ackerman, Clyde Oliver, B.A., 1929-1930, *Instructor in History*
 Dufour, Alfred Emanuel, B.A., 1931-1932, *Instructor in French*
 Matthews, Rudolph Samuel, 1934-1935, *Instructor in German*
 McElwee, Roy S., Ph.D., 1923-1924, *Lecturer on Foreign Commerce*
 McLaughlin, Matthew Aloysius, B.A., LL.B., 1929- *Instructor in Public Speaking*
 Rose, Jesse Lee, B.A., 1931-1932, *Instructor in German*
 Wisener, Jesse Eugene, B.A., 1929-1930, *Instructor in Mathematics*

STUDENT ASSISTANTS, 1906-1935

Addlestone, Jacob	<i>Physics</i>	1923-1924
Aldredge, Robert Croom	<i>History</i>	1925-1926
Arthur, James Harrison	<i>Biology</i>	1921-1922
Bacot, Daniel Huger	<i>English</i>	1908-1909
Barbot, Decimus Charles	<i>Engineering</i>	1924-1926
Biggart, William Pomeroy	<i>Biology</i>	1920-1921
Boniface, George Bernard	<i>Mathematics</i>	1930-1931
Brabham, James Charles	<i>Biology</i>	1928-1929
Brown, John Hertz	<i>Mathematics</i>	1907-1908

APPENDIX II

Browne, Jacob Frank	<i>Physics</i>	1926-1928
Broyles, Frank Eugene	<i>English</i>	1913-1914
Bryan, William Alfred	<i>English</i>	1926-1927
Busch, John Fabian	<i>Chemistry</i>	1922-1923
Byrd, George Adam	<i>English</i>	1920-1921
Calder, Alexius Brennan	<i>Chemistry</i>	1927-1928
Clapp, Lawrence Legerton	<i>Physics</i>	1933-1935
Coleman, Robert Hemphill	<i>Mathematics</i>	1913-1914
Comar, Joseph John	<i>Chemistry</i>	1910-1911
Cosgrove, John Ignatius	<i>Mathematics</i>	1908-1910
Costa, Louis Elliott	<i>Physics</i>	1928-1930
Cross, William Henry	<i>Latin</i>	1924-1925
David, Paul Rembert	<i>Latin</i>	1924-1925
	<i>Biology</i>	1927-1928
deVineau, Charles Emile	<i>Spanish</i>	1923-1924
Dillingham, George Moffett	<i>Chemistry</i>	1911-1913
Duryea, Robert Henry	<i>English</i>	1927-1928
	<i>History</i>	1929-1930
Easterby, James Harold	<i>English</i>	1919-1920
Figg, Paul Howard	<i>Mathematics</i>	1928-1929
Gibbs, Coming Ball	<i>English</i>	1928-1930
Givner, Isadore	<i>Physics</i>	1921-1922
Guerry, Moultrie	<i>English</i>	1918-1919
Guyton, Clarence Lee	<i>Chemistry</i>	1921-1922
Hackemann, Louis Frederick	<i>History</i>	1925-1926
Hardy, Frederick Newman	<i>Physics</i>	1930-1933
Haymaker, Richard Eugene	<i>History</i>	1924-1925
Hazlehurst, Thomas Huger	<i>Chemistry</i>	1921-1922
	<i>English</i>	1922-1923
	<i>Physics</i>	1922-1923
	<i>Chemistry</i>	1922-1923
Heathington, John Allen	<i>History</i>	1927-1928
Jacobs, Joseph Earle	<i>Mathematics</i>	1911-1913
Jacobs, Melvin Tobias	<i>Mathematics</i>	1929-1930
Jacobson, Simon	<i>Chemistry</i>	1909-1910
Johnson, Scott Keith	<i>Biology</i>	1923-1927
Kahrs, Albert Joseph	<i>Mathematics</i>	1915-1917
Kennedy, Milton Boone	<i>English</i>	1914-1915

APPENDIX II

Kirk, Francis Marion	<i>Fine Arts</i>	1925-1926
Leonard, William Semcke	<i>Mathematics</i>	1910-1911
Levin, Stanley Leon	<i>Chemistry</i>	1928-1929
Ligon, Louis Lucien	<i>Work Shop</i>	1909-1910
Long, Luther Lohr	<i>Mathematics</i>	1917-1918
Lubs, Milton Edgar	<i>Chemistry</i>	1931-1933
Lunz, George Robert	<i>Biology</i>	1930-1932
McCrary, Edward	<i>English</i>	1924-1926
McGillivray, Hugh Swinton	<i>Chemistry</i>	1923-1925
McGrath, Leon William	<i>Chemistry</i>	1910-1911
	<i>Zoology</i>	1911-1913
McLaughlin, Matthew Aloysius	<i>Mathematics</i>	1923-1924
McLaughlin, Maurice Edward	<i>History</i>	1923-1924
Mencken, Henry George	<i>Chemistry</i>	1924-1927
Miles, Louis Smith	<i>Biology</i>	1923-1924
Miller, Gordon	<i>English</i>	1909-1910
Moorer, Joseph Richard	<i>Physics</i>	1924-1926
Nelson, George Ansel	<i>Biology</i>	1929-1930
O'Hear, James	<i>Biology</i>	1922-1923
Paul, Charles Leith	<i>English</i>	1925-1926
Pigott, Calvin Aubry	<i>Chemistry</i>	1929-1931
Sample, Harold Stanley	<i>Chemistry</i>	1919-1921
Seebeck, Charles Louis	<i>Mathematics</i>	1927-1928
Silcox, Willard Augustus	<i>Biology</i>	1931-1935
Sinkler, Huger	<i>English</i>	1926-1927
Spellman, James Frank	<i>English</i>	1915-1917
Stemmermann, Albert	<i>Chemistry</i>	1924-1927
Taylor, John Hanckel	<i>English</i>	1906-1908
Tobin, Charles Emil	<i>Biology</i>	1932-1934
Towell, Edward Emerson	<i>Chemistry</i>	1933-1935
Vunk, Raymond Hudson	<i>Biology</i>	1929-1931
Wagener, Henry Patrick	<i>English</i>	1910-1913
Wallace, James Irvin	<i>History</i>	1927-1929
Warren, Oliver Jenkins	<i>History</i>	1926-1927
Williams, Henry De Castro	<i>English</i>	1917-1918
Worthington, Edward Leigh	<i>Biology</i>	1934-1935

APPENDIX II

THE MUSEUM

Ashley, George H.	<i>Curator</i>	1900-1903
Holmes, Francis S.	<i>Curator</i>	1850-1869
McCrady, John	<i>Curator</i>	1869-1873
Manigault, Gabriel E.	<i>Curator</i>	1873-1899
Rea, Paul Marshall	<i>Curator</i>	1903-1911
Bragg, Laura M.	<i>Librarian</i>	1909-1911
Cain, Mary M.	<i>Assistant to Curator</i>	1901-1902
Sass, Herbert Ravenel	<i>Assistant to Curator</i>	1906-1908
Wamsley, Francis W.	<i>Assistant to Curator</i>	1906-1908
Van Hoevenberg, Elizabeth	<i>Librarian</i>	1908-1909

THE LIBRARY

Adams, Jasper	<i>Librarian</i>	1830-1833
Bull, Emma A.	<i>Librarian</i>	1899-1905
Cathcart, W. R.	<i>Librarian</i>	1893-1905
Courtenay, James C.	<i>Librarian</i>	1828-1830
Frampton, L. A.	<i>Librarian</i>	1866-1880
Gibbes, Emma S.	<i>Associate Librarian</i>	1918-1920
Holmes, Francis S.	<i>Librarian Pro Tempore</i>	1856
Jervey, Ellen H.	<i>Librarian</i>	1919-
Jervey, Frances	<i>Librarian</i>	1905-1918
McKee, Maybelle Hayne	<i>Librarian</i>	1918-1919
Miles, James W.	<i>Librarian</i>	1857-1865
Primer, Sylvester	<i>Librarian</i>	1886-1889
Reid, E. Emmet	<i>Librarian</i>	1898-1901
Rugheimer, Virginia A.	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>	1933-
Taylor, Beulah, B.S.L.S.	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>	1926-

STUDENT LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

Aldredge, Robert Croom	1924-1925
Ellis, Daniel Wordsworth	1928-1929
Haltiwanger, Ralph Curtis	1925-1927
Walsh, Anastasia	1923-1924
Wulbern, Charles Rhinehardt	1927-1928

APPENDIX II

OTHER OFFICERS

Brimberry, W. H. (Lieut.)	<i>S. A. T. C.</i>	1918
Chaplin, Jane W.	<i>Assistant Secretary to the President</i>	1924-1925
Coleman, Robert H.	<i>Director of Admissions</i>	1927-
Fain, James R. (Lieut.)	<i>S. A. T. C.</i>	1918
Fishburne, Susie N.	<i>Secretary to the President</i>	1914-
Geisenheimer, A. L.	<i>Chairman, Committee on Courses</i>	1927-
Gibbes, Emma S.	<i>Director of Women Students</i>	1920-1925
Grice, George D.	<i>Executive Assistant to the President and Di- rector of the Summer Session</i>	1932- 1925- 1920-
Lee, Katie	<i>Registrar</i>	1925-
Maguire, D. L., M.D.	<i>College Physician</i>	1920-
Martin, T. Hutson, M.D.	<i>Medical Officer</i>	1918
Mouzon, Inez	<i>Secretary</i>	1926-
Reid, Dorothy H.	<i>Assistant Secretary to the President</i>	1922-1923 1934-
Reynolds, John F.	<i>Secretary</i>	1934-
Rowan, D. E. (Lieut.)	<i>Personnel Officer, S. A. T. C.</i>	1918
Rutledge, Emma B.	<i>Assistant Secretary to the President</i>	1921-1922
Seymour, Rosa V.	<i>Assistant Secretary to the President</i>	1923-1924
Silcox, Willard A.	<i>Secretary</i>	1934-
Taylor, Beulah	<i>Secretary to the President</i>	1923-
von Kolnitz, Alfred H.	<i>Athletic Director</i>	1920-
Wagener, Hancke F.	<i>Registrar</i>	1902-1918
Wilson, J. M. (Mrs.)	<i>Matron of Dormitory</i>	1914-1917
Wulbern, Elizabeth H.	<i>Director of Women Students</i>	1923-

APPENDIX II

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STUDENTS IN THE GRAMMAR AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS

1790-1836

The destruction of the greater part of the early records of enrolment makes it impossible to recover the names of more than a small number of the students who attended the lower schools. This list has been compiled from manuscript registers for the years 1830-1834; catalogues of 1824-1826, 1829-1830, 1832, and 1834; newspaper accounts of exhibitions; the *Historical Sketch*; and, in a few instances, biographies and reminiscences of individual students. The date is the year of last attendance.

Adams, Benjamin C.	1830	Barker, Henry Lewis	1829
Adams, Bernard	1831	Bee, John Simmons	1791
Adams, Etsell L.	1831	Bee, Smith	1791
Adams, Francis	1834	Bell, James E.	1824
Adger, Robert	1826	Bell, William N.	1826
Adger, William	1826	Belton, Francis	1832
Aiken, Lingard	1825	Belton, Winfield	1830
Aldrich, Alfred	1826	Bennett, Thomas	<i>cir.</i> 1794
Alston, Edmund	1834	Bentham, Charles M.	1834
Alston, J. Motte	1831	Bentham, E. F.	1833
Alston, Joseph	<i>cir.</i> 1794	Black, Robert C.	1833
Ancrum, J. Hasell	1830	Blackwood, John	1834
Ancrum, William	1824	Bolles, Charles P.	1834
Andrews, Augustus	1830	Bolles, Edwin A.	1825
Ashby, James Alexander	1826	Bonds, Louis	1833
Ashe, Samuel N.	1834	Bonetheau, [?]	1830
Bacot, Charles B. C.	1825	Bonetheau, Gabriel	1792
Bacot, Richard W.	1829	Bonneau, Arnoldus	1824
Bacot, Robert Henry	1834	Bonnell, Thomas	1831
Bacot, Thomas	1831	Boone, Fraser	1832
Bailey, Charles	1834	Bounetheau, John	1824
Bailey, E.	1833	Bourquin, William	1792
Bailey, Henry	1810	Bowen, John Blake	1825
Bailey, Ralph	1834	Bowen, Nathaniel	<i>cir.</i> 1792
Bailey, William M.	1833	Boyce, J. Johnson	1826
Baker, Richard Bohun	1794	Boyce, William	1829
Baker, William Bohun	1792	Brailsford, Alexander B.	1830
Ball, John	1834	Brailsford, Daniel	1810
Ball, Keating S.	1833	Broughton, Thomas A.	1831
Ball, William James	1834	Brown, Archibald	1810

APPENDIX II

Brown, Harleston	1833	Corbett, Thomas	1824
Brown, James	1830	Crafts, George I.	1826
Bruns, Henry M.	1825	Croft, Isaac C.	1832
Bryan, Richard	1834	Cross, Charles	1830
Buckner, Milton J.	1824	Cross, George W.	1830
Buist, Arthur	1810	Cruiger, Nicholas	1824
Bull, William J.	1826	Cruickshanks, Samuel	1824
Bullock, Edward Courtenay	1834	Cunningham, John Pearis	1826
Burgess, Warren H.	1825	Cuthbert, James	1830
Cain, Daniel J. C.	1829	Dart, Thomas	1792
Cain, Gustavus A.	1829	Dawson, Arnoldus Vanderhorst	
Caldwell, William L.	1832		1832
Callaghan, John	<i>cir.</i> 1792	Dawson, John Cordes	1826
Campbell, James	1810	Dawson, John L.	1829
Cape, Brian	1792	Dawson, Theodore D.	1833
Capers, Francis W.	1834	Deas, Charles	1834
Capers, William	1830	Deas, Henry	1810
Carroll, Bartholomew	1826	Deas, Henry	1825
Carroll, Edward	1826	Deas, John	1825
Cart, Vernal	1810	Deas, Savage	1826
Caskin, Edward W.	1825	Deas, Seaman	1825
Causse, Adolphus	1833	Deas, William Branford	1834
Chaplin, Saxby	1834	Dehon, Theodore	1831
Chaplin, Thomas	1834	Dehon, William	1831
Chapman, Samuel	1825	Delgar, William	1831
Cheeseborough, John	1830	Denison, Henry W.	1833
Chiffelle, Thomas	1831	Denny, Charles L.	1830
Chisolm, Adam	1827	Denny, Thomas S.	1825
Chisolm, Octavus	1824	Dent, John H.	1830
Chisolm, William	1824	DeSaussure, Henry A.	1826
Clough, Charles B.	1825	Detreville, Elias	1834
Cobia, Daniel	1824	Detreville, Richard	1834
Coburn, Simon	1831	Deweese, Thomas	1834
Coffin, T. C. Amory	1826	Deweese, William	1834
Cogdell, C. F.	1833	Dickson, A. Flinn	1834
Colcock, Charles J.	1834	Dickson, Henry Samuel	1834
Colcock, William F.	1834	Dickson, John	1810
Condy, Thomas Doughty	1810	Dickson, Samuel	1810
Cook, N. B.	1831	Dixon, F. Andrew	1834
Cooper, George W.	1824	Douglas, William	1834
Cooper, Nathaniel	1830	Drayton, Charles	1829
Cooper, Thomas	1824	Drayton, James	1831

APPENDIX II

Drayton, William H.	1832	Fuller, Edward	1833
Dukes, A. H.	1832	Fuller, Robert P.	1829
Dukes, Joseph H.	1833	Fuller, Thomas A.	1831
Duncan, Alfred H.	1833	Gadsden, Octavus H.	1824
Duncan, Joseph	<i>cir.</i> 1795	Gaillard, Joseph P.	1834
Eager, Charles	1832	Gaillard, P. F.	1831
Eager, Robert	1832	Gaillard, Peter C.	1826
Eager, William	1832	Gaillard, William D.	1832
Eason, John	1825	Galluchat, Joseph	1825
Edmondston, Charles	1825	Gantt, James L.	1834
Edmondston, Lawrence A.	1825	Gantt, Thomas	1829
Edmondston, Patrick M.	1829	Garden, Chas. C.	1834
Edwards, Evan	1826	Garden, Robert H.	1834
Edwards, J. J.	1831	Gervais, John Lewis	<i>cir.</i> 1792
Edwards, Phillip Gadsden	1826	Gibbes, Arthur	1824
Edwards, Washington P.	1830	Gibbes, Edwin	1831
Elsworth, Foster B.	1831	Gibbes, James	1830
Elsworth, Frederick	1826	Gibbes, John	1831
Farmer, Henry T.	1829	Gibbes, Samuel W.	1826
Farr, J. Thomas S.	1832	Gibson, Adam Ewing	1834
Ferguson, Henry T.	1834	Gibson, David C.	1829
Ferguson, John	1834	Gibson, George	1833
Fishburne, [?]	1833	Gillon, [?]	1833
Fitch, Joseph W.	1831	Gleize, William	1830
Flagg, Allard B.	1834	Glen, B. G.	1834
Flagg, Eben	1834	Glen, John C.	1833
Flemming, Robert	1826	Glen, William M.	1834
Flud, Edward	1825	Glover, Francis Y.	1825
Folker, James	1810	Glover, Henry	1834
Folker, Thomas L.	1826	Glover, John	1833
Ford, Charles E.	1829	Goodrich, N. Edward	1834
Ford, James Rees	1834	Goodrich, William T.	1834
Fox, J. O'Donnell	1826	Gordon, James B.	1831
Fraser, Boone	1832	Gordon, William F.	1826
Fraser, Charles	1792	Gough, Thomas P.	1824
Frazer, John Ladson	1791	Gourdin, Peter	1824
Frierson, Charles L.	1832	Gourdin, Robert	1824
Frierson, George P.	1825	Gray, Henry	1831
Frierson, John W.	1830	Grayson, William J.	1834
Frierson, Robert B.	1833	Gready, W. P.	1831
Fripp, [?]	1833	Griggs, Henry S.	1825
Frost, Henry	1810	Grimball, Benjamin J.	1834

APPENDIX II

Grimball, Berkley	1810	Heriot, Henry F.	1833
Grimball, Isaac P.	1834	Heriot, Thomas B.	1834
Grimball, T. A.	1834	Heriot, William	1824
Grimké, John D.	1829	Hewie, Thomas J.	1833
Grimké, Theodore D.	1832	Heyward, Daniel	1826
Guerard, B. Elliott	1834	Heyward, James B.	1832
Guerard, Henry G.	1834	Heyward, Nathaniel	1831
Guerard, John	1824	Heyward, Savage	1831
Guerard, William P.	1834	Heyward, Thomas	1830
Gyles, John Alexander	1829	Heyward, William	<i>cir.</i> 1792
Haig, Alexander	1829	Hillard, Oliver R.	1826
Haig, George,	1829	Holland, Patrick F.	1831
Haig, John	1830	Holmes, Edgar	1825
Haig, Robert M.	1832	Holmes, Edward	1830
Hall, Alexander	1831	Holmes, Jonah Rivers	1831
Hall, George M.	1826	Horlbeck, Henry	1792
Hamilton, Daniel H.	1830	Horry, Elias	1834
Hamilton, James	1824	Horry, William B. S.	1832
Hamilton, N. Heyward	1824	Hort, William	1829
Hamilton, Paul	1829	Hottman, F. E. D.	1833
Hamilton, T. Lynch	1830	Howard, John	1830
Hammet, William	1832	Howard, Robert T.	1829
Hanckel, James Stuart	1829	Howard, Thomas	1830
Hanckel, John	1834	Hubbell, Thaddeus C.	1829
Hanckel, Thomas S.	1834	Huger, Daniel Elliott	1794
Hanckel, William H.	1834	Huger, John	1832
Hard, Benjamin	1831	Huger, Joseph	1831
Hard, William	1824	Huger, Pinckney	1824
Harleston, J.	1831	Huger, Thomas Bee	1832
Harleston, Thomas C.	1831	Hume, John Alexander	1833
Harley, John	1810	Hume, Thomas M.	1832
Hart, Hyman	1831	Hume, William	1810
Harth, John	1831	Hunt, Copeland S.	1826
Harth, William	1831	Hutchinson, Leger	1824
Hasell, George P. B.	1797	Hutson, William F.	1826
Hasell, Perry	1832	Hyams, Samuel	1829
Hasell, William Lorenzo	1792	Jackson, Charles C.	1825
Hayne, William	1792	Jarmon, James	1831
Henning, Francis	1830	Jarmon, John P.	1825
Heriot, Benjamin G.	1831	Jeannerett, Benjamin J.	1826
Heriot, Daniel T.	1834	Jeannerett, John	1829
Heriot, Edwin	1834	Jeffords, James	1832

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Jenkins, Benjamin R.	1831	Legaré, Daniel	1826
Jenkins, B. W. Seabrook	1825	Legaré, Hugh Swinton	<i>cir.</i> 1807
Jenkins, Daniel F.	1833	Legaré, James M.	1832
Jenkins, J. Field	1826	Legaré, Nathan	1830
Jenkins, Joseph M.	1826	Legaré, Thomas J.	1826
Jenkins, Richard H.	1826	Legge, [?]	1790
Jenkins, Robert	1830	Leitch, Alexander M.	1829
Jenkins, William P.	1832	Leitch, John M.	1826
Jervey, James	1796	Leitch, William	1831
Jervey, William	1824	Leland, J. A.	1833
Johnson, Joseph	1792	Lesesne, Charles	1834
Johnson, William	1792	Lesesne, Daniel	1829
Johnson, William	1834	Levy, Ezra	1825
Johnston, M'Kewn	1824	Levy, Solomon L.	1824
Johnston, Walter E.	1832	Limehouse, Robert J.	1829
Jones, John	1810	Lining, Charles	1810
Jones, Joseph L.	1826	Lining, Charles	1834
Jones, Lambert	1834	Lining, Edward B.	1834
Jones, Richard V.	1824	Lockwood, Benjamin J.	1826
Keckely, Thomas	1829	Lockwood, James	1831
Kennedy, William S.	1826	Logan, Rodney	1831
Kershaw, Charles	1831	Long, John	1833
King, George K.	1830	Lovell, Christopher S.	1832
King, Henry C.	1832	Lovell, Robert P.	1829
King, Kirkwood,	1831	Lowndes, Edward R.	1824
King, M'Millan C.	1826	Lowndes, Richard H.	1831
King, Mitchell	1830	Lowndes, William	<i>cir.</i> 1794
Kingman, Asbury	1826	Lucas, John Hume	1834
Kunhardt, William W.	1829	Lucas, Jonathan	1834
La Bruce, John	1831	Lucas, Robert H.	1834
Lanneau, John F.	1824	Lucas, William N.	1834
Laurens, Keating S.	1829	Lynah, Edward	1832
Lazarus, [?]	1833	Magwood, Charles O.	1834
Lee, Francis Bachman	1832	Malcomson, James Henry	1810
Lee, J. Jenkins	1832	Manigault, Arthur M.	1834
Lee, John Bachman	1832	Manigault, Edward	1826
Lee, Joseph Theus	1825	Manigault, Gabriel	1824
Lee, Lawrence	1826	Manigault, Henry M.	1825
Lee, Markley	1829	Manigault, Izard	1831
Lee, Theodore B.	1832	Manigault, Joseph	1810
Lee, Thomas	1825	Marion, Theodore	1831
Lee, William Henry	1832	Martin, John	1826

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Marvin, Theodore	1832	Neville, Clement B.	1834
Marvin, William P.	1833	Newton, William M.	1825
Mathesen, Murdock	1831	Nicholes, Henry J.	1824
Mathews, Thomas	1833	North, James	1824
Mathews, William	1833	Ogier, I. S. Keith	1832
Mayrant, Robert	1824	Oliphant, Edward L.	1826
Mayrant, Samuel	1824	Oppenheim, Joseph H.	1834
Mayrant, William	1834	Osborn, Thomas	1792
McCandless, Leslie	1834	Osborne, Thomas	1830
McCandless, W. H.	1833	Ottolengui, Jacob	1832
McDowell, Alexander B.	1830	Paine, N. Russell	1835
McDowell, Augustus W.	1829	Palmer, Benjamin	1794
McDowell, Edward	1830	Parker, C. Rutledge	1834
McDowell, Frederick	1829	Parker, Robert L.	1829
McDowell, Hugh	1832	Parker, Samuel D.	1826
McDowell, William	1830	Patterson, James L.	1829
McKewn, William T.	1825	Patterson, John S.	1831
McPherson, Isaac	<i>cir.</i> 1792	Perry, Edward	1790
Messervy, Philip	1831	Perry, Peter W.	1831
Middleton, Cleland K.	1834	Petrie, G. Hollinshead W.	1826
Middleton, John	1825	Pillans, Isaac A.	1834
Middleton, Nathaniel Russell	1824	Pillans, J. Palmer	1831
Middleton, Pinckney	1824	Pillans, William P.	1834
Middleton, Thomas P.	1825	Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth	1826
Miles, Jeremiah	1826	Pinckney, Henry L.	1834
Miles, John A.	1826	Pinckney, Roger	1824
Millar, Arnold	1834	Pinckney, Shubrick	1831
Miller, Stephen	1834	Porcher, John P.	1826
Miller, William	1832	Porcher, Thomas	1824
Milliken, John B.	1830	Postell, Philip S.	1826
Miot, [?]	1832	Postell, William D.	1825
Miranda, Joachim de	1832	Poyas, James	1826
Mitchell, Charles	1830	Poyas, John E.	1834
Mitchell, Edward	1832	Pringle, Alexander G.	1829
Mitchell, John Smith	1825	Pringle, B. Garden	1826
Moore, John	1832	Pringle, Edward	1810
Mortimer, Jackson	1830	Pringle, James Adger	1826
Mortimer, Thomas	1824	Pringle, James M.	1834
Motte, Rhett J.	1825	Pringle, James R.	1830
Murley, Stephen W.	1826	Pringle, John	1796
Myatt, C. H.	1831	Pringleau, James Hamilton	1824
Nash, S. N.	1834	Quash, Robert H.	1832

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Ravenel, D. Edward	1825	Schulz, W. Hampton	1826
Read, J. Harleston	1830	Scott, Archibald	1792
Read, James W.	1830	Scott, Charles	1834
Reardon, John J.	1826	Sedgwick, S.	1833
Reeves, I. S.	1833	Seixas, David	1833
Reynolds, Julius C.	1834	Shoolbred, John G.	1832
Reynolds, States	1826	Shoolbred, T. Middleton	1832
Reynolds, William	1826	Shubrick, Edmund	1826
Richardson, F. Deliesseline	1826	Silliman, J. M.	1831
Richardson, John	1825	Simonds, Joseph C.	1829
Richardson, John S.	<i>cir.</i> 1794	Simons, Charles W.	1826
Richardson, Maynard D.	1826	Simons, Francis Kinlock	1826
Richardson, W. Buford	1826	Simons, J. Hume	1832
Riggs, Thomas	1824	Simons, James	1831
Riley, Edward	1824	Simons, Keating Lewis	1834
Riley, Samuel	1829	Simons, Richard Gough	1831
Rivers, Robert	1832	Simons, Sedgwick	1834
Rivers, William H.	1832	Simons, Thomas Grange	1831
Robinson, James K.	1824	Simons, William	1834
Robinson, Joseph A.	1825	Simonton, James R.	1825
Robinson, Murray	1834	Simonton, John R.	1825
Robinson, William	1824	Singleton, Benjamin	1832
Rogers, Bethel	1826	Singleton, William H.	1826
Rogers, John R.	1826	Sinkler, Charles	1792
Rolando, Henry	1833	Sinkler, Charles	1831
Rowand, Thomas	1826	Sinkler, Seaman D.	1829
Royall, William	1834	Sinkler, William H.	1832
Ruddock, Joseph R.	1829	Smith, Benjamin	1792
Ruddock, Theodore	1830	Smith, Benjamin	1830
Rutledge, Arthur	1830	Smith, James R.	1832
Rutledge, Benjamin	1810	Smith, J. J. Pringle	1826
Rutledge, John	1830	Smith, John L.	1834
Rutledge, Nicholas H.	1824	Smith, Press M.	1830
Safford, John S.	1824	Smith, Robert	1826
Sanders, Allston	1794	Smith, Thomas Ogier	1832
Sanders, Charles L.	1826	Smith, Whiteford	1826
Sanders, Joseph A.	1824	Smith, William Mason	1830
Sanders, Lawrence W.	1824	Smyth, Gresham	1797
Sanders, Septimus	1830	Snowden, Charles J.	1834
Sanders, William T.	1829	Snowden, William E.	1834
Savage, Benjamin	1797	Starr, Willington M.	1832
Schmidt, John W.	1826	Steedman, Charles	1792

APPENDIX II

Steedman, Thomas	1792	Wagner, Effingham G.	1832
Stocker, A. B.	1830	Walker, Alexander W.	1826
Stoney, Christopher	1829	Walker, Charles S.	1826
Stoney, Edgar G.	1831	Walker, James	1826
Street, Jesse C.	1826	Walker, Robert D.	1831
Strobel, Benjamin Markley	1831	Walker, William	1824
Strohecker, Edward L.	1832	Walton, John M.	1825
Strohecker, Henry	1825	Washington, J. Blake	1831
Sutton, Robert	1830	Washington, William	1825
Taylor, John M.	1825	Watson, James J.	1825
Taylor, Thomas	1833	Webb, Charles Ladson	1834
Taylor, William	1831	Webb, Daniel Cannon	1797
Thomas, C.	1790	Webb, John	1833
Thomas, Edward	1790	Wesner, Frederick E.	1834
Thomas, Samuel	<i>cir.</i> 1792	Weston, Francis	1826
Thomas, Washington	1826	Weyman, E. Alexander	1834
Thwing, Edward F.	1826	Whaley, T.	1833
Thwing, Henry G.	1826	Whaley, William	1833
Timmons, Perry	1826	Whilden, Bayfield W.	1834
Timmons, William K.	1824	White, George	1826
Tobin, Cornelius	1830	White, John	1834
Toomer, Henry V.	1826	White, Sims	1790
Toomer, John Laurens	1834	Wightman, Thomas	1824
Toomer, Joshua	1825	Wilkinson, James W.	1830
Toomer, Nathan L.	1826	Wilkinson, William W.	1834
Trapier, James H.	1829	Willis, Henry	1833
Trescott, Edward H.	1831	Willis, William	1833
Trescott, George F.	1826	Wilson, Alexander B.	1834
Tucker, Edmund	1831	Wilson, Isaac M.	1830
Tupper, Samuel Y.	1829	Wilson, John	1826
Turnbull, Alfred	1830	Wilson, Latham	1826
Turner, D. M'Neill	1826	Wilson, Radcliffe	1834
Valk, Charles	1834	Wilson, Stephen M.	1831
Vance, John L.	1825	Wilson, W. Hasell	1824
Vanderhorst, Arthur	1831	Wilson, William M.	1830
Vanderhorst, E. Withers	1829	Winthrop, John A.	1826
Vargas, Nicholas	1824	Witsell, Frederick	1832
Vaux, William P.	1830	Witsell, John	1832
Venning, Henry M.	1834	Witsell, Lawrence	1831
Vernon, William H.	1829	Witsell, Paul	1831
Wagner, Charles G.	1832	Woddrop, Henry	1830
Wagner, Edwin A.	1834	Woddrop, Robert	1832

APPENDIX II

Wragg, Thomas	1831	Young, William	1829
Young, Joseph H.	1824	Youngblood, Alston	1826
Young, William	1810	Youngblood, Thomas	1825

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STUDENTS IN THE COLLEGE, 1790-1836

The records of enrolment in the College during this period are fairly abundant. This list may be regarded, therefore, as nearly complete. The names of graduates are printed in *italics*. An asterisk (*) indicates the names of those who received first honor, a dagger (†) those who received second honor. The date is the year of last attendance.

Adams, Etsell	1831	Broughton, J.	1833
Adams, Francis M.	1836	<i>Broughton, Thomas A.</i>	1835
<i>Adger, James</i>	1831	<i>Bruns, Henry M.</i>	1828
Adger, Robert William	1833	Bryan, Richard L.	1834
Aiken, Lingard	1830	Buckner, Milton J.	1826
Andrews, Augustus	1830	Buist, Edward T.	1825
<i>Ashby, James Alexander</i>	1829	Bull, William J.	1829
<i>Auld, Donald John</i>	1829	Bullock, Edward Courtenay	1836
Auld, Isaac	1834	Burns, Samuel A. ¹	1829
<i>Axson, A. Foster</i>	1835	Caldwell, Andrew	1836
<i>Axson, Isaac S. K.</i>	1831	<i>Caldwell, William S.</i>	1833
Axson, Keith	1834	<i>Callaghan, John</i>	1794
Bacot, Charles B. C.	1826	<i>Capers, Francis W.</i>	1834
Bacot, Robert Henry	1834	Cheeseborough, John	1832
Bacot, Thomas	1831	Cheeseborough, William B.	1830
Bailey, William E. ¹	1826	† <i>Cobia, Daniel</i>	1828
Bailey, W. M.	1834	Coffin, T. C. Amory	1829
Ball, John C.	1831	Cogdell, George B.	1834
Ball, Keating S.	1834	Colcock, Charles J.	1834
<i>Barker, Henry Lewis</i>	1834	Cook, Thomas	1831
Belton, Francis	1832	Cooper, George W.	1826
Bennett, Washington J.	1824	Cooper, Thomas M.	1826
Blackwood, Jno.	1836	Crafts, George I.	1830
<i>Bonneau, Peter Porcher</i>	1835	Cross, Charles	1830
Bonnell, Thos.	1831	Cunningham, John Pearis	1831
Bowen, John Blake	1826	Dawson, Arnoldus Vanderhorst	1834
<i>Bowen, Nathaniel</i>	1794	Dawson, John [Cordes?]	1833

¹ Received an honorary bachelor of arts degree.

APPENDIX II

Dawson, John L.	1832	Gibson, Adam E.	1834
Dawson, Theodore D.	1834	Gibson, George	1834
Deas, John	1826	Giles, John	1834
Deas, Savage	1830	Gillison, William D.	1834
Deas, Seaman	1826	<i>Glover, Francis Y.</i>	1835
Deas, Thomas A.	1826	Glover, Henry C.	1834
<i>Deas, William Branford</i>	1834	Glover, Joseph E.	1825
<i>Dehon, Theodore</i>	1835	Goodrich, William	1834
<i>*Dehon, William</i>	1835	Gough, John P.	1825
Denny, Charles L.	1830	Gough, Thomas P.	1826
Denny, Thomas S.	1826	Gray, Henry	1831
† <i>DeSaussure, Henry W.</i>	1832	Gray, James	1809
<i>DeSaussure, John B.</i>	1835	Grimball, Benjamin	1833
Detreville, Ellis	1834	Grimké, John D.	1833
Detreville, Richard	1834	Grimké, Theodore	1831
Dickson, John ¹	1826	Guerard, B. E.	1834
Douglas, William	1834	<i>Gyles, John Alexander</i>	1834
Drayton, Charles	1830	Haig, Robert	1831
<i>DuBose, Samuel</i>	1835	Hallonquist, Laurens	1831
Dukes, Joseph H.	1834	Hamilton, James	1830
Dulles, Joseph	1809	<i>*Hanchel, James Stuart</i>	1834
<i>Edmondston, Lawrence A.</i>	1832	Hard, Benjamin	1831
† <i>Edwards, Phillip Gadsden</i>	1835	Harleston, Olney	1830
Elliott, B.	1836	Hart, Hyman	1831
<i>Elliott, William</i>	1831	Harth, John	1831
Elsworth, F. B.	1831	Harth, William	1831
Flud, Edward	1827	Heriot, Benjamin	1831
Ford, [?]	1834	Heyward, James B.	1834
<i>Fremont, John C.</i> ²	1836	Heyward, Nathaniel B.	1832
Fuller, Edw.	1831	<i>Heyward, William</i>	1794
Furman, James C.	1826	Heyward, William H.	1834
Furman, Thomas	1824	Heyward, W. M. B.	1834
<i>Gadsden, Alexander E.</i>	1826	† <i>Holland, Patrick F.</i>	1834
Gadsden, Christopher	1829	Holmes, Jonah Rivers	1834
Gadsden, Octavus H.	1826	Horry, Elias	1834
Gaillard, P. F.	1831	Horry, William B. S.	1834
<i>Gervais, John Lewis</i>	1794	Hort, William M. W.	1831
Gibbes, James W.	1830	<i>Howard, Robert T.</i>	1834
Gibbes, Joseph Smith	1809	Huger, John	1834
Gibbes, Robert W.	1825	Huger, Josiah	1831

¹ Received an honorary bachelor of arts degree.

² Granted a degree by special action of the board of trustees in 1836.

APPENDIX II

Hutson, William	1833	Lowndes, Edward R.	1825
Jarmon, John P.	1827	Lowndes, R.	1831
Jenkins, Benjamin R.	1831	Maner, Francis William	1834
<i>*Jenkins, B. W. Seabrook</i>	1832	Manigault, Henry M.	1826
Jervey, James P.	1826	Marvin, Joseph M.	1832
Jervey, Lewis	1836	Matheson, Murdock P.	1831
<i>Jervey, Theodore D.</i>	1835	Mathews, John Ward	1809
<i>Jervey, William</i>	1828	Maxwell, William	1810
Johnson, Walter	1834	Mayrant, Samuel	1826
<i>Jones, Joseph L.</i>	1832	McCall, John W.	1809
Jones, Lambert J.	1834	McCall, William	1829
Kershaw, Thomas	1831	McCandless, Leslie	1834
King, Henry	1831	<i>McPherson, Isaac</i>	1794
King, Mitchell ¹	1810	McPherson, James	1809
King, Mitchell	1830	Means, Thomas	1831
<i>Kunhardt, William W.</i>	1834	Mellichamp, Stiles ¹	1826
Lanneau, John F.	1825	<i>Middleton, Nathaniel Russell</i>	1828
Lee, Bachman	1833	<i>Middleton, Ralph Izard</i>	1833
Lee, Benjamin M.	1832	Miles, Jeremiah	1832
Lee, E. Markley	1831	Miles, John A.	1830
<i>Lee, F. Beckman</i>	1834	Millar, William	1831
Lee, J. Jenkins	1834	<i>Milliken, Matthew Irvim</i>	1833
Lee, John Miles	1809	Milliken, Thomas	1830
<i>Lee, Joseph Theus</i>	1829	Mitchell, Edward	1834
<i>Lee, Lawrence</i>	1833	Mitchell, J. Elias Moore	1834
Lee, Paul	1834	<i>Mitchell, John Smith</i>	1834
Lee, Stephen ¹	1826	Mitchell, Nelson	1830
Lee, Thomas	1826	Motte, Rhett J.	1827
Lee, William States	1809	Muldrow, G. C.	1834
Legaré, Daniel	1830	Neville, Clement	1834
Leitch, William	1831	Nicholes, Henry J.	1825
Leland, J. Hibben	1826	Oppenheim, Joseph	1834
Leland, Jno. A.	1834	Paine, Russel	1831
<i>*Lesesne, Henry D.</i>	1828	<i>Parker, Francis S.</i>	1833
<i>*Lesesne, William Isaac</i>	1829	Patterson, John S.	1831
Levy, Solomon L.	1825	Peronneau, James	1824
Limehouse, Robert J.	1830	<i>Petrie, G. Hollinshead W.</i>	1831
Lining, John	1809	<i>Pillans, J. Palmer</i>	1834
Logan, F. Christian	1826	Pillans, William P.	1834
Logan, George C.	1827	<i>*Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth</i>	1831
Lovell, Robert P.	1832	Pinckney, H. L.	1836

¹ Received an honorary bachelor of arts degree.

APPENDIX II

Porcher, Francis	1834	Smith, William Mason	1834
<i>Porcher, John P.</i>	1831	<i>Stoney, Christopher F.</i>	1834
† <i>Porter, William D.</i>	1829	Stroecker, Henry	1826
Postell, William D.	1825	<i>*Taylor, George T.</i>	1833
Potter, James	1809	Taylor, William	1831
<i>Prentiss, William O.</i>	1833	<i>Tennent, Josiah S.</i>	1835
<i>Pringle, B. Garden</i>	1834	<i>Thomas, Samuel</i>	1794
Pringle, James R.	1831	Timmons, William K.	1825
<i>Pringleau, James Hamilton</i>	1831	<i>Toomer, Henry V.</i>	1832
Ravenel, J. Cripps	1830	Toomer, John L.	1834
Reeves, Isaac K.	1834	Toomer, Joshua	1829
† <i>Reynolds, J. L.</i>	1833	Townsend, Daniel	1824
Reynolds, Julius	1834	Trapier, James H.	1830
Richardson, F. Deliesseline	1834	<i>Trapier, Richard S.</i>	1828
Riley, Edward	1827	Trescot, Edward	1832
<i>Riley, Samuel</i>	1834	Tunno, John Champneys	1809
Ring, James P.	1831	<i>Turner, D. M'Neill</i>	1832
Robinson, James K.	1825	Vanderhorst, E. Withers	1830
Robinson, Murray	1834	Vernon, William H.	1830
Ruddock, Joseph	1832	Wagner, Charles G.	1833
Rutledge, Nicholas H.	1825	Wagner, E. G.	1834
Seabrook, Benjamin Whitemarsh	1809	Walker, Robert	1831
	1830	Waring, John	1809
Shubrick, Edmund	1830	Washington, John B.	1831
<i>Simons, Francis Kinloch</i>	1831	Washington, William	1826
Simons, K. L.	1833	Webb, John	1834
Simons, James	1831	Webb, Ladson	1834
<i>Simons, J. Hume</i>	1834	Whaley, Thomas	1834
Simons, Richard Gough	1832	Whilden, B. W.	1836
Simons, Thomas Grange	1831	White, John	1834
<i>Sinkler, Charles</i>	1835	Wightman, James W.	1834
Sinkler, John	1833	<i>Wightman, William May</i>	1827
<i>Sinkler, Seaman Deas</i>	1834	Wilson, John	1809
Sinkler, William H.	1834	Wilson, John	1833
Smith, Benjamin	1830	<i>Wilson, Samuel M.</i>	1835
Smith, John L.	1834	Wilson, William	1831
<i>Smith, J. J. Pringle</i>	1833	Winthrop, Frederick	1809
Smith, Ogier	1834		

APPENDIX II

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STUDENTS IN THE COLLEGE, 1838-1935

The records of enrolment for this period are virtually complete. Few, if any, names are missing from this list. The names of graduates are printed in italics. An asterisk (*) indicates the names of those who received first honor; a dagger (†) those who received second honor. The date is the year of last attendance.

<i>Abbott, Hubert Taylor</i>	1929	<i>Allston, Charles Petigru</i>	1869
† <i>Abernethy, Thomas Perkins</i>	1912	Allston, Susan Lowndes	1935
Able, Edward Gordon	1920	Alston, Benjamin Faneuil	1868
<i>Achurch, Robert Waller</i>	1927	Alston, T. Glover	1900
<i>Achurch, William Cuttino</i>	1928	Altman, Annie S.	1928
Acker, Mildred Lucille	1926	Altman, Cecile	1928
Ackerman, Collins Kendall	1929	Altman, Grover Daniel	1906
<i>Ackerman, Clyde Oliver</i>	1916	Altman, Stanley Blondell	1909
Ackerman, James Herbert	1928	Alvord, Benjamin	1919
Ackerman, Marion Willson	1915	Amme, Catherine Elsa	1935
Ackerman, Martin Luther	1903	<i>Ancrum, John Lawrence</i>	1859
Adams, William Hooper	1900	Anderson, Eunice	1929
Addlestone, Hyman	1930	Anderson, Harry Chovin	1935
<i>Addlestone, Jacob</i>	1924	† <i>Anderson, J. Edward</i>	1846
Adger, Elizabeth Johnson	1935	<i>Anderson, John David</i>	1928
Adger, Robert	1881	Anderson, Martha Silcox	1935
Agnew, Lloyd Campbell	1835	<i>Anderson, Paul Galloway</i>	1916
Aiken, W. M.	1872	Anderson, R. M.	1879
<i>Aimar, Caroline Picault</i>	1927	Anderson, Sarah Silcox	1935
<i>Aimar, Charles Emile</i>	1906	† <i>Andrews, John J.</i>	1890
Aimar, George Washington	1921	Andrews, Joseph Dixon	1896
<i>Aimar, Harold Anthony</i>	1928	Andrews, Louis Mellichamp	1930
<i>Aimar, Mary Agatha</i>	1923	<i>Andrews, Mildred Judson</i>	1930
* <i>Aldredge, Robert Croom</i>	1926	<i>Andrews, William E.</i>	1890
Alexander, C. N.	1890	Angel, Isaac W.	1853
Alexander, Elise Manning	1930	Ansaldo, Henry Heiser	1928
<i>Alexander, George W.</i>	1852	Ansaldo, Maidie Helene	1932
Alexander, Joseph A.	1855	† <i>Archer, Henry P.</i>	1858
Alexander, William Joel	1935	Ard, Thomas Edmund	1905
<i>Allan, Mary Stewart</i>	1928	<i>Arthur, James Harrison</i>	1922
Allen, Lewis	1897	Asbill, Joseph Nicholson	1924
Allen, Silas Lee	1921	* <i>Ashhurst, Henry Ravenel</i>	1916
Allen, Walter Otts	1922	Ashhurst, John William	1878
<i>Allen, William B.</i>	1855	† <i>Ashhurst, John William</i>	1915

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Atkinson, Benjamin Walker	1918	Baldwin, Isabel Viola	1919
Attaway, C. B.	1901	Ball, Alexander Kelsall	1903
Auld, Donald Veron	1931	Ball, Alexander Kelsall	1932
Aull, Keith Riser	1935	† <i>Ball, J. Austin</i>	1897
Austin, Robert Paul	1914	Ball, John Coming	1905
Aveilhe, P. Augustus	1844	Ball, Magdalene Porter	1935
Axelman, Hannah Rubinrott	1928	<i>Ball, Nathaniel Ingraham</i>	1934
Axson, Charles H.	1842	Ball, Robert Wilson	1923
Axson, William	1840	Ball, Theodore Porter	1935
<i>Bachman, William K.</i>	1850	Ballance, Ursula March	1926
Bacot, Barnwell Rhett	1909	Ballard, William Crawford	1922
<i>Bacot, Daniel Huger</i>	1870	Banov, Abel	1935
<i>Bacot, Daniel Huger</i>	1908	Banov, Carrie Ruth	1933
† <i>Bacot, Julius M.</i>	1881	Banov, Leon	1935
† <i>Bacot, Thomas Wright</i>	1870	Barbot, Annette	1935
Bacot, Walter Rhett	1919	Barbot, Charles	1868
Baer, Herman	1897	<i>Barbot, Decimus Charles</i>	1926
Bagger, Katherine Louise	1923	Barbot, Helen Joan	1935
Baggett, Hiram Whilden	1931	<i>Barbot, Joseph C.</i>	1894
Bailey, Charles Williams	1917	Barbot, Julius	1883
Bailey, Edward	1861	Barbot, Leon Joseph	1923
<i>Bailey, Emily Louise</i>	1929	Barbot, L. J.	1867
<i>Bailey, Frank Herndon</i>	1925	Barbot, Louis D.	1885
Bailey, Herbert Lee	1912	† <i>Barbot, Mary Elizabeth</i>	1931
Bailey, Martha Elizabeth	1935	Barbot, Paul Anthony	1927
Bailey, Mary Pinckney	1935	<i>Barfield, David Coulson</i>	1927
† <i>Bailey, William Henry</i>	1854	Barfield, Jesse Turner	1935
Baker, Archibald Earle	1917	Barkley, M. B.	1892
<i>Baker, Barnard E.</i>	1888	Barnes, A. P.	1900
Baker, Ben Isadore	1934	Barnwell, Anne Stuart	1935
Baker, Camilla Briggs	1932	Barnwell, Charles Edmund	1913
Baker, Charles Joseph	1935	Barnwell, Charles G.	1854
Baker, Duncan J.	1892	Barnwell, Charles H.	1855
† <i>Baker, Leonard Theodore</i>	1888	<i>Barnwell, Harriet</i>	1933
<i>Baker, Mary Ruggles</i>	1934	<i>Barnwell, John Marshall</i>	1909
Baker, Nina Luvenc	1934	<i>Barnwell, Leila Longstreet</i>	1933
<i>Baker, Robert Jennings</i>	1932	Baroody, Albert Joseph	1935
Balaguer, P. J.	1886	Barrineau, Doris Gertrude	1924
Baldwin, Anna Maye	1930	Barron, Benjamin Pressley	1905
Baldwin, Cecile Lounett	1930	Barron, Benjamin Pressley	1910
Baldwin, Elizabeth Lennon	1935	Barshay, Helen	1928
Baldwin, Gladys Nelm	1923	Barton, Richard Effinger	1935

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Baum, Williams	1935	Benton, William Oliver	1933
Baxter, Ralph Anthony	1933	Berendt, Benjamin	1935
Bayly, Margaret Marie	1932	Berkman, Kasselle Jalcut	1929
Baynard, Calder A.	1848	<i>Berkman, Sara Lee</i>	1934
<i>Baynard, Lawrence Weir</i>	1918	Berlin, Bernice Sanders	1934
<i>Baynard, Owen T.</i>	1890	Berlinsky, Maurice	1934
<i>Baynard, Percival Whaley</i>	1933	<i>Best, Earl Van</i>	1933
Baynard, Rhoda Cornish	1935	Bethea, Donald McLeod	1924
Bean, Charles Lester	1920	Bielsky, Samuel	1935
Beattie, Hamlin	1923	Biggart, William Pomeroy	1924
Beattie, Preston Harold	1933	<i>Bilbro, Paul Scarpa</i>	1933
Beck, Bessie	1926	<i>Bilbro, Walter</i>	1932
Beck, John Edwin	1932	Bill, Dorothy Elizabeth	1928
Becket, James L.	1855	Birchmore, Charles Willis	1916
Beckett, Mary Ewing	1934	Bird, Mary Jamar	1935
Beckman, John Boykin	1932	<i>Birnie, James</i>	1863
Beckwith, Samuel Cary	1928	<i>Bissell, Camilla Floride</i>	1925
Beckwith, Thomas Stanly	1923	Bissell, J. B.	1879
<i>Beckwith, Videau Marion</i>		<i>Black, Caroline Banks</i>	1926
<i>Legaré</i>	1929	<i>Black, Francis C.</i>	1852
<i>Behling, Luder Cadow</i>	1930	Blackard, James Alexander	1935
Belcher, Rosalie Elizabeth	1935	<i>Blackman, E. L.</i>	1897
Belin, Allard H.	1868	Blackman, H. P.	1868
Bell, John Richard	1930	Blackman, J. K.	1897
Bell, Lanneau Riggs	1921	<i>Blackman, Joseph Kearsley</i>	1873
Bell, William	1855	Blackman, Marylee	1926
Bellamy, Berta Ellen	1929	<i>Blackmon, Charles Mason</i>	1926
Bellamy, Robert Morton	1935	Blackmon, Oliver C.	1932
Bellinger, [?]	1870	Blackmon, Robert Lee	1921
Bellows, George	1935	Blackwell, William Tomas	1935
<i>Bellows, Susie Magdalene</i>	1934	<i>Blackwood, William G.</i>	1845
Belue, John Furman	1905	Blain, William Earl	1911
Benedict, Joseph Ball	1915	Blair, Francis Samuel	1934
Benet, Samuel McGowan	1901	Blanchard, Theodore Stanis-	
<i>Benet, Christie</i>	1900	laus	1935
Benjamin, Patricia Lathan	1928	Blanding, Henry William	1844
<i>Bennett, Isaac S. K.</i>	1862	Blank, Rosabel	1935
Bennett, Marguerite Fraser	1924	Blau, Joel	1905
<i>Bennett, Susan Adger</i>	1934	Blitch, Daniel Barry	1934
Bennett, Thomas Benjamin	1925	Blitch, Eulalie Dorothy	1932
Benson, Martha	1931	Blitch, Mary Isabel	1932
<i>Bentham, Charles M.</i>	1842	Blitch, Melvin St. John	1907

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Blitch, Norman Henry	1917	Bowen, William Joel	1916
Block, Milton Cecil	1921	Bowers, Theodore Ellis	1915
Blohme, Beryl Mary	1932	* <i>Bowie, John A.</i>	1852
Blood, William Edings	1922	Boyce, J. Petigru	1846
Bluestein, Beatrice	1935	<i>Boyd, John Adams Burroughs</i>	1907
Bluestein, Bernice	1933	Boyd, Robert Frederick	1934
Bluestein, Melvin Harrison	1931	Boyd, W. A.	1898
Bluestein, Meyer	1926	Boykin, Charles Valk	1934
<i>Bluestein, Reitha Rosalind</i>	1930	<i>Boykin, Elizabeth Courtney</i>	1932
Boag, Theodore	1851	Boykin, Samuel	1844
Boatwright, Burrell Thomas	1928	Boykin, Thomas Edward	1846
Boddie, David Scott	1935	Boyle, Annabelle Alice	1933
Boddie, John Brockington	1935	Boyle, Charles	1868
Boette, John Frederick Witzel	1927	Boyleston, Bedford Forrest	1935
Boggs, Julius Elkana	1909	Boylston, Carolyn	1935
Bohlen, Walter Henry	1925	Boylston, Grace	1930
<i>Bolles, Charles P.</i>	1844	<i>Boylston, William Cloud</i>	1869
Bolt, William Thomas	1928	Boynton, Thomas Alexander	1934
Bond, Mary Ellen	1935	Brabham, James Charles	1929
Bond, Oliver James	1910	Bradham, Allen Craven	1924
Bonham, Procter Aldrich	1903	Bradham, Dickie	1935
* <i>Boniface, George Bernard</i>	1931	<i>Bradham, Elma Anna</i>	1931
<i>Bonnoitt, Albert Hertz</i>	1927	Bradham, Lawrence Keith	1930
<i>Bonnoitt, Annie Marion</i>	1921	Bradham, Robert Edward	1915
Bonnoitt, Elizabeth	1935	Bradley, John Tatom	1935
Bonnoitt, Henry Michael	1935	Bragg, Marion Bowes	1935
Bonnoitt, Hugh Esmond	1935	<i>Brailsford, John M.</i>	1845
<i>Bonnoitt, Laurie Mae</i>	1933	Brailsford, Mary Aletha	1931
Bonnoitt, Murray duQuercron	1928	Bramblett, James Ashton	1933
<i>Booker, Lucile Stratton</i>	1933	Branford, Melissa	1925
Boone, Henry W.	1857	<i>Branford, William Victor</i>	1928
<i>Boone, Philip S.</i>	1847	Brant, James Bowen	1934
Booth, James Dorsey	1931	Brantly, A. B.	1842
Bosch, Luzie Marguerite	1931	<i>Branily, John J.</i>	1841
† <i>Bostick, Joseph Oregon</i>	1923	Braswell, Bertha Louise	1934
Botzis, Petro Peter	1933	Brawley, Marion P.	1901
Bouvette, Edmond François	1935	Brawley, William Porter	1892
Bowden, Ralph Olin	1927	<i>Bray, Alice Pollock</i>	1928
† <i>Bowen, Boone Moss</i>	1921	Bray, Myra Norwood	1926
Bowen, Lawrence Henry	1909	Breaker, C. B.	1861
Bowen, O. A.	1879	Breeden, Colin Weatherly	1912
Bowen, R. A.	1886	Breese, Robert Edwin	1869

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Breibart, Solomon	1935	<i>Broyles, Frank Eugene</i>	1914
Breland, Clyde Lamot	1920	Bruce, Grace Ottie	1932
Breland, E. P.	1900	Bruce, James Hagood	1910
<i>Bremer, James Henry</i>	1933	Bruce, Laurance Orr	1905
Brenner, John Francis	1933	Bruggemann, Gerhard Henry	
Brewer, Nicholas Leverett	1925	William	1923
Brewer, William Scott	1932	<i>*Bruns, John Dickson</i>	1854
<i>*Brice, Charles Simonton</i>	1908	<i>Bruns, William Mathews</i>	1869
Brickell, James N.	1843	Brunson, Edward Porcher	1919
Bridges, Earl Coke	1912	Brunson, Stiles Mellichamp	1910
Brigman, William Boyd	1912	Brunson, William Davidson	1933
Brinkley, Lee Fagan	1922	Brux, Leon Sebastian	1935
Bristol, Arthur LeRoy	1902	Bryan, Isaac Marion	1869
Bristow, Walter James	1909	Bryan, Rosa Stoney	1835
Britton, Chevis Stephen	1924	† <i>Bryan, William Alfred</i>	1928
Britton, Edward E.	1879	Bryant, William Raymond	1903
Brockman, Earle Wingo	1907	Bryson, Albert Dalton	1922
Brockman, Homer Sanford	1907	<i>Buell, George Bradley</i>	1922
<i>Brodie, Basil M.</i>	1857	<i>Buell, Marian Elizabeth</i>	1926
<i>Brodie, Robert L.</i>	1848	Bühmann, Harrison Hazlitt	1929
Brody, Charles	1935	Bühmann, Max William	1923
Brody, Solomon	1923	Buist, Charlotte	1935
Bronthus, A. H.	1901	<i>Buist, Charlotte Fullerton</i>	1933
<i>Brookbanks, Jessie</i>	1926	Buist, George L.	1858
Brooks, Edna Corrine	1930	<i>Buist, John Somers</i>	1859
Brown, Albert Eger	1908	Buist, Samuel Izlar	1919
Brown, Andrew M'D.	1843	<i>Buist, Samuel Stevens</i>	1870
<i>*Brown, Arthur Bennett</i>	1918	<i>Buist, Thomas J.</i>	1852
Brown, Charles	1930	<i>*Bull, Alexander Mazjick</i>	1901
Brown, Charles T.	1899	Bull, Bartley	1903
<i>*Brown, Henry Peronneau</i>	1850	Bull, Ellen	1930
<i>Brown, Herbert Wilkes</i>	1934	Bull, Ellen M.	1931
<i>Brown, Isaac Bennett</i>	1901	Bull, Mary Davie	1921
<i>Brown, John Hertz</i>	1908	Bulwinkle, John Christopher	1935
Brown, Levin	1892	Bunch, John Dallas	1921
Brown, Marie Azilee	1928	Bunker, Edmund Cason	1935
Brown, Robert Vernon	1933	Burbage, Harold Preston	1921
<i>Brown, Samuel Claude</i>	1920	Burbage, Harvey Devar	1928
<i>Brown, Solomon Henry</i>	1903	<i>Burbage, Willard Marion</i>	1934
<i>Brown, William S.</i>	1849	Burch, Benjamin Franklin	1912
Brown, William S.	1887	<i>Burch, Edward M.</i>	1845
Browne, Jacob Frank	1928	Burch, John Broadus	1932

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† <i>Burckmyer, Claude</i>	1896	Campbell, N. Bowen	1848
Burckmyer, Cornelius L.	1840	Cannada, Nellie Winterton	1932
Burdell, Robert F.	1881	Cannon, Lewis Southern	1929
Burden, Henry Schultz	1870	Capers, [?]	1864
<i>Burden, William B.</i>	1852	<i>Capers, Alpheus Bordeaux</i>	1875
Burges, George Detwiler	1935	<i>*Capers, Francis William</i>	1840
Burges, Julius Eugene	1935	<i>Capers, Francis Withers</i>	1872
Burgess, Andrew Plumer	1933	<i>Capers, William T.</i>	1844
† <i>Burgess, Taylor Stukes</i>	1920	Cappleman, Ruth Bolivar	1927
Burke, Edmund Brewster	1909	† <i>Carberry, William N.</i>	1847
<i>*Burke, J. E.</i>	1859	Card, H. S. J.	1882
Burke, John Robert	1925	Carero, Anton	1934
Burkett, James Marion	1922	Carlisle, Annie Margaret	1935
Burn, Ernest Gordon	1927	Carpenter, Thomas Leonard	1926
<i>Burn, Herbert Masterman</i>	1924	Carr, Joseph P.	1846
Burnet, Burgh Smith	1910	Carroll, Edward	1856
Burnham, Herbert Jenkins	1903	Carroll, Francis Julian	1921
Burnham, Mary Aimar	1935	Carroll, Hattie Phillips	1935
Burns, Edmund Allan	1935	<i>Carroll, Robert</i>	1932
<i>Burns, James Randolph</i>	1844	<i>Carroll, Thomas W.</i>	1895
Burrows, F. M.	1863	Cart, Hermine Leiding	1927
Burton, William Henry	1924	Carter, Grayson Stacey	1935
Burris, William Moore	1928	Carter, J. T.	1900
<i>Busch, John Fabian</i>	1923	Carter, Patricia Ann	1935
<i>Buse, Dorothy Anne</i>	1926	Carter, William Joseph	1930
Butler, William Cohen	1929	Cartwright, Thomas Fry	1912
Byrd, Carlisle Appleby	1923	Cathcart, Hugh	1935
<i>Byrd, George Adam</i>	1921	Cathcart, Robert Spann	1933
Cabell, Catherine Claiborne	1926	Cato, Thomas Edward	1903
Cain, Herman Earle	1919	Cauthen, Henry Finlayson	1923
Cain, James B.	1868	<i>Cauthen, John Byrd</i>	1926
<i>Cain, Robert Malcolm</i>	1908	Cave, Lewis Guy	1902
<i>Calder, Alexius Brennan</i>	1928	Chamberlain, Edward Burn-	
<i>Calder, Julian Bachman</i>	1880	ham	1930
<i>*Caldwell, Joseph T.</i>	1841	† <i>Chamberlain, Norman Allison</i>	1909
<i>Caldwell, John W.</i>	1861	† <i>Chamberlain, Olin Burnham</i>	1914
Caldwell, Robert Deaver	1909	Champneys, John	1846
Caldwell, Virginia Godin	1935	Chandler, James Ryan	1920
† <i>Caldwell, W. A.</i>	1882	Chaplin, Margarita Ethel	1929
Callison, Henry Grady	1919	Chapman, James Hugh	1927
Cameron, L. G.	1900	Chazal, Frederick Maxwell	1908
Campbell, John R.	1851	<i>Chazal, Louis R.</i>	1881

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<i>*Chazal, Philip Edward</i>	1876	Coe, Ward Baldwin	1890
<i>Chazal, Philip Maxwell</i>	1906	Cogswell, Sumter	1880
Cheney, Mary Eugenia	1926	Cogswell, Thomas Keller	1932
Chesnut, James	1896	<i>Cohen, Asher D.</i>	1857
Cheves, Charles Manly	1913	<i>Cohen, David</i>	1906
Cheves, Henry Charles	1911	<i>Cohen, George</i>	1933
Cheves, Henry Charles	1935	Cohen, George	1932
<i>*Cheves, Langdon</i>	1871	Cohen, Isaac	1858
Cheves, Langdon McCord	1918	Cohen, Isadore Morton	1922
Childs, Thomas L.	1882	<i>Cohen, Jacob Quintus</i>	1883
<i>Chisholm, Ernest Thomas</i>	1934	<i>Cohen, J. Barrett</i>	1855
Chisolm, Alfred deJown	1872	Cohen, Leroy Daniel	1929
Chisolm, Caspar Schutte	1915	Cohen, Marx E.	1858
Chisolm, H. L.	1872	Cohen, M. M.	1850
Chisolm, James Julius	1871	Cohen, Sidney Jacobi	1909
Chisolm, James Lee	1928	<i>Coker, William Luther</i>	1918
<i>Chisolm, John Bachman</i>	1872	Colcock, Charles Jones	1871
Chisolm, Lewis Henry	1870	Colcock, Richard H.	1867
Chisolm, William B.	1900	Cole, Francis Hammond	1935
Christiansen, Julia Marie	1935	Coleman, Alice Barksdale	1929
Clamp, Ernest Wendell	1931	<i>Coleman, Francis Ferguson</i>	1932
Clapp, Francis Elizabeth	1934	Coleman, Hasell Legaré	1935
Clapp, Lawrence Legerton	1935	Coleman, Ian Maclaren	1918
Clardy, James M.	1901	Coleman, Ralph Robert	1935
Clark, Bertha Krupp	1924	<i>Coleman, Robert Hemphill</i>	1915
Clark, Frances Elizabeth	1935	Coleman, Roy Meredith	1906
Clark, John Heyward	1931	<i>Coleman, Samuel Legaré</i>	1906
Clark, Warren Burgess	1926	<i>Collins, Harry Walter</i>	1933
Clarke, Ernest Mikell	1927	† <i>Comar, Joseph John</i>	1911
Clarke, Joseph Pringle	1843	Conlon, Walter Joseph	1921
Clarkson, Thomas B.	1850	Conlon, William Francis	1930
Clarkson, T. Simons	1873	Connolly, Florence McKeaver	1935
Clauss, George Augustus	1920	Connolly, Joseph	1935
Claussen, Carlton Stephen	1933	Connor, Lewis Ervin	1898
Clayton, D. B.	1849	Cooper, Catherine Curtis	1935
<i>*Clement, F. W.</i>	1860	Cooper, Edwin Haselden	1926
Clement, Joseph Taylor	1905	<i>Cooper, Mary Olivia</i>	1933
Clement, Lydia Belle	1933	<i>Cooper, Thomas</i>	1858
Clickley, Hervey Milton	1878	Cooper, Virginia	1932
Clinckscales, Frances Alma	1934	Cooper, William Gordon	1933
Cochran, Samuel Anthony	1923	Copeland, Cecil Ellzie	1921
Coe, Edmund Gwynn	1932	Copeland, Dorothy Mabel	1929

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Corbett, Doris Thomas	1925	Cuthbert, Margaret Rhett	1933
†Corbett, William B.	1844	Cuttino, John Tindal	1934
Corcoran, James J.	1878	Dabney, James Lawrence	1935
Cordes, Thelma Rosemary	1929	Dalby, Elinor Virginia	1924
Cordes, William Joseph	1909	Dalby, Mary Carolina	1929
Cornish, Ernestine Faith	1921	Dame, Dorothy	1926
Cosgrove, Frances Beverly	1935	Daniel, William Marvin	1902
Cosgrove, John Ignatius	1910	Daniell, Ernest Roy	1928
Costa, Louis Elliott	1930	David, Paul Rembert	1927
Costin, William Beauregard	1933	Davis, [?]	1845
Cotchett, Alexander M.	1849	Davis, Aurine	1928
Cottingham, Frank Dinwiddie	1921	Davis, Edith Rice	1935
Cotton, Ronald Griggs	1923	Davis, Frank Carroll	1934
Couturier, Milton Anthony	1934	Davis, George Hammerly	1916
Covar, Alfred	1908	Davis, Henry Edward	1908
Covert, John M.	1853	Davis, James Cuttino	1915
†Coward, Osmun Latrobe	1904	Davis, John Wesley	1934
Crafts, William	1881	Davis, Margaret Anne	1930
Craig, Elizabeth Stewart	1924	Davis, Patsy Miley	1932
Craig, Sylvester Douglas	1905	Davis, T.	1853
Craig, William Lyles	1910	Davis, William Holt	1935
Crawford, Annie Marguerite	1929	Davis, Z.	1853
Crawford, Dorothy Vernon	1921	Davis, Zimmerman	1892
Crawford, William Davis	1914	Davisson, George William	1926
Crawford, William Withrow	1920	Dawson, Francis Warrington	1895
Crawley, Frances Valerie	1929	Dawson, John Laurens	1878
*Crawley, George Fitzhugh	1902	Dawson, Louis Young	1890
Crawley, R. D.	1901	Dawson, Louis Young	1917
Creech, Lonnie Boyd	1921	Day, Mary Wight	1935
Cribb, Rufus Jackson	1924	Dean, Harold Gaston	1916
Croft, George William	1928	Deas, Robert Hamilton	1844
Cromer, Philip Sidney	1935	*De Bow, James D. B.	1843
Crooks, Mary Jane	1935	De Caradeuc, J. Achille	1899
Crosland, Joseph Edgar	1933	De Caradeuc, St. Julien Raoul	1905
Cross, Albert Hugh	1931	Deer, Elma	1933
Cross, William Henry	1925	Deer, Sara LaVinia	1932
*Crouch, Charles Withers	1915	De Gafferelly, T. P.	1898
Crouch, Hasell Wilkinson	1905	De Gafferelly, M.	1867
Crovatt, Alfred John	1874	Dehon, [?]	1867
Culler, Hugh Clayton	1924	*della Torre, John C.	1853
Curriu, Robert Eugene	1909	deLorme, Helen Dove	1932
Curry, Walter Campbell	1915	deLorme, Julia Louise	1934

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Dendy, William Steele	1920	Dotterer, Henry	1911
Denton, Frederick Warner	1885	Dotterer, John Brinsden	1921
<i>DeSaussure, Henry A.</i>	1872	Dotterer, Thomas Davis	1917
deSaussure, Henry William	1914	Doty, Nellie	1933
DeSaussure, James Peronneau	1870	Dougherty, E. J.	1872
DeSaussure, J. P.	1899	Dougherty, John	1867
DeSaussure, Louis Daniel	1881	Douglas, John William	1924
<i>deSaussure, Margarette</i>		Dowling, Clarence Eddie	1922
<i>Whitaker</i>	1934	<i>Doyle, Elizabeth Gertrude</i>	1930
DeSaussure, Richard Laurens	1904	Doyle, John Godfred	1935
deTreville, Louis	1868	<i>Doyle, Marie Grace</i>	1923
DeVeaux, Eugene Johnson	1935	Doyle, Rachel Louise	1920
DeVeaux, James G.	1887	Drayton, John	1852
DeVeaux, Thomas L.	1856	DuBose, Samuel Lamar	1927
<i>deVineau, Charles Emile</i>	1924	Ducker, Carolyn Amelia	1931
Dibble, E. B.	1899	† <i>Du�, Paul</i>	1919
* <i>Dibble, E. Marvin</i>	1897	Duffy, Mary Marcella	1925
Dibble, Samuel	1855	Duffy, W.	1872
† <i>Dibble, Virgil C.</i>	1862	Dufour, Louise Baker	1927
* <i>Dibble, Virgil C.</i>	1895	Dugan, Elizabeth Orpah	1930
<i>Dick, Alexander Colclough</i>	1915	Duke, Carrie Elizabeth	1935
Dick, George Lee	1906	Duke, Elizabeth Pauline	1931
Dickinson, Olivia Jenkins	1924	Duke, Thomas Pascal	1935
Dicks, Cecil Fuller	1910	Dukes, Asbury Fletcher	
<i>Dickson, Henry R.</i>	1853	Hazlewood	1904
<i>Dickson, Henry Samuel</i>	1843	Dukes, Wayne Keels	1933
Dill, Pauline Rivers	1933	Dumas, Abe	1935
<i>Dillingham, George Moffett</i>	1913	Dumas, Joe	1935
Dingeman, Blanche Calvert	1935	<i>Dumas, Mary</i>	1933
† <i>Dingle, Edward vonSiebold</i>	1917	Duncan, Watson Boone	1910
Dingle, E. S.	1892	<i>Dunning, Margaret Hildegard</i>	1934
* <i>Dingle, Gabriel W.</i>	1845	<i>Duquercron, Francis Murray</i>	1881
<i>Dingle, James Hervey</i>	1888	DuRant, Carey Thomas	1935
Donaldson, Stephen Alton	1927	Duryea, Emma Louise	1935
Doran, William Gordon	1933	* <i>Duryea, Robert Henry</i>	1927
Dorn, Lafayette Fillmore	1912	Duvall, Andrew Reid	1933
Dorril, John White	1909	<i>Dwight, Charles J.</i>	1854
Doscher, Annie Marie Matilda	1922	Dwight, John Singleton	1913
<i>Doscher, Grace Ann</i>	1934	Dwight, Suzanna Chisolm	1925
<i>Doscher, Nicholas</i>	1929	Dye, Ernest C.	1897
Dotterer, Edwin Gaillard	1921	Eaddy, Judith Carolyn	1934
Dotterer, Henry	1877	Eaddy, Margaret Lynnette	1934

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Eaddy, Norman Olin	1927	Evans, Tracy Margaret	1925
*Eason, Elmina Lanier	1928	Everett, Henry Tindal	1930
Eason, James Lanier	1929	Faber, Mattie Leigh	1929
*Easterby, James Harold	1920	Faile, George Marion	1917
Eaves, Augustus J.	1900	Faile, Ray Vaughn	1917
Ebaugh, G. W.	1882	Fairey, Marjorie Collier	1932
Edens, Charles McCall	1915	Fairey, William Allen	1927
Edens, James Gordon	1928	Falk, D. B.	1879
Edgerton, Everett C.	1861	Farrow, John Burbidge	1909
Edgerton, James	1855	Fauntleroy, Anne	1933
Edgerton, J. J.	1868	Fearing, John Mellichamp	1935
Edgerton, Samuel F.	1844	Featherston, Richard Lewis	1929
Edings, Joseph	1855	<i>Fee, Jack Shipman</i>	1930
Edings, Williams	1859	<i>Feinberg, Abe</i>	1926
Edmondston, James N.	1849	Feinberg, Nathan	1929
Edson, Helen Poe	1929	Felder, Howard Arthur	1935
Edwards, E. Harleston	1862	Felder, John Wesley	1927
Edwards, Harold DeLoach	1916	Feldman, Lena Rosa Lee	1934
Edwards, Luther Haselden	1925	Ferguson, Hugh	1888
†Elias, Raphael Livingston	1925	<i>Ferri, Bernard Anthony</i>	1934
Ellerbe, Frances Dorothy	1932	Fewell, Hal Stelle	1926
Elliott, H. D.	1868	Ficken, Henry H.	1888
Elliott, McPherson Gregorie	1927	* <i>Ficken, John F.</i>	1864
Elliott, Stephen	1851	<i>Figg, Helen Elizabeth</i>	1926
Elliott, William S.	1855	<i>Figg, Paul Howard</i>	1929
Elliott, William Waight	1926	<i>Figg, Robert McCormick</i>	1920
Ellis, Daniel Wordsworth	1930	Figg, Sally Tobias	1933
Ellis, T. B.	1877	Finegan, Daniel Joseph	1933
Ellison, Rose Miriam	1925	<i>Finger, Elliott *</i>	1931
Emerson, Dorothy	1931	<i>Finger, Esther Lee</i>	1925
<i>Emerson, Fay Oscar</i>	1903	Finger, James Avery	1914
Emery, Carrie Victor	1934	Finger, James Avery	1934
Emery, Joseph Henry	1902	Finley, Benjamin Franklin	1923
Emery, Louis Victor	1877	Finley, Ferber Alfred	1927
Engleberg, Herman	1927	Finley, R. Leighton	1873
Epps, Latimer Peel	1909	Finucan, Barney Branford	1929
Epstein, Ralph Morris	1903	Finucan, Pearl	1935
<i>Erckman, William James</i>	1932	Fischer, Frederick Augustus	1933
* <i>Erckmann, Henry Louis</i>	1898	<i>Fischer, Mary Lois</i>	1932
Erckmann, William	1892	Fishburne, Charles Neyle	1902
Escoffier, Edward Lawrence	1935	Fishburne, Lawrence Grafflin	1910
Evans, George	1841	Fishburne, William Snipes	1894

APPENDIX II

erald, Mary Margaret	1935	Frank, Virginia Basnett	1923
simons, Henry William		Franke, Jacob Washington	1872
ndricks	1917	Freeman, John Frampton	1935
simons, John McCrady	1907	French, Mary Middleton	1934
simons, Theodore Barker	1910	Friedell, Otto Robert	1935
simons, Theodore Lynch	1910	Frierson, John Lawrence	1935
<i>Simons, William Huger</i>	1881	Frierson, Rheta May	1935
g, Isaac	1889	Fripp, Edgar T. R.	1860
ming, Bryan	1917	Fripp, William J.	1855
<i>nming, Julius J.</i>	1842	Fritz, George Jack	1932
<i>, Percy Wightman</i>	1904	Fritz, Gordon Campbell	1935
d, Lorton Herbert	1911	Fromberg, Judith Segal	1920
d, Stephen LeRoy	1926	Frost, Donald McKay	1893
, John S.	1851	Frost, E.	1878
d, E. A.	1872	Frost, Edward D.	1851
d, Henry Cantey	1882	<i>*Frost, Edwin Parker</i>	1868
d, T. B.	1872	Frost, F. L.	1892
a, William H.	1857	Frost, Henry	1857
<i>rty, James Charles</i>	1908	Fuchs, Albert Frederick	1935
<i>rty, John Patrick</i>	1899	Fuller, Robert Barnwell	1909
rty, Philip Bernard	1899	Fulton, Sarah Elizabeth	1933
<i>rty, Simon</i>	1906	Funderburg, Nell Virginia	1925
<i>rty, William</i>	1910	Furchgott, Melvin	1933
es, Joseph Edwin	1929	<i>Furlong, Catherine Wilson</i>	1928
n, Herbert G.	1897	<i>Furlong, James Patrick</i>	1929
es, Virginia Margaret	1928	Furman, Annabelle Walker	1935
, Frank Cordes	1925	Furman, Frances May	1935
, J. Ruse	1872	<i>Furman, James Heyward</i>	1901
, <i>William Hutson</i>	1850	<i>Furman, James Heyward</i>	1929
rthe, J. A.	1872	Furman, William Baker	1904
Arthur Henry	1921	Furtwangler, William	
James	1840	Alexander	1928
r, Benjamin Leon	1912	Gable, Eve Christine	1932
ter, <i>Henry Poyas</i>	1892	Gable, John Dibert	1932
r, Robert Johnston	1917	Gable, Lottie Belle	1933
er, Halstead Clotworthy	1916	Gaddy, Vernie Lesessne	1917
<i>er, Thelma Elizabeth</i>	1931	Gadsden, C. E.	1849
pton, Gadsden Creighton	1924	Gadsden, Christopher P.	1842
pton, Walter Cobia	1934	Gadsden, J. B.	1882
c, Charles Basnett	1925	Gadsden, John	1852
c, Meyer	1933	Gadsden, John	1872
b, <i>Morris</i>	1925	Gaetjens, Charlotte Frances	1935

APPENDIX II

<i>Gaffney, Herbert Raiford</i>	1919	<i>Gervais, Paul Trapier</i>	1843
<i>Gaffney, John Jerome</i>	1912	Gestefeld, Don Roller	1926
<i>Gaffney, Ruth Angela</i>	1925	Gibbes, A.	1856
Gaillard, A. T.	1891	Gibbes, Arthur M.	1855
Gaillard, Gourdin Y.	1899	<i>Gibbes, Edmund A.</i>	1841
<i>Gaillard, Louisa Edmondston</i>	1930	<i>Gibbes, James P.</i>	1856
Gaillard, Peyre	1851	Gibbes, Lewis R.	1881
Gaillard, Rush Finley	1847	<i>Gibbes, Robert Reeves</i>	1856
<i>*Gaillard, William D.</i>	1886	<i>Gibbon, George Edward</i>	1874
Gamble, Charlton Edwin	1930	Gibbs, Charles Haskell	1935
Gamble, William Gourdin	1920	<i>Gibbs, Coming Ball</i>	1930
Gambrell, Claude Edwards	1924	<i>*Gibbs, James P.</i>	1896
Gantt, James Jervy	1905	<i>Gibbs, John Ball</i>	1862
Gantt, William Edward	1904	<i>Gibbs, John Ernest</i>	1926
Gardner, Nellie Waring	1929	Gibert, Paul Carrington	1906
Garfinkel, Alex	1934	Gibson, Edwin Emmons	1932
<i>Garrett, James Frank</i>	1918	<i>Gibson, Meyers Ewing</i>	1879
Garrison, Roy Estelle	1919	<i>Gibson, Henrietta Blair</i>	1934
Gaskin, Lewis Roy	1918	Gibson, Kathleen Lucey	1927
Gaskins, Major	1925	<i>Gibson, Margaret Louise</i>	1929
Gaston, Stobo Roseborough	1922	Gilbertson, Elizabeth Walker	1934
Gates, Fred Hart	1921	Gilbert, Hazel Grainger	1933
Gaud, Henry Taylor	1926	<i>Gilchrist, Robert C.</i>	1849
Gaud, William Steen	1925	Gildersleeve, Basil Lanneau	1846
Gaunt, Robert Marshall	1923	<i>Gilliland, Daniel B.¹</i>	1868
Gaw, Grace	1927	Gilmore, Alma Rodgers	1931
Gayer, Ashley Cooper	1881	Gilmore, Herbert King	1928
<i>Gayer, Marion Evelyn</i>	1924	Ginsberg, Sylvia	1931
Gayle, Charles Joseph	1935	<i>*Girardeau, J. LaFayette</i>	1844
Gazes, Margaret	1935	<i>Girardeau, Thomas Campbell</i>	1849
Geddings, Edward F.	1887	Givens, Jasper Theodore	1928
Geddings, Frederick	1892	Givner, Henrietta	1935
Geiger, Dorothy Elizabeth	1929	<i>Givner, Isadore</i>	1925
Geilfuss, Charles Joseph	1919	Glanz, Herman W.	1919
<i>Geisenheimer, Alexander</i>		Glauss, Doris Virginia	1935
<i>Leopold</i>	1908	Glen, F. W.	1886
<i>Gelson, Leon</i>	1931	<i>Glen, Thomas William</i>	1862
Gelzer, Joseph Waring	1919	Glover, Sanders	1858
<i>Gelzer, Thomas L.</i>	1845	<i>Glover, Sophie Palmer</i>	1930
<i>Gelzer, William Porcher</i>	1911	Glover, W. E.	1860
Geraty, Helen Anne	1921	Godfrey, Charles Edwin	1928
<i>Geraty, Mary Adelia</i>	1933		

¹ Degree conferred in 1868,

APPENDIX II

Going, James Clyde	1923	Grayson, Shelldonia	1932
Goldberg, Abraham Hyman	1926	<i>Green, John Merceir</i>	1853
Goldberg, David Samuel	1932	Green, John Merceir	1888
Goldberg, Edward Hammett	1925	Green, John Merceir	1933
Goldin, Bella	1935	Greene, Cecil Lide	1913
Goldman, Leon	1932	<i>Greenland, Melvin</i>	1845
Goldsmith, Maurice	1919	Grefrath, Vivian Vidal	1935
Goldstein, Alwyn Oscar	1935	<i>Gregg, Eleanor Howes</i>	1924
Gonzalez, Aurelio Andres	1922	Gregg, James J.	1856
<i>Gooding, Dorothy Lee</i>	1929	<i>Gregg, William</i>	1854
<i>Gooding, Frances Marion</i>	1924	<i>Gribbin, Robert Emmett</i>	1909
Goodman, Philip	1919	Grice, George Daniel	1934
Goodwin, William Henry	1935	Griffith, Madison Howell	1935
Goodwyn, Margaret Lane	1923	<i>Grimball, Berkeley</i>	1853
Gordon, Dewar	1934	<i>Grimball, George Elliott</i>	1913
Gordon, William Dewar	1889	<i>Grimball, Henry Morris</i>	1869
Gotjen, John Herman	1921	Grimball, Isaac P.	1840
Gotjen, Margaret Hurkamp	1921	Grimball, John	1935
<i>Gotjen, Ruth Eugenie</i>	1933	<i>Grimball, Lewis M.</i>	1855
Goudelock, John Jeffries	1919	Grimball, Thomas H.	1842
Gould, Charles Wedgwood	1925	<i>*Grimball, William H.</i>	1857
Gourdin, J. M.	1888	Grimball, William Heyward	1902
<i>Grace, James</i> ¹	1867	Grimball, William Heyward	1935
Grace, Joseph Glover	1935	Grissom, Robert Lee	1916
Graeser, Albert Clarence	1915	<i>*Griswold, Sarah</i>	1925
<i>*Graeser, Clarence Augustus</i>	1888	Grooms, Anne Mildred	1933
Graham, Elizabeth Campbell	1935	Gruver, Fleetwood	1891
Graham, Emma	1921	Guerard, Carl Albrecht	1904
<i>Graham, James</i>	1880	Guerard, Edward P.	1844
Graham, Ruth	1935	Guerard, Edward Percy	1905
Graham, Wade Hampton	1895	Guerard, O. J.	1842
Graham, Wade Hampton	1931	Guerard, Russell Bogart	1908
Grant, Molly Purdy	1929	<i>Guérin, Charles H.</i>	1899
<i>Grant, Richard Basil Douglas</i>	1930	Guerry, Herbert Oliver	1934
Grantham, Lacy Maynard	1927	Guerry, Moultrie	1919
Graves, Edgar Grier	1931	<i>Guess, Joseph Decherd</i>	1911
Gray, Alfred	1861	Guffin, Charles Marion	1927
Gray, Clifton Merriitt	1904	Guida, Giosue	1900
Gray, Henry D.	1857	† <i>Guyton, Clarence Lee</i>	1922
Gray, William Eugene	1877	<i>Hackemann, Louis Frederick</i>	1926
Grayson, James Fulton	1935	† <i>Hacker, Francis H.</i>	1880
		Hacker, J. F.	1886

¹ Degree conferred in 1867

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Hacker, John L.	1886	Hanley, Anna Marcella	1934
Hackett, Mary Alice	1933	Hanley, Catherine Goodman	1930
<i>Hahn, Dorothy Agnes</i>	1925	Hanley, Kate Francis	1921
Hair, Catherine Jervey	1934	Hanley, Margaret Agnes	1935
Haisten, Frank Daniel	1935	Hanna, Robert Edward	1908
<i>*Hall, Francis Marion</i>	1862	<i>Hanson, John</i>	1842
Hall, Henry S.	1843	Happoldt, William Bernard	1935
<i>Hall, James Caldwell</i>	1925	† <i>Hard, Benjamin W.</i>	1859
Hall, Thomas	1847	Harden, Wyman Wilson	1918
<i>Hall, Virginia</i>	1934	<i>Hardwicke, Almena</i>	1933
<i>Halsall, Earl Buggle</i>	1929	Hardwicke, Hiliary Hart	1934
Halsall, Helen Ruth	1935	<i>Hardy, Frederick Newman</i>	1933
Halsall, John Smyrl	1908	<i>Harleston, John Somers</i>	1875
Halsey, Eugene Loeb	1935	<i>Harleston, Samuel Langley</i>	1933
Halsey, LeRoy Bartlett	1926	Harleston, William	1935
Halsey, Louise	1930	Harley, Harry Clifton	1920
Halsey, Lucille	1931	Harley, Inez Gladys	1922
Halsey, Marguerite	1935	<i>Harper, Anna Catherine</i>	1926
Halsey, Norman	1907	Harper, James Evans	1935
<i>Halsey, Richard Olney</i>	1933	Harrell, Newton Lewis	1921
Haltiwanger, Ralph Curtis	1928	Harrelson, Samuel Wesley	1909
Ham, Clem	1922	Harris, Frederick Gentry	1908
<i>Ham, Harold</i>	1926	Harris, Mona Samuel	1924
Hamilton, Dickson	1856	Harrison, Elliott Franklin	1923
Hamilton, Hazel Adele	1928	Harrison, Florence Rankin	1929
<i>Hamilton, Lawrence Philyaw</i>	1928	Harrison, Joseph Marvin	1922
Hamilton, Samuel P.	1844	Harryman, Clifford Jay	1935
Hamlin, Elizabeth	1935	Hart, Joanna Florence	1934
<i>Hamlin, Lewis M.</i>	1896	Hart, Oliver James	1921
Hammond, A. L.	1864	Harter, Bruce	1932
Hammond, Paul F.	1855	Harter, Norman Eldrige	1914
Hamrick, John Asa	1935	Harter, Sara Amanda	1932
Hanahan, Elizabeth Lucas	1931	Hartley, Alice Hoyt	1935
Hanahan, Joseph Seabrook	1932	<i>Hartley, Lois Peyton</i>	1932
Hanahan, J. Ross	1888	Hartley, Peyton Carsten	1935
Hanahan, R. B.	1849	<i>Hartz, William Augustus</i>	1913
† <i>Hanckel, Alfred</i>	1871	Hartzog, Joseph Wyatt	1932
† <i>Hanckel, Allen S.</i>	1850	Harvey, E. K.	1879
<i>Hanckel, Charles F.</i>	1848	<i>Harvin, Jacob Roland</i>	1913
Hanckel, Francis S.	1880	Harvin, John Roland	1935
Hanckel, Middleton S.	1844	Hasell, Anne Simons	1935
<i>Hanckel, Richard White</i>	1931	Haskell, Allen Wardlaw	1914

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†Haskell, John Bachman	1870	Hemphill, Robert Grier	1903
Haskell, Joseph Cheves	1935	*Henderson, Daniel Sullivan	1870
Haskell, Magdalen Keith	1931	Henderson, Elisabeth	1927
Hass, Gertrude Elizabeth	1935	Henderson, Ernest Milnor	1905
Hass, Margaret Lillian	1935	Henderson, Mary Lee	1932
Hass, Ursule Mary	1931	Henderson, Oleda	1928
Hastie, Carlisle Norwood	1935	Henderson, Robert Hayne	1930
Hastings, Robert Whittington	1935	Henderson, William Tell	1914
Hatch, Irvine M.	1889	Hendry, Anna Walton	1928
Hawkins, Nancy Caroline	1935	Herbert, Thomas Grigsby	1935
Hawthorne, Allen Tupper	1914	Heriot, George A.	1850
Hay, Edith Beckett	1930	Heriot, William C.	1844
Hay, Elizabeth Lofton	1931	Herrin, John Ray	1924
Hay, Elizabeth McClung	1928	Heyman, Saling	1925
Hay, Frank Seabrook	1925	Heyward, Alexander Campbell	1914
Hay, James Thornwell	1923	Heyward, Duncan Clinch	1913
Hay, Percy Douglas	1918	Heyward, E. B.	1862
Hayes, Hugh Frederick	1931	Heyward, Joseph Ferguson	1904
Hayes, James Martin	1926	Heyward, Julius H.	1867
Hayes, Virginia Mae	1932	Hicklin, Allen Bonham	1912
Hayes, William Clyde	1935	Hickman, John William	1926
Hayes, William John	1927	Hiers, Harry Grayom	1916
Haymaker, John Schwartz	1922	Higginbotham, Margaret Anne	1921
Haymaker, Richard Eugene	1924	Higgins, Heman Huger	1935
Haymaker, Webb Edward	1922	Hildebrand, Preston Thomas	1908
Hayne, Edmund Shubrick	1903	Hill, Bert	1930
†Hayne, Henry Frost	1895	Hill, George Ellison	1927
Hayne, Paul Hamilton	1850	Hills, Eugenia Moore	1933
Hayne, W. E.	1870	Hills, Julia Constance	1932
Hazlehurst, Robert	1935	Hills, William Seabrook	1934
Hazlehurst, Thomas Huger	1923	Hills, Zilla Motte	1932
Hazlehurst, T. M.	1863	Hinson, Robert LeGrand	1931
Hazlehurst, William Yates	1926	Hirons, Helen Margaret	1935
Heathington, John Allen	1928	Hirsch, Willard Newman	1924
Heckel, Paul G.	1887	Hirschmann, Edgar	1920
Heinitsh, R. B.	1900	Hirschmann, Josef Mordecai	1916
Heisser, Laurie May	1935	Hirschmann, Victor Robert	1929
Hembree, Joseph Franklin	1929	Hobart, Alma Lee	1928
*Hembree, Joseph Marion	1934	Hodge, Francis Julian	1922
Hemphill, Dorothy Edmonson	1923	Hodges, Edward Pegues	1914
Hemphill, James Calvin	1908	Hodges, Frank Emory	1935
Hemphill, Reva Read	1924	Hoffman, Ella Marion	1930

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Hoge, Virginia Bates	1935	Howland, Elsa Lindenkohl	1935
Hoke, Stanley Livingstone	1931	<i>Howle, Mary Vermelle</i>	1932
Holliday, Dorothy Ann	1935	Hubbard, William H.	1896
Hollings, Edward Blood	1911	Huckabee, Goldie Lulleen	1925
Hollings, Robert Meyer	1935	Hudgens, Archie Ramsey	1927
Holman, James Maye	1934	<i>Huger, Benjamin F.</i>	1855
Holmes, Alexander Baron	1861	Huger, Richard P.	1867
Holmes, Alexander Baron	1924	Huggins, C. J. S.	1841
Holmes, Allan Turnbull	1898	Huggins, Ernest	1919
Holmes, Allan Turnbull	1835	<i>Hughes, F. P.</i>	1863
Holmes, Charles Wilson	1904	† <i>Hughes, Horatio</i>	1905
Holmes, Elizabeth Valk	1935	Hughes, Joseph Marcus	1926
Holmes, Francis William	1906	Hughes, Laura Lane	1933
<i>Holmes, George Smith</i>	1870	Hughes, Malcolm Ebenezer	1907
Holmes, Henry M.	1853	<i>Hughes, Samuel</i>	1907
Holmes, H. S.	1872	Hughes, Samuel	1935
Holmes, James W.	1852	Huguenin, Cornelius	1929
† <i>Holmes, John Duncan</i>	1916	<i>Huguenin, C. J.</i>	1895
Holmes, William P.	1850	Hume, C. Gadsden	1843
Holton, Cheney Johnson	1909	Hume, Errington Burnley	1905
Honour, J. Welsby	1895	Hume, Joseph	1894
Hood, Eugene Carlisle	1924	<i>Hume, Robert W.</i>	1850
<i>Hopke, Alfred Wildhagen</i>	1928	<i>Hume, William</i>	1857
<i>Hoppmann, William Henry</i>	1929	Hume, William Pringle	1908
Horlbeck, Elizabeth Miles	1935	Hummel, Mabel Cleo	1928
<i>Horlbeck, Frederick Henry</i>	1903	Humphreys, Helen Trenholm	1935
Horn, Robert Chisolm	1897	Humphreys, William Wirt	1835
Horn, William Melchior	1897	Hunley, Thomas Craig	1908
Horne, James Olin	1935	<i>Hunt, Alva M.</i>	1894
<i>Hornik, John Klein</i>	1924	<i>Hunt, Benjamin F.</i>	1843
<i>Hornik, Marion Walter</i>	1929	<i>Hunt, William Matthews</i>	1843
Horowitz, Meyer Harrison	1929	Hunter, Joe Ben	1912
Horowitz, Ruth Roslyn	1928	<i>Hunter, John Milton</i>	1914
Horres, Julia Cordes	1935	Hursey, William Ralph	1908
Horton, Boyd Bertie	1906	Hutchins, Richard Kettell	1909
Horton, Herbert Albert	1935	Hutchinson, Edward Leigh	1931
<i>Houseal, Walter Gustav</i>	1917	Hutchinson, Edward M.	1851
<i>Howe, Gadsden Edwards</i>	1875	Hutchinson, Joseph	1925
Howe, Gedney Main	1934	Hutchinson, Sue Hyrne	1923
Howe, James Blake	1880	Hutson, Joseph Boyd	1924
<i>Howe, William Bell White</i>	1872	Hutson, Thomas Woodwood	1902
<i>Howell, William Esmonde</i>	1933	Hutto, William Benjamin	1935

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Hyde, Elizabeth Allen	1935	Jenkins, Pierre Gautier	1921
<i>Hyde, Simeon</i>	1875	Jenkins, Rivers Thomas	1920
Hyde, Simeon	1909	Jennings, Douglas	1915
<i>Hyer, Anne Edna</i>	1928	Jennings, Edward Ireland	
Hyer, Aretha Inez	1934	Renick	1920
<i>Hyer, Helen Louise</i>	1934	Jennings, Lucius Stewart	1929
Hyer, Robert Payne	1931	Jervey, Allen Herbert	1932
Hyer, Walter Ralph	1932	<i>Jervey, Allen Jones</i>	1901
Hyer, Yeadon Mazyck	1929	<i>Jervey, Arthur Postell</i>	1933
Igoe, Helena Elizabeth	1923	Jervey, Charles Stevens	1871
Inglesby, William Henry	1908	Jervey, Dorothy Marguerite	1924
Ingraham, F. L.	1867	Jervey, E.	1864
<i>Inness-Brown, B. H.</i>	1900	Jervey, Edward Darrell	1903
<i>Israel, Arthur</i>	1922	Jervey, Ellen Hume	1932
Jackson, Henry P.	1880	Jervey, Ellen Maylin	1933
Jackson, J. M.	1876	Jervey, Harold Edward	1914
Jacobs, F. R.	1856	<i>Jervey, Henry D.</i>	1859
† <i>Jacobs, Joseph Earle</i>	1913	Jervey, Huger W.	1896
<i>Jacobs, Melvin Tobias</i>	1930	Jervey, James L.	1863
<i>Jacobs, William P.</i>	1861	<i>Jervey, James Laird</i>	1894
Jacobson, Benjamin	1909	Jervey, James LeRoy	1932
<i>Jacobson, Simon</i>	1910	Jervey, L. Meredith	1899
Jäger, George O.	1898	Jervey, Richard Gantt	1907
Jahnz, Charlotte Anna Sophie	1919	<i>Jervey, Rene Ravenel</i>	1870
<i>Jarvis, Margaret Mary</i>	1930	Jervey, Ruth	1929
Jatho, Edward D.	1879	Jervey, W.	1864
Jatho, Olga von Oven	1919	<i>*Jervey, William St. Julien</i>	1868
Jeffcoat, Frances Lenore	1934	Jessen, Frederick William	1935
Jeffers, William H.	1855	Jeter, William Carter	1930
Jeffrey, George	1933	Jewett, Robert Adams	1935
Jenkins, Charles Rees	1914	† <i>Johanns, Olga Julia</i>	1930
<i>Jenkins, Charles Walter</i>	1929	Johnson, Elizabeth	1934
Jenkins, Curtis Francis	1927	Johnson, Eugene Gaillard	1935
Jenkins, Ellison Capers	1928	Johnson, Francis Bonneau	1914
<i>Jenkins, Frank Gervais</i>	1930	Johnson, Francis Mitchell	1935
Jenkins, Frank Ignatius	1917	Johnson, J. W. Cante	1892
Jenkins, Guignard Valentine	1931	Johnson, Myrtle Louise	1927
Jenkins, Hess Waring	1935	Johnson, Oscar Edward	1870
<i>Jenkins, Howard Aloysius</i>	1917	Johnson, Ragnar Edwin	1920
Jenkins, Joanna Stewart	1933	<i>Johnson, Roberts P.</i>	1842
Jenkins, Julian Beverly	1929	<i>Johnson, Ruth Bernice</i>	1934
Jenkins, Micah John	1875	Johnson, Samuel Lewis	1935

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<i>Johnson, Scott Keith</i>	1926	Kelly, William Barnwell	1912
<i>Johnson, William Wragg</i>	1876	Kennedy, Algie Harris	1930
Johnston, Marguerite	1926	<i>*Kennedy, Clarissa Dunbar</i>	1933
Johnstone, Sarah Legaré	1935	Kennedy, Mary Elizabeth	1935
Jolly, Rowland Wharton	1902	<i>*Kennedy, Milton Boone</i>	1914
Jones, Alexander D.	1842	Kent, Phineas	1907
Jones, Arthur Lucius	1918	Kennedy, Quincy Adolphus	1918
Jones, Basil Wallace	1902	Kerhulas, Gus Theodore	1935
Jones, Celia Louise	1934	Kershaw, Henry I.	1840
Jones, Charles Foster	1909	Kershaw, Joseph Brevard	1925
Jones, Daniel Hare	1931	Keyserling, Ben Herbert	1935
<i>Jones, Elizabeth Horlbeck</i>	1929	Kinard, James William	1911
<i>*Jones, Harry Stuart Vedder</i>	1899	Kinder, Emory Clifton	1935
Jones, Samuel B.	1844	King, Alexander Campbell	1889
Jones, Sara Edith	1933	<i>King, A. Campbell</i>	1857
Jordan, Guy Edward	1927	<i>King, Annie Frances</i>	1933
Jordan, John Miles	1929	<i>King, Courtney S.</i>	1851
Jussely, Isabel Hinson	1933	King, DeWitt Walker	1904
Kahn, Arthur Isadore	1935	<i>King, G. Kirkwood</i>	1842
<i>Kahrs, Albert Joseph</i>	1917	King, Heyward Laurie	1932
<i>Kanapaux, Charles P. E.</i>	1846	King, Joseph Earl	1914
<i>Kanapaux, Virginia Wever</i>	1930	King, Julia	1927
Kane, John Joseph	1934	<i>King, Julia Meggett</i>	1928
Karesh, David	1921	King, Lebby Baynard	1930
Karesh, Harry Abraham	1921	<i>King, Marion Bee</i>	1932
Karesh, Irwin	1934	<i>King, McMillan</i>	1861
Karesh, Leonard	1931	<i>King, Mitchell</i>	1861
<i>Kaufman, Abraham Charles</i>	1860	King, Simeon Coker	1923
<i>Keckelely, G. B.</i>	1860	King, William Wyman	1923
<i>Keith, Willis W.</i>	1859	Kingman, Ethel Furman	1933
Keller, Sophie Theresa	1935	<i>Kingman, William R.</i>	1858
Kellers, Henry C.	1902	Kinloch, John Miller	1902
<i>Kelly, Andrew John</i>	1927	<i>Kinloch, John W.</i>	1855
Kelly, Ida Bertha	1921	<i>Kinloch, Robert A.</i>	1845
Kelly, J. D.	1872	Kinloch, St. John Philips	1876
Kelly, Lillian Claire	1935	Kirby, Sarah Grace	1929
<i>Kelly, Margaret Mary</i>	1933	Kirk, Anne Shand	1935
Kelly, Philip Thomas	1929	<i>Kirk, Francis Marion</i>	1926
† <i>Kelly, Rose Marie</i>	1932	Kirk, Martha Lillias	1928
Kelly, R. S.	1860	<i>Kirk, Robert J.</i>	1881
Kelly, Theodore Barnwell	1907	Kirkland, Lawrence Alexander	1908
Kelly, William Aiken	1890	Kirkland, Randolph Withers	1915

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Kirkpatrick, George W.	1886	<i>Lane, Wilfurd Woodrow</i>	1934
Kirkpatrick, J. D.	1880	Lang, Madelin	1935
<i>Kirkwood, William D. H.</i>	1851	Langford, William Herbert	1906
<i>Kirton, Guy Ackerman</i>	1930	Langley, Aurelie Thibodeau	1923
Kirton, Gwendolyn Beatrice	1929	Langley, P. G.	1893
Klein, Arnold Stanley	1914	<i>Langley, William O'D.</i>	1895
<i>Klinck, Gustavus Herman</i>	1924	<i>Lanier, Mary Eloise</i>	1926
Klinck, J. H.	1889	Lanigan, James Stephen	1922
Knight, Charles Wright	1928	<i>*Lanneau, Basil E.</i>	1848
<i>Knight, Thelma Loretta</i>	1932	Lanneau, Benjamin P.	1852
Knisley, Edward Aloysius	1934	Lanneau, John Grainger	1929
<i>Knisley, Mary Frances</i>	1927	Lanneau, Keith P.	1860
Knisley, Nora Madaline	1922	<i>Lapham, Samuel</i>	1913
Knobeloch, Marjorie Christian	1935	Larisey, Carr Tullie	1927
Knobeloch, Wilfred	1928	Larisey, John E.	1854
Knoblauch, Frederick James	1929	La Roche, Amanda Rhame	1934
<i>Knudsen, Isabelle Lorna</i>	1928	La Roche, Marie Louise	1935
<i>Koger, Ira McKissick</i>	1933	La Roche, Ripon Wilson	1935
Kollock, Nancy Hicks	1935	<i>La Roche, William Reynolds</i>	1934
Kollock, William Gregg	1903	<i>Laurens, Henry</i>	1907
<i>Koopman, William Herman</i>	1916	Laurey, Cassimir Vinson	1915
Kopp, Sultina Helel	1920	<i>Laval, William Jacinth</i>	1842
Koster, Adolph Cramer	1904	<i>†Lawrence, Charles E.</i>	1893
Koster, Claire Richardson	1931	<i>*Lawrence, Edwin Cummings</i>	1905
Kraft, Anne Cecil	1931	Lawton, Florence Davant	1924
Kramer, Pinkussohn	1935	Lawton, Winborn W.	1855
<i>Kroeg, Andrew Alexander</i>	1905	Lazarus, Albert	1868
<i>Kroeg, Andrew Alexander</i>	1933	Lazarus, G. B.	1860
Kroeg, Katharine Witsell	1935	Lazarus, Michael W.	1861
Kruse, Helen Caroline	1925	Lea, Norman L.	1888
LaBruce, Llewellyn Atwood	1935	Lea, Stephen Thomas	1875
Lachicotte, H. A.	1882	<i>Lebby, Thomas Dotterer</i>	1915
<i>Lafar, David X.</i>	1846	Lebby, William	1905
LaFar, Wesley George	1935	Lee, Abraham Markley	1869
Lamb, David W.	1844	<i>Lee, Alice Hagood</i>	1932
Lamb, George B.	1849	<i>Lee, Allison</i>	1906
Lamb, James	1843	<i>Lee, Arthur</i>	1908
<i>Lambert, Walter Eyre</i>	1877	Lee, Augustine Smythe	1915
<i>Lancaster, DeWitt Bacon</i>	1914	Lee, Benjamin Markley	1903
<i>Lance, Lucien C.</i>	1850	<i>Lee, David Lamar</i>	1932
Landrum, John Gill	1935	<i>Lee, Francis Dee</i>	1846
Landrum, Mary Katherine	1928	Lee, Francis Fauntleroy	1914

APPENDIX II

Lee, Laurence S.	1852	Limehouse, Daisie Evelyn	1935
Lee, Richard Dozier	1935	Lindfors, Frank Marsteller	1912
Lee, Robert Edward	1924	Lindler, Little Sheppard	1906
Lee, Robert Louis	1931	Lippard, Margaret Elizabeth	1931
Lee, Stephen Dill	1911	Litchfield, Calvin Leon	1933
Lee, Thomas	1857	Litschgi, Albert William	1904
<i>Lee, William States</i>	1847	Litschgi, St. John Edgar	1913
Legaré, Francis Yonge	1932	<i>Livingston, Alma Hernandez</i>	1926
Legaré, George S.	1889	Livingston, Joseph Louis	1925
Legaré, James M.	1842	Livingston, William Dewees	1916
<i>Legaré, Samuel Jones</i>	1842	Lloyd, Benjamin F.	1846
<i>Legge, Lionel Kennedy</i>	1909	Loadholt, Zelle	1933
<i>Leir, Jacob Krevin</i>	1925	Locke, Edwin H.	1870
<i>Leitch, Dorothy Margaret</i>	1933	Locke, George R.	1846
Leitch, Joseph Clyde	1929	Lockwood, Arthur Carleton	1931
<i>Leitch, William Wesley</i>	1932	Lockwood, Keith Brown	1906
Leland, John Adams	1926	<i>Lockwood, Paul L.</i>	1850
Lemacks, Julius Charles	1898	<i>Lockwood, States Lee</i>	1845
Lemmon, Charles James	1934	<i>Lockwood, Thomas P.¹</i>	1849 1845
Lenoir, David Gaillard	1915	Loeb, Eugene G.	1898
Lenze, Frederick Thomas	1935	Logan, Edward C.	1844
Leonard, William Semcke	1912	Logan, George Christian	1903
<i>Lesemann, Adolph Christian</i>	1926	Logan, Lena Attie	1921
Lesesne, Daniel Somers	1935	Logan, Roswell T.	1855
Lesesne, H. R.	1861	Logan, Thomas M.	1860
<i>Lesesne, James Petigru</i>	1869	<i>Logan, W. Turner</i>	1895
Lesesne, James Petigru	1934	Lokey, Samuel Alva	1914
Lesesne, Lucian McCutcheon	1910	Long, Azile Elizabeth	1933
Lesslie, William Calhoun	1912	<i>Long, Luther Lohr</i>	1918
<i>Levett, Ella Pettit</i>	1928	Long, William Hickman	1915
<i>Levi, Wendell Mitchell</i>	1912	Looper, Elizabeth Caroline	1928
Levin, Stanley Leon	1929	Looper, Mary	1929
Levy, Theresa	1922	Loper, Grace Elizabeth	1928
Lewis, Clifford Charles	1911	Lopez, Moses	1854
<i>Lewis, Robert Lee</i>	1897	<i>Lord, Samuel</i>	1849
<i>†Lewisohn, Ludwig</i>	1901	Loring, Harold Amasa	1933
Liger, Robert Forrest	1935	Love, Robert Lyman	1935
<i>Ligon, Louis Lucien</i>	1910	<i>Lowman, Kenneth Earle</i>	1910
Likes, Carl James	1935	Lowndes, Henry D.	1846
Likes, Daniel Ernest	1934	<i>Lowndes, Henry Horlbeck</i>	1931
Lilienthal, Hazel Florence	1935	Lowndes, Thomas	1848

¹ Degree conferred in 1849.

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<i>Lowndes, William</i>	1850	<i>Marion, Theodore S.</i>	1844
Lowndes, William	1890	Marjenhoff, Theodore Scherer	1932
<i>Lowry, Jeannette Eileen</i>	1930	Marks, Chrysostom Richard	1925
Lubs, Karl Raymond	1935	Marks, Robert Walter	1927
<i>*Lubs, Milton Edgar</i>	1932	Marks, Veronica	1925
Lubs, Norma Natalie	1935	Marsh, John Fleming	1914
Lubs, Victoria Alma	1922	Marshall, A. W.	1863
Lucas, Alexander	1857	<i>*Marshall, Alexander W.</i>	1894
<i>Lucas, Charles</i>	1849	† <i>Marshall, Edward Adger</i>	1876
<i>Lucas, Isoline Beaty</i>	1927	<i>*Marshall, Eli Kennerly</i>	1881
<i>Lucas, John Hume</i>	1840	† <i>Marshall, Eli Kennerly</i>	1908
Lucas, Jonathan	1843	<i>Marshall, Irene</i>	1927
Lucas, Margaret Allegra	1933	Marshall, James Bethune	1909
Lucas, Seabrook Wells	1903	<i>Marshall, Joseph Haskell</i>	1931
<i>Luns, George Robert</i>	1930	Marshall, Lilian	1928
Lynah, Jeanne Heyward	1935	† <i>Marshall, R. Maynard</i>	1899
<i>*Lynah, Mary Elizabeth</i>	1930	<i>Marshall, Trapier Keith</i>	1893
Lynch, Marvin Heyward	1924	Marshall, William Greene	1909
Lyon, Margaret Fell	1935	Martin, A.	1865
Mabry, Francis Lee	1912	Martin, Beverley Beaumont	1935
<i>Mackey, James A.</i>	1852	† <i>Martin, Charles Franklin</i>	1910
MacKinney, Walter Kingsley	1928	<i>Martin, George Archibald</i>	1921
Mackintosh, James Douglas	1914	Martin, J. C.	1901
<i>MacMillan, Paul Montgomery</i>	1903	Martin, J. E.	1859
MacMillan, William Russell	1929	Martin, J. L.	1857
<i>Madden, Richard Cain</i>	1932	<i>*Martin, John Alfred</i>	1869
Madsen, Annie Edith	1926	<i>Martin, Mary Wharton</i>	1931
Magee, Janet Nell	1933	Martin, Robert	1852
<i>Maguire, Daniel Lawrence</i>	1903	<i>Martin, Wallace Randolph</i>	1933
Maguire, Daniel Lawrence	1935	<i>Martin, Willa</i>	1934
Magwood, William Henry	1914	Martin, W. B.	1901
Manigault, Charles	1887	<i>Martin, William A.</i>	1853
<i>Manigault, Edward</i> ¹	1935	<i>Martin, William Evans</i>	1921
<i>Manigault, Gabriel E.</i>	1852	Martin, William Geno	1871
Manigault, Helen Rutledge	1931	Martin, William M.	1857
<i>Manigault, Louis</i>	1879	Martin, Willment Plunkett	1914
<i>Mappus, Helen Florilla</i>	1931	Marvin, William Horace	1934
<i>Mappus, Marjorie Rhame</i>	1933	Mason, Harriett Starr	1935
Mappus, Ruth Evelyn	1935	Massenburg, Ringold Guy	1931
Mappus, Violet Louise	1929	Massey, William Everard	1912
Marchant, Daniel Hazle	1935	Massie, Cecile Eleanor	1935

¹ Degree conferred in 1935.

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Mathews, E. M.	1887	McCarley, Laura Frances	1935
Mathews, James Thomas	1909	McCarthy, James Anderson	1931
<i>Mathews, John Edwin</i>	1845	<i>McCarthy, Margaret Lynn</i>	1930
<i>Mathias, Marion Luther</i>	1933	<i>McCay, George</i>	1932
<i>Mathis, Annie Laurie</i>	1927	McCay, Ralph Falkner	1935
Mathis, James Elbert	1935	McCormack, G. W.	1885
Matthew, Robert Theodore	1935	<i>McCormack, Helen Gardner</i>	1925
Matthews, Myrtle Norine	1935	McCormack, Henry Johnston	1933
Mauro, Andrew	1921	<i>McCormack, Margaret Gibson</i>	1933
Mauro, Charles Thomas	1926	McCormack, Sarah Calder	1932
<i>Mauro, Guy Michael</i>	1930	McCoy, Edwin Richard	1933
<i>Mauro, John Emile Camillo</i>	1922	<i>McCrary, Edward</i>	1853
Maxwell, Mary Eleanor	1935	McCrary, Edward	1909
* <i>May, Caspar Harris</i>	1904	<i>McCrary, Edward</i>	1927
<i>May, James W.</i>	1841	<i>McCrary, John</i>	1850
May, John Hiram	1910	<i>McCrary, Louis DeBerniere</i>	1870
* <i>Maybank, Burnet Rhett</i>	1919	McCrary, Robert Lane	1908
Maybank, David	1922	<i>McCrary, Thomas¹</i>	1862
Maybank, Joseph	1921	McCrary, Thomas E.	1899
Maybank, T.	1894	McCrary, William Shack-	
Mayo, Virginia	1932	elford	1905
† <i>Mays, Calhoun Allen</i>	1906	McCranie, Mallie	1935
Mays, Janet Wetmore	1929	<i>McCranie, Marie Elizabeth</i>	1933
<i>Mazo, Frances Joyce</i>	1933	McCranie, Melvin Haywood	1930
Mazo, Norma	1935	McCutcheon, Schubert	1917
<i>Mazyck, Arthur</i>	1869	McDill, Claude Lorraine	1935
Mazyck, H. C.	1900	McDowell, Augusta	1935
† <i>Mazyck, Isaac</i>	1849	<i>McDowell, Eleanor Whaling</i>	1934
<i>Mazyck, McMillan King</i>	1901	McDowell, Helen Jessa	1935
* <i>Mazyck, Mitchell King</i>	1893	McDowell, R. H.	1888
Mazyck, Susanna King	1925	McDuffie, Dallas	1929
McAlistair, Catherine Eleanor	1921	<i>McElhenny, Eugene F.</i>	1853
<i>McAuliffe, Frances Louise</i>	1927	McFadden, Vincent Brown	1930
McBeth, Charles	1854	<i>McFall, John Monteith</i>	1904
McCabe, Carolyn Durr	1930	McGee, Hall Thomas	1935
McCabe, Robert Claude	1906	McGee, Hariotte Wheeler	1935
McCain, Joseph Pinckney	1913	McGee, Lillie Elizabeth	1932
McCants, L. A.	1853	McGill, James LaVerne	1913
<i>McCarley, Henry Hood</i>	1904	<i>McGillivray, Hugh Swinton</i>	1893
McCarley, Henry Harris	1928	McGillivray, Hugh Swinton	1925
McCarley, John Lawrence	1935		

¹ Degree conferred in 1868.

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McGillivray, Richard Morrison	1923	McLeod, Junius Hazel	1922
McGowan, Jesse Ludenbar	1919	McLeod, Rufus Randolph	1909
McGowan, Samuel	1905	McLeod, Sarah Graham	1922
*McGrath, Leon William	1912	McLeod, William Ellis	1905
†McHugh, Charles Augustus	1877	McLoy, Alexander	1890
McHugh, Francis Laurence	1873	McManus, Nellie Agnes	1928
McInerny, William Patrick	1929	McManus, Thomas Patrick	1910
McInnes, Benjamin Kater	1905	McMillan, Joseph Pressie	1919
McInnes, Julius Stewart	1913	McTeer, Louise	1929
McInnes, Ruth Ward	1935	McTeer, Maude Arnold	1934
McInnis, Archibald Clifford	1918	Meacher, Florilla Adelaide	1935
McIntyre, George Archie	1935	Mease, Joseph Nelson	1932
McIver, Alexander M.	1870	Meggett, John Fripp	1921
McIver, Alexander Markland	1935	Megginson, Emma Guy	1935
McIver, David R. W.	1883	Mehrtens, John Christopher	1879
McIver, Edward H.	1900	Meier, Duval Matthew	1934
McIver, Forde Anderson	1935	Melfi, Leonard Theodore	1930
McIver, George Walter	1869	Mellichamp, Joseph W.	1848
McIver, George Williams	1901	Mellichamp, Stiles R.	1861
McIver, Homer Howard	1935	Mencken, Henry George	1927
McIver, Kate Bull	1933	Mendelsohn, Moses Joseph	1926
McIver, Lois Bennett	1935	Mensing, John H.	1887
McIver, Sarah Royall	1935	Merriman, Thomas Marion	1934
McJunkin, Joseph Neville	1913	Messervey, Lucius Leroy	1929
McKain, Joseph Edward	1926	Messervey, Thomas William	1930
McKay, J. C.	1868	Metts, Jane Stauffer	1925
McKay, Laurence Edward	1927	Metz, Edward Lange	1921
McKeand, Charles Alexander	1911	Meyer, Charles D.	1900
McKee, John	1846	Meyer, Edward L.	1898
McKeithan, Alston McEwen	1918	Meyer, Eileen	1935
McKeithan, Daniel Morley	1924	Meyer, Ethyl Bernadine	1931
McKevlin, Anthony John	1920	Meyer, John Elias	1904
McKevlin, Thomas Moultrie	1935	Meyer, Margaret Wetzel	1932
McKinley, Campbell Gordon	1904	Meyers, Jack Harold	1911
McKissick, James Rion	1906	Michaux, Edward Bryan	1923
†McLaughlin, Matthew Aloysius	1924	Michel, Bernard Lawrence	1933
*McLaughlin, Maurice Edward	1924	Michel, Charles E.	1853
McLaughlin, William Thomas	1933	Michel, Edmund	1851
McLendon, Sol Brown	1926	Michel, J. A.	1847
McLeod, Adolphus Alexander	1933	Michel, Lawrence Anthony	1935
		Michel, Paschal Aloysius	1930

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Michel, Yvonne Jeanne-Marie	1934	† <i>Milligan, Joseph A. S.</i>	1843
Michie, Donald Ervin	1929	<i>Milligan, Lucille Church</i>	1926
Middleton, Arthur	1849	<i>Milligan, Mary Lynah</i>	1926
Middleton, Augustus Loftus	1914	<i>Milling, Charles Whitfield</i>	1919
Middleton, Charles Francis	1934	<i>Millings, Ella Nora</i>	1932
<i>Middleton, Edward Willoughby</i>	1912	<i>Millings, Ferol Frances</i>	1929
Middleton, George Abbott	1912	<i>Milnor, Cecile Sellers</i>	1924
Middleton, Henry	1871	<i>Minkoff, Lillie</i>	1928
Middleton, Henry J.	1854	<i>Minnis, Isabelle</i>	1932
Middleton, Jane Margaret	1925	<i>*Minott, John C.</i>	1892
Middleton, Lewis Blake	1926	<i>Minus, Dorothy May</i>	1919
Middleton, Margaret	1935	<i>Mirabile, Nikolas Fredric</i>	1915
Middleton, N. R.	1869	† <i>Misseldine, O. S.</i>	1885
<i>Middleton, Robert Cuthbert</i>	1929	<i>Mitchell, Cotesworth Pinckney</i>	1921
Middleton, Thomas Hazlehurst	1918	<i>Mitchell, Francis A.</i>	1844
Mierke, George Edward	1925	<i>Mitchell, Francis M.</i>	1852
<i>Mikell, Thomas W.</i>	1858	<i>*Mitchell, Horace Waring</i>	1874
<i>Mikell, William E.</i>	1857	<i>Mitchell, James Henry</i>	1915
Miler, George Gibbon	1920	<i>Mitchell, J. S.</i>	1873
<i>*Miles, Charles Richardson</i>	1849	<i>Mitchell, Julian</i>	1884
Miles, Edward R.	1844	<i>Mitchell, Julian</i>	1918
<i>Miles, Francis Turquand</i>	1847	<i>*Mitchell, Julian A.</i>	1855
Miles, John Waring	1909	<i>Mixon, David Burns</i>	1930
Miles, Louis Smith	1924	<i>Mixson, Lawrence Harry</i>	1907
<i>Miles, Nathan Edgar</i>	1932	<i>Mixson, William Hampton</i>	1911
<i>*Miles, William Porcher</i>	1842	<i>Mobley, Zeddie Lee</i>	1911
Miley, William Folk	1935	<i>Moffett, George H.</i>	1888
Millar, Mary Elliott	1932	<i>Molony, Margaret Beatrice</i>	1931
Millar, Robert S.	1855	<i>Molony, Rita Dolores</i>	1930
Millar, Theodore Charlton	1927	<i>Montague, Robert Latané</i>	1934
Miller, Armand Sherman	1912	<i>Montgomery, Arthur Frederick</i>	1935
<i>Miller, Arnold W.</i>	1841	<i>Montgomery, John Earle</i>	1915
<i>Miller, Catherine Celestine</i>	1933	<i>Mood, Francis A.</i>	1850
Miller, Emily Gertrude	1933	<i>Mood, George McFarlane</i>	1908
<i>Miller, Gordon</i>	1909	<i>Mood, George McFarlane</i>	1935
<i>Miller, John W.</i>	1849	<i>Mood, Henry M.</i>	1842
Miller, Karl Greenwood	1912	<i>Mood, John A.</i>	1845
<i>Miller, Lovick P.</i>	1855	<i>Mood, J. R.</i>	1900
Miller, Mary Elizabeth	1924	<i>Mood, Russel Easterling</i>	1881
† <i>Miller, William Claudius</i>	1869	<i>Mood, William A.</i>	1850

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<i>*Mood, William Reader</i>	1885	<i>Mosimann, Thomas Francis</i>	1932
Mood, W. W.	1849	Moss, Alfred Earl	1933
Moore, Alexander Mazyck	1935	<i>*Mouzon, Harold Alwyn</i>	1913
Moore, Benjamin Wallace	1933	Mowry, Edward S.	1846
<i>Moore, Charles Maffitt</i>	1916	<i>Muckenfuss, Benjamin Stew-</i>	
Moore, Harold Powell	1921	<i>art</i>	1880
Moore, Henry Pinckney	1908	<i>Muckenfuss, Charles H.</i>	1857
<i>Moore, Robert Ashe</i>	1918	Muckenfuss, W.	1891
<i>Moore, Walter Bedford</i>	1908	Mueller, Constantine Spaeth	1905
<i>Moore, Wilfred</i>	1927	<i>Muller, John D.</i>	1890
Moore, William Heyward	1919	Muller, Kruse	1935
Moore, William Moultrie	1935	<i>Muller, Katherine Georgia</i>	1932
Moorer, Joseph McQuillan	1902	<i>Muller, Marguerite</i>	1927
Moorer, Joseph Richard	1926	Muller, Mildred Elise	1930
<i>Moran, Alice Frances</i>	1927	<i>Muller, Rena Kruse</i>	1929
<i>Moran, Mary Henrietta</i>	1929	Munro, Robert	1846
Mordecai, T. W.	1861	Murchison, Bryan Cameron	1912
<i>*Mordecai, Thomas Moultrie</i>	1872	Murdoch, Marion McMahon	1931
Morgan, Julius Kaminsky	1930	Murphy, George Lawrence	1932
<i>*Moroso, John A.</i>	1867	Murphy, Joseph John	1935
<i>Morris, George Elliott</i>	1934	Murphy, Madeline deSeria	1935
<i>†Morris, John Allen</i>	1933	<i>Murphy, Mary Elizabeth</i>	1932
Morris, John Misssroon	1902	Murphy, Robert Burbank	1933
Morris, Marguerite Helen	1935	Murphy, Thomas Francis	1929
<i>Morris, William Jones</i>	1842	Murray, John William	1934
Morrison, Bertha Aden	1933	Murray, John Vincent	1935
Morrison, Claudia	1928	Murray, Philip Alcemus	1905
Morrison, Katherine Swinton	1932	Mustard, Anna Legaré	1935
Morse, Edna N.	1928	Mustard, Harry Stoll	1915
Morse, Robert Harry	1928	Myers, Claus Bahrenburg	
Morse, Sophie Kressel	1933	Alpers	1917
<i>Mortimer, Edward</i>	1849	Myers, John Charles	1925
Mortimer, Samuel	1869	Myers, Julia Huger	1930
Moseley, Edwin Maurice	1935	Myers, Lois Dunnemann	1935
Mosely, J. S.	1893	Myers, Norman Avant	1934
Mosely, Norman	1935	Myles, William	1840
<i>Moses, Alfred H.</i>	1860	Nachman, Mordecai	1926
<i>†Moses, Joseph W.</i>	1856	Nantz, James William	1927
Mosimann, Elise Madeleine	1935	<i>Nantz, Lucile</i>	1931
Mosimann, Margaret Delia	1935	Napier, Nathan C.	1853
<i>Mosimann, Marie Elizabeth</i>	1933	Nash, Hugh Owen	1930
<i>*Mosimann, Thomas Francis</i>	1907	Neal, John Kennedy	1907

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Needle, Herman	1923	<i>O'Hear, Roberta Jones</i>	1930
Needle, Mitchell	1919	Ohlandt, Frederick William	1919
Neely, Hyder Arthur Davie	1912	Olasov, Bernard Jason	1933
Nelson, George Ansel	1931	Olasov, Hyman Birlant	1935
Nelson, Harold Alson	1922	Oliver, Joseph Frederick	1931
Nelson, Stella	1920	Olney, George Washington	1933
Nesbitt, James Marion	1914	O'Neill, Emma Thomas	1931
Nesbitt, Sam Leland	1930	* <i>O'Neill, Francis Quale</i>	1878
Neufville, Benjamin K.	1852	O'Neill, J. J.	1857
<i>Newhall, Edward R.</i>	1841	O'Neill, Lawrence Arthur	1911
Newman, M.	1876	O'Neill, Stewart Bernard	1907
Nicholes, Agnes Elizabeth	1935	O'Neill, Terence	1935
Nicholson, Beatrice Everest	1934	Osborne, Benjamin Augustus	1921
Nickels, Henry Harper	1909	Ostendorff, Edward Mixson	1935
Nielsen, Robert Irvin	1935	<i>Ostendorff, Harold Martin</i>	1934
Nixon, George Joseph	1932	Oswald, George Douglas	1913
Noble, Patrick	1868	Ottolengui, Benjamin Adolph	
Noel, John Vavasour	1932	Rodriques	1877
Nohrden, Frank Raphael	1935	<i>Owen, T.</i>	1890
Nohrden, Maynard Martin	1932	Owen, William Kendrick	1928
<i>Noland, Harryett Elizabeth</i>	1933	Owens, Dorothy Hutson	1935
Nolte, Chrystal Virginia	1930	<i>Owens, Frances Bernice</i>	1930
<i>Nolte, Helen Gwendolyn</i>	1934	Owens, Janie	1924
Norris, Jack Clayton	1923	<i>Owens, John James</i>	1930
<i>North, John Wilkes</i> ¹	1868	Owens, Marion Bryan	1932
† <i>North, Richard L.</i>	1863	Owens, Maurice Eubanks	
† <i>Nowell, Herbert Thomson</i>	1903	Broadus	1903
Oates, Frederick Lovell	1927	Padgett, Ernest LeRoy	1932
Oates, Robert Roy	1914	<i>Palmer, Bascom Willcox</i>	1924
O'Bryan, Lamina Burch	1871	<i>Palmer, Bean Mark</i>	1921
<i>O'Bryan, Lewis</i>	1900	Palmer, Lockwood	1924
O'Connor, Marguerite Elaine	1921	Palmer, Robert DuBose	1929
O'Connor, Michael P.	1886	Palmer, Samuel J.	1897
Odiorne, George Codman	1905	Parham, Claribel Crosswell	1926
† <i>O'Driscoll, Daniel M.</i>	1898	Parham, Mattie Thomas	1930
O'Driscoll, William Cyril	1935	† <i>Parker, Charles W.</i>	1853
<i>Ogier, Thomas L.</i>	1857	† <i>Parker, Edward L.</i>	1848
Oglesby, John Thomas	1918	Parker, Francis LeJau	1935
Oglesby, Ted Nathaniel	1926	Parker, Louis Thomas	1935
<i>O'Hear, James</i>	1924	Parker, Louis Twells	1917
O'Hear, John Legaré	1935	Parker, Thomas	1851

¹ Degree conferred in 1868.

APPENDIX II

Parker, Thomas Fleming	1880	<i>Pepper, A. M.</i>	1855
Parker, Wade Thomas	1924	Perlstin, Janice Elsa	1932
<i>*Parker, W. H.</i>	1882	Perritt, H. Marion	1911
Parker, William Henry	1913	Perry, Guy Mannering	1911
Parks, Kathleen Otis	1926	Perry, James Lamb	1906
Parrott, John Oliver	1935	Perry, Mary Elizabeth	1934
Parry, Laurens Toomer	1883	<i>Petersen, Carlotta Dorothea</i>	1928
Parsons, Edwin	1921	Petersen, Mabel Olga	1933
Patat, Rosa Elizabeth	1922	Petigru, James Louis	1851
Pate, J. Frank	1921	Petit, [?]	1867
Pate, John Ralston	1929	<i>Petit, Frank Marion</i>	1926
Patjens, Henry Kruer	1913	Petit, J. J.	1865
Patla, Jack	1923	Petit, Norman Francis	1868
Patrick, G. A.	1879	Pettigrew, C. L.	1872
Patrick, G. B.	1880	Pettigrew, Kate	1926
Patrick, J. B.	1872	<i>Peurifoy, W. B.</i>	1851
Patterson, Ethel Claire	1932	Pfaehler, Reba Agnes	1931
Patterson, Edward Lawrence	1905	Philips, Beulah Edna	1924
Patterson, J. W.	1900	Phillips, Carl Dixon	1923
Patterson, Martha Laurens	1932	Phillips, Frances DuBose	1908
Paul, Charles Leith	1926	<i>Phillips, Henry L.</i>	1852
<i>*Paul, John Robertson</i>	1910	Phillips, Jeannette	1935
Paul, John Robertson	1935	Phillips, Lewis Weldon	1929
Pauling, John Marion	1929	Pieper, Dorothy Ruth	1922
Peak, James William	1908	<i>Pieper, Helen Hesse</i>	1925
Peale, Marjorie Elizabeth	1935	<i>Pieper, W. H. F.</i>	1890
Pearce, Herbert William	1935	<i>Pigott, Calvin Aubry</i>	1931
<i>Pearlman, Gus Harry</i>	1933	<i>Pinckney, Caroline Haskell</i>	1927
Pearlstein, Kivy Isaac	1902	Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth	1913
Pearson, Harris Preston	1917	Pinckney, Francis Douglas	1919
Peebles, John Dudley	1935	Pinckney, Francis Morris	1916
Peecksen, John Lloyd	1902	<i>†Pinckney, Henry L.</i>	1840
Peecksen, Marie Louisa	1925	Pinckney, John Adams	1926
<i>Peecksen, William Frederick</i>	1917	Pinckney, Josephine Lyons	
Peeples, Johnston Folk	1935	Scott	1919
Peeples, Matthew	1932	Pinckney, Robert Hopson	1911
Peeples, Peter Stokes	1916	Pinkussohn, Pincus Leroy	1935
Peeples, Robert Ellison	1935	Plane, William F.	1847
Pelzer, Arthur	1883	Plenge, Henry Edward	1934
<i>†Pelzer, Francis Joseph</i>	1875	Polk, Ralph Bernard	1925
<i>Pelzer, William Keller</i>	1877	Pollitzer, Carrie Teller	1933
Pennal, [?]	1848	Pollitzer, Mabel Louise	1927

APPENDIX II

Pollitzer, Richard Morris	1914	Pringle, A. F.	1899
<i>Pope, Charles Preston</i>	1934	<i>Pringle, Ashmead Forrester</i>	1927
Pope, William Nelson	1935	Pringle, Clara Margaretta	1933
<i>Porcher, Alexander M.</i>	1854	Pringle, Duncan McCall	1932
Porcher, Charles P.	1862	<i>Pringle, Ernest H.</i>	1900
<i>Porcher, Edward M.</i>	1858	Pringle, J. Maxwell	1840
Porcher, Elizabeth duBose	1930	<i>Pringle, Mary Ford</i>	1928
<i>Porcher, Elizabeth Long</i>	1928	Pringle, Robert Alexander	1915
Porcher, George	1859	<i>Prioleau, Charles E.</i>	1887
Porcher, John Henry	1855	Prioleau, Charles R.	1844
Porcher, John P.	1857	Prioleau, E. H.	1897
Porcher, Percival	1848	<i>Prioleau, J. Ford</i>	1845
Porcher, T. D.	1887	Prioleau, John G.	1890
Porter, George	1868	Prioleau, Philip	1844
<i>Porter, James Gray</i>	1870	Prioleau, Philip	1893
Porter, J. W.	1877	<i>Prioleau, Thomas G.</i>	1895
<i>Porter, Norman McLeod</i>	1873	<i>Prioleau, W. H.</i>	1890
<i>Post, William M.</i>	1847	Prioleau, William Hutson	1919
Postell, Agatha Beatrice	1929	Prouty, George Leonard	1935
Potter, [?]	1864	Prouty, Virginia Converse	1934
Potts, George William	1914	Pruitt, Harrison Almus	1906
Poulnot, Elizabeth	1934	Prystowsky, Hannah	1935
Poulnot, Charles Frederick	1920	Purcell, Henry	1844
Powell, Harry Cornelius	1925	Purdy, Henry Klugh	1909
Powers, Edward Lawrence	1935	Purdy, Henry Klugh	1933
<i>Powers, Joanna Collins</i>	1926	Pyatt, John Saville	1877
Powers, Kenneth Eugene	1934	Quarterman, Charles Homer	1931
<i>Powers, Margaret Michael</i>	1932	Quinby, Edna Gertrude	1935
<i>Powers, Mary Vaughan</i>	1924	<i>Quinby, James H.</i>	1856
Powers, Thomas Edward	1935	Rabon, Emerson Wiggins	1935
Pregnall, Alexander Howard	1913	Raby, Marie Louise	1935
<i>Prentiss, Margaret Otis</i>	1927	Raisin, Mordenai Lazarus	1935
<i>Prentiss, Maria Keith</i>	1934	Ramsay, David	1849
Prentiss, Owen	1869	Randolph, John	1898
<i>Prentiss, Paul Trapier Keith</i>	1933	Rast, Gilbert Monroe	1929
Price, Charles Comar	1927	Ratliffe, Joseph Wilson	1914
Price, Decimus S.	1843	Ratteree, John Lee	1911
<i>Price, Francis Raymond</i>	1932	<i>Ravenel, Alfred F.</i>	1841
Price, May Comar	1935	Ravenel, Beatrice de St. Julien	1927
Price, Neil Carrington	1935	Ravenel, Benjamin Owen	1935
Price, Skirving	1857	Ravenel, Charles Francis	1932
Prince, Irene Elizabeth	1935	Ravenel, Daniel	1855

APPENDIX II

† <i>Ravenel, Elias Prioleau</i>	1857	<i>Reynolds, Thomas Willard</i>	1931
<i>Ravenel, Elias Prioleau</i>	1917	<i>Reznick, Israel Moses</i>	1935
<i>Ravenel, Emily Simmons</i>	1934	<i>Rhame, George Sinclair</i>	1924
<i>Ravenel, E. R.</i>	1879	<i>Rhett, A. Burnet</i>	1896
<i>Ravenel, Francis G.</i>	1843	<i>Rhett, Albert</i>	1853
<i>Ravenel, Harold</i>	1919	<i>Rhett, Albert M.</i>	1853
<i>Ravenel, Henry Edmund</i>	1843	<i>Rhett, Alfred Moore</i>	1920
<i>Ravenel, Henry Edmund</i>	1876	<i>Rhett, Benjamin S.</i>	1846
<i>Ravenel, James Jervey</i>	1917	<i>Rhett, Edmund</i>	1895
† <i>Ravenel, James R. Pringle</i>	1860	<i>Rhett, Edmund</i>	1933
<i>Ravenel, Robert Thurston</i>	1877	<i>Rhett, Elizabeth Parker</i>	1933
<i>Ravenel, Samuel Prioleau</i>	1841	<i>Rhett, Herbert</i>	1873
<i>Ravenel, Sarah Legaré</i>	1932	<i>Rhett, Mary Washington</i>	1935
<i>Ravenel, Thomas Porcher</i>	1935	<i>Rhett, Richard Cornell</i>	1913
<i>Ravenel, William C.</i>	1848	<i>Rhett, William Patterson</i>	1918
<i>Ravenel, William Jervey</i>	1926	<i>Rhoad, Doty Tarquinus</i>	1930
<i>Ravenel, W. Parker</i>	1852	<i>Rhode, Annie Bell</i>	1935
<i>Rawls, Mary Louise Hendry</i>	1929	<i>Rice, Elizabeth Cecile</i>	1927
<i>Ray, James Jefferson</i>	1910	<i>Rice, John Inglis</i>	1914
<i>Ray, Samuel Boynton</i>	1919	<i>Rich, George C.</i>	1854
<i>Ray, Thiesen Agatha</i>	1935	<i>Rich, Morris</i>	1913
<i>Read, Joseph David</i>	1925	<i>Richards, Caroline Sebring</i>	1921
<i>Read, Leslie Lawton</i>	1935	<i>Richards, Frederick</i>	1920
† <i>Redding, C. Julius</i>	1894	<i>Richards, Gustave Patrick</i>	1925
<i>Reenstjerna, Olga</i>	1927	<i>Richardson, Fladger Strother</i>	1928
<i>Reenstjerna, Otto Frederick</i>	1934	<i>Richardson, Madison</i>	1908
<i>Reese, David Pollock</i>	1935	<i>Richardson, R. C.</i>	1900
<i>Reeves, James Chester</i>	1916	<i>Richbourg, Lesesne</i>	1923
<i>Reilly, John Joseph</i>	1913	<i>Riddle, Samuel Marvin</i>	1935
<i>Reilly, Rosemary Owen</i>	1931	<i>Riddock, Bartley Joseph</i>	1927
<i>Rembert, Henry Walter Ver-</i>		<i>Riddock, Kathryn Elizabeth</i>	1926
<i>ner</i>	1910	<i>Ridgeway, Frank Joseph</i>	1916
<i>Rembert, Robert Commander</i>	1911	<i>Rigby, Stella Loretta</i>	1926
<i>Remington, John Wood</i>	1935	<i>Riggs, Ransom E.</i>	1896
<i>Remington, Lowell Eugene</i>	1935	<i>Riggs, Sidney Saville</i>	1901
<i>Remington, Ward Jepson</i>	1930	<i>Riley, Francis Collins</i>	1927
<i>Restivo, Anthony Albert</i>	1934	<i>Riley, Grace Hart</i>	1921
<i>Reynolds, Corbett Mitchell</i>	1909	<i>Riley, Henry Oliver</i>	1926
<i>Reynolds, Furman Randolph</i>	1926	<i>Riley, Joseph Henry Gibson</i>	1910
<i>Reynolds, Jennie Smith</i>	1930	<i>Riley, Margaret Oliver</i>	1935
<i>Reynolds, John Fogarty</i>	1931	<i>Riley, William Jefferson</i>	1923

APPENDIX II

<i>Ripley, Bentham H.</i> ¹	1849	1845	<i>*Robinson, Stephen Thomas</i>	1877
Ripley, Horatio M.		1844	Robson, A. Hall	1875
Risher, Julius Rhett		1929	Robson, Franklin Elmore	1933
Rittenberg, Arthur Adolph		1924	Rodgers, Edwin Roland	1935
Rittenberg, Edward Walter		1935	Rodgers, Eric Winfred	1920
Rittenberg, Elinor Cecile		1935	Rodgers, Harold Eugene	1917
<i>Rittenberg, Rose Elizabeth</i>		1931	Rodgers, Lillian Moorser	1933
Ritter, Adolph		1924	<i>Rodman, Grace</i>	1927
Ritter, Mary Hazel		1927	Rogers, E. C.	1882
Ritter, Rudolph		1917	Rogers, John Ellsworth	1931
<i>Rivers, Arthur Lee</i>		1928	Rogers, Henry Alexander	1914
<i>Rivers, George Lamb Buist</i>		1916	Rogers, Wilson Chalmers	1906
Rivers, John Minott		1922	Rollins, George DeLeslie	1924
Rivers, J. R.		1888	Rooney, Helen Louise	1928
Rivers, Lucius Mendel		1932	<i>Roper, John Caswell</i>	1903
<i>Rivers, Madge Lebbby</i>		1929	Rose, H. B.	1873
<i>Rivers, Moultrie Rutledge</i>		1890	<i>Rose, Jesse Lee</i>	1931
Rivers, Tresse Al Wilder		1934	Rosebrock, George Luther	1935
Rivers, William Miley		1911	Rosen, Jack	1935
† <i>Rivers, Winfield M.</i>		1845	Rosen, Nathan	1934
<i>Roach, Elizabeth Cuthbert</i>		1925	Rosenberg, Ernest Royal	1912
<i>Roach, Josephine Brooks</i>		1928	<i>Rourk, Capitola Elizabeth</i>	1930
Roach, Lucius Cuthbert		1925	Rourk, Ray Burness	1930
Robb, Dunbar		1935	Rousso, Costa John	1935
Roberson, John William		1923	Rowe, George Darwin	1928
<i>Roberts, Daisy Mae</i>		1930	Rowe, William Joseph	1908
Roberts, James Henry		1935	Royall, Edward	1846
† <i>Roberts, Laura Olivia</i>		1927	<i>Royall, John Edward</i>	1924
<i>Robertson, James Lawrence</i> ²		1869	Royall, Sallie DuPré	1930
		1862	Rubin, Cecilia Banov	1923
Robertson, John Gustav		1935	Rubin, Mitchell Isaac	1921
Robertson, Lyman Hall		1933	Ruddock, Theodore Davis	1871
Robertson, Mattie Lou		1930	Ruddock, Theodore Davis	1910
Robertson, Stephen T.		1853	Rudloff, Mae Julia	1926
Robinson, Arthur		1844	Ruff, Arnold Hinton	1934
Robinson, Emmett Edward		1935	<i>Rugheimer, Virginia Adelaide</i>	1928
Robinson, Irene Evelyn		1932	<i>Runey, LeRoy Joseph</i>	1925
Robinson, Mildred		1926	Rush, Charles Aiken	1919
Robinson, Mildred Pauline		1935	Rustin, Anna Ruth	1935
<i>Robinson, Paul Gervais</i>		1854	Rustin, Dowse Bradwell	1932
Robinson, Samuel		1857	Rustin, William Gus	1932

¹ Degree conferred in 1849.

² Degree conferred in 1869.

APPENDIX II

<i>Rutledge, Anne Blake</i>	1931	Saville, Laura Agnes	1924
<i>Rutledge, Eliza Huger</i>	1932	Sayeg, George Joseph	1934
Rutledge, Ella Middleton	1935	Scarpa, Robert Barton	1935
Rutledge, Thomas Brooks	1933	Schachte, H.	1868
† <i>Ryan, Arthur</i>	1874	Schachte, Helen Louise	1935
Ryan, Charles Pinckney	1920	<i>Schachte, Walter Bernard</i>	1911
Ryan, John Oliver	1935	Schaffer, Minnie Pauline	1932
Ryan, Joseph Aiken	1925	Schallwig, Louise Antoinette	1935
Ryan, Thomas Emmett	1922	Schaul, Max Wilbur	1935
† <i>Ryburn, Peter M.</i>	1851	Scheper, Frederick William	1914
Saint Amand, Alex	1925	* <i>Scherer, Paul Ehrman</i>	1911
Saint-Amand, Julie Boines	1931	Schiffley, Frederick Prince	1904
Sallee, Elizabeth	1919	Schirmer, Betty	1935
<i>Salley, Fitzhugh</i>	1906	Schirmer, Inez Emma	1931
Salley, James Raworth	1935	<i>Schirmer, Mary</i>	1934
Salmonsens, Charles Edward	1935	Schirmer, William	1882
<i>Saltus, Samuel</i>	1859	Schlenzig, Carl Sigsbee	1919
* <i>Sample, Harold Stanley</i>	1921	* <i>Schlepegrell, Frederick Wil-</i>	
Sams, Annie Lartigue	1922	<i>liam</i>	1880
† <i>Sams, Bonum Barnwell</i>	1855	Schlosburg, Carl Hymn	1923
Sams, Donald Deane	1921	Schlufte, Herman Louis	1935
<i>Sams, Franklin Frost</i>	1887	Schneider, Cecil Weinberg	1935
Sanders, Archibald Campbell	1911	<i>Schouboe, F. M.</i>	1863
Sanders, Benjamin Kalila	1912	Schroder, Henry Andrew	1917
Sanders, Conrad Wienges	1935	Schultze, Henry Christian	1935
Sanders, Emily Catherine	1924	Schwerke, Irving Charles	1920
<i>Sanders, Grace Jane</i>	1930	Scott, Benjamin R.	1844
<i>Sanders, James O'Hear</i> ¹	1935	Scott, James Edward	1933
<i>Sanders, John Prentiss</i>	1928	<i>Scott, Mary Jacqueline</i>	1933
<i>Sanders, Margaret Hays</i>	1933	Scott, Robert Franklin	1935
Sanders, Paul Walter	1922	Seabrook, E. B.	1861
<i>Sandlin, Hiram Walter</i>	1934	<i>Seabrook, E. M.</i>	1861
<i>Sandlin, John Lewis</i>	1934	Seabrook, Ephraim Mikell	1922
Sands, William Langdon	1933	Seabrook, Joseph Dill	1935
Sanner, Margaret Clementine	1932	Seabrook, Joseph McLoud	1871
Santos, Carroll Anthony	1935	Seabrook, Marion Pinckney	1932
* <i>Sass, George Herbert</i>	1867	<i>Seabrook, Nell Parrott</i>	1934
<i>Sass, Herbert Ravenel</i>	1905	Seabrook, P. F.	1869
Sassard, Eugene Debs	1925	<i>Seabrook, R. J. E.</i>	1859
Satterwaite, William Cooper	1919	Seabrook, William J.	1900
Saverance, William Dawson	1934	Sears, Helen Virginia	1935

¹ Degree conferred in 1935.

APPENDIX II

Searson, Natalie Mae	1927	<i>Sigwald, Gladys Florence</i>	1926
Seavey, Beatrice Elizabeth	1923	<i>Silcox, Ferdinand Augustus</i>	1903
Seay, Dorothy Lee	1930	Silcox, Helen Heyward	1934
Secker, Phillip Allen	1935	Silcox, James Hardie	1906
Secrest, Edgar Lee	1916	Silcox, James Heyward	1934
<i>Seebeck, Charles Louis</i>	1928	Silcox, Margaret Beverley	1935
Seebeck, Marguerite Caroline	1935	<i>Silcox, Sarah Bailie</i>	1930
Seignious, George Marion	1874	<i>Silcox, Willard Augustus</i>	1933
Seignious, George Marion	1908	Simmons, Elizabeth Yates	1934
Sellers, Hardy James	1925	Simmons, F. Y.	1849
<i>Semken, Holmes Alford</i>	1927	Simmons, Harold Baker	1933
Sessions, Thomas Oliver	1932	Simmons, John Francis	1879
<i>Seymour, Brantley Wienges</i>		<i>Simmons, Rebekah Hughes</i>	1925
<i>Pringleau</i>	1920	Simmons, William C.	1855
Seymour, J. Edward	1853	Simmons, William Henry	1934
Shackelford, Harry Claudius	1935	Simms, Eleanor Chevillette	1920
Shackelford, James Murdoch	1926	Simonds, Andrew	1918
<i>Shackelford, Lee T.</i>	1880	<i>Simonds, John Calhoun</i>	1920
† <i>Shaffer, B. Gibbes</i>	1864	<i>Simonhoff, Harry</i>	1917
† <i>Shaffer, Edward Terry Hen-</i>		<i>Simonhoff, Samuel</i>	1918
<i>dri</i>	1902	Simons, Albert	1907
Shaffer, Frederick James	1841	Simons, Albert	1935
Shahid, Albert Peter	1934	Simons, Alfred D.	1863
Shahid, Alexander George	1929	<i>Simons, Andrew¹</i>	1935 1918
Shahid, Clarence Joseph	1933	Simons, Benjamin S.	1851
Shahid, Joseph Abraham	1926	Simons, Clara Ellen	1923
Shahid, Kelly Anthony	1933	Simons, Edward A.	1884
Shahid, Mary Teresa	1931	Simons, Francis Kinloch	1934
<i>Sheetz, George Edward</i>	1923	Simons, Harleston Read	1905
Shepherd, John Calhoun	1932	Simons, Harriet Porcher	1934
<i>Sherfese, Forsythe</i>	1903	Simons, I'on	1857
Sheridan, William Martin	1918	<i>Simons, James Ancrum</i>	1872
Sheriff, Hilla	1922	Simons, James H.	1857
Shimel, Dorothea	1935	Simons, John H.	1842
Shimel, Ethel Estelle	1935	<i>Simons, Laura Adams</i>	1924
Shiver, A. C.	1891	<i>Simons, Lewis</i>	1842
Shoolbred, Augustus	1844	<i>Simons, Manning²</i>	1910 1864
Siegling, Edward Huger	1935	Simons, Robert Bentham	1907
<i>Siegling, John Arthur</i>	1928	Simons, R. S.	1901
Siegling, R.	1856	<i>Simons, Sedgwick</i>	1842
Sigwald, George Augustus B.	1924	Simons, Sedgwick	1922

¹ Degree conferred in 1935.

² Degree conferred in 1910.

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Simons, Sinkler	1873	Smith, F. M.	1889
Simons, S. Lewis	1877	Smith, George Pierce	1933
Simons, Thomas Grange	1862	Smith, George Whitman	1918
Simons, Thomas Grange	1902	<i>Smith, Henry Augustus Mid-</i>	
<i>Simons, Thomas Ogier</i>	1911	<i>dleton</i>	1872
Simons, Thomas Y.	1844	Smith, Henry Augustus Mid-	
Simons, Thomas Y.	1851	<i>dleton</i>	1901
<i>Simons, William</i>	1846	Smith, Irene Gaillard	1935
Simons, William	1915	<i>Smith, James Douglas</i>	1915
† <i>Simons, William Hume</i>	1872	<i>Smith, James Mongin</i>	1876
Simonton, Charles H.	1847	Smith, J. C.	1882
Simpson, Elizabeth Halcone	1932	Smith, J. J. P.	1867
<i>Sims, Mildred Elizabeth</i>	1934	Smith, J. Ravenel	1895
Singletary, Marie	1927	Smith, John Julius Pringle	1910
Singletary, Vera Judson	1927	Smith, Josiah Edward	1909
<i>Sinkler, Charles St. George</i>	1874	Smith, Martha Reed	1935
<i>Sinkler, Huger</i>	1888	Smith, Mary Atmar	1935
<i>Sinkler, Huger</i>	1927	Smith, Merton Benton	1928
Sinkler, Nan Keith	1928	Smith, Neely Joseph	1910
Sinkler, William	1853	Smith, Norman Murray	1902
Sires, Hugh Efland	1924	<i>*Smith, Pierrine St. Claire</i>	1922
Sirgany, Mitchell	1933	† <i>Smith, Robert Atmar</i>	1873
<i>Skardon, Alvin Wilson</i>	1933	Smith, R. G.	1880
Skinner, Francis Shackelford	1906	Smith, R. Y.	1860
<i>Skinner, Mary Gertrude</i>	1924	Smith, Theodore D.	1849
Slattey, Frank	1902	Smith, William	1842
Small, Robert Scott	1935	Smith, William M.	1868
Smith, A. C.	1901	Smith, William Preston	1921
Smith, Algernon S.	1873	Smith, Wilson Harvey	1929
Smith, Alice Rosemond	1925	Smoak, Bayfield Whilden	1925
Smith, Bachman Shirer	1935	Smoak, Frances Elizabeth	1934
<i>*Smith, Benjamin Pressley</i>	1875	<i>Smoak, Kathleen Maria</i>	1934
Smith, Benjamin Reese	1924	Smoak, Preston Felder	1930
<i>Smith, Cecil LeRoy</i>	1915	<i>Smyth, Florence Morrall</i>	1929
Smith, Charles Capers	1935	<i>*Smyth, James Adger</i>	1858
Smith, Charlotte Capers	1934	Smythe, Frances Ravenel	1935
Smith, Charlotte Haskell	1931	Smythe, Langdon Cheves	
Smith, C. Julian	1882	McCord	1908
Smith, C. K.	1877	Snoddy, James Rodgers	1925
Smith, Cleveland Henry	1933	Snowden, [?]	1867
<i>Smith, Dudley Cozby</i>	1925	Snowden, Charles J.	1843
Smith, D. V.	1880	<i>Snowden, Peter G.</i>	1842

APPENDIX II

Snowden, Yates ¹	1879	Steinberg, Herbert Claus	1933
Sodke, Emil Max	1926	Steinberg, Israel	1921
Sojourner, Edwardine	1927	<i>Steinberg, Matthew</i>	1930
Sojourner, William Richard	1930	Steinbrecher, Dorothy Adeline	1935
Solomon, Muriel	1935	Stelling, Edward Eibe	1927
Solomon, Samuel Jack	1935	Stelling, Elizabeth Estelle	1935
Solomon, Walter Harris	1934	Stem, William Thomas	1916
Solomons, Robert Marion	1883	<i>Stemmermann, Albert</i>	1927
Sorensen, Genevieve Arles	1935	Stevens, Charles	1873
<i>Sorensen, Virginia Rita</i>	1931	Stevens, Henry L.	1846
Sottile, Carmelina Giovanna	1930	<i>Stevens, Mary LaRoche</i>	1924
Sottile, Caroline Leona	1930	Stevens, Samuel N.	1852
Sottile, Rosina Giovanna	1921	Stevens, Virginia Whitridge	1931
Sparkman, Carl Otto Witte	1911	Stevens, W. D.	1883
<i>Sparkman, Edward H.</i>	1900	Stevenson, Daniel Robertson	1933
<i>Sparnick, Henry</i>	1861	Stirewalt, Meta Elise	1935
Spaulding, Leila Verna	1932	Stirewalt, Ruth Emily	1935
Speer, Elizabeth	1933	Stogner, Clyde Clinton	1913
Speer, Mary Sue	1934	Stokes, George Harmon	1935
Speight, Doris Garnett	1923	Stokes, Jack Joseph	1935
Speight, Walter Peterson	1932	Stokes, Julius Howard	1927
<i>Speigner, Hubert West</i>	1925	Stokes, Robert Cleo	1930
Speissegger, Charles A.	1901	Stoney, Arthur Jervey	1910
<i>Speissegger, Dorothy</i>	1927	Stoney, Augustine Thomas	
Speissegger, Helen	1930	Smythe	1916
Speissegger, John Manning	1914	<i>Stoney, Samuel David</i>	1924
<i>Speissegger, Marguerite</i>	1926	<i>Stoney, Samuel Gaillard</i>	1912
<i>Speissegger, William Henly</i>		Stover, Melvin Shell	1911
<i>Smith</i>	1924	Stratos, John Demetriou	1928
<i>Spellman, James Frank</i>	1917	Strauss, Joseph Welsh	1931
Spiers, Robert McKelvey	1935	Street, Thaddeus	1935
Spratt, W. L.	1868	Strickland, Thomas John	1929
<i>Spruill, Mary Corinne</i>	1926	Strohecker, C. C.	1850
Sprunt, Alexander	1922	<i>Strohecker, Thomas Hamlin</i>	1870
Sprunt, Thomas Peck	1905	Strong, John Emmett†	1924
Stafford, Carolyn Izlar	1935	Stroud, Mason Carroll	1913
Starr, Francis Worthington	1928	Stuart, Barnwell S.	1859
<i>Starr, Sarah Louise</i>	1929	† <i>Stuart, James W.</i>	1886
Steadman, Meldred	1928	Stuart, J. W.	1887
<i>Steele, Edwin C.</i>	1847	<i>Stucke, Marion Hyland</i>	1926
Steele, James Newell	1920	Stuckey, Joseph Freeman	1908

¹ Mr. Snowden was awarded a Certificate of Scholarship.

APPENDIX II

Stuhr, Louise	1932	Thomas, Burney	1907
Stuhr, Ruth	1932	Thomas, Charles Brannon	1935
<i>Sughrue, John</i>	1924	Thomas, Charlotte Reeves	1932
<i>Suhrstedt, Carolyn Marie</i>	1934	<i>Thomas, Edward W.</i>	1851
Suhrstedt, Gerhardt John	1935	Thomas, Edwin Ross	1899
<i>Suhrstedt, Paul Gustavus</i>	1932	Thomas, Emily Jordan	1935
Sullivan, William Frank	1926	Thomas, Gaillard	1851
<i>Svendsen, James Kester</i>	1934	Thomas, Harold	1935
Swain, Frances Pauline	1935	Thomas, Marion Courtney	1928
Swan, Florence Ida	1935	Thomas, Mary Lynn	1934
Swink, Harrison Randolph	1928	Thomas, Walker S. W.	1872
Swink, Jonas Herman	1909	Thompson, Albin Clifford	1930
Symonds, E. C.	1844	Thompson, George Clinton	1907
Taber, Albert	1853	Thompson, George Richard	
Taber, William H.	1846	Cunliffe	1935
<i>Taft, Robert Burbidge</i>	1923	<i>Thompson, George Rudolph</i>	1929
Taft, Robert M.	1854	<i>Thompson, Louis Franklin</i>	1932
Talbert, Clemmons Ransom	1921	<i>Thompson, Marie Lula</i>	1931
Tally, Samuel Olin	1841	<i>Thompson, Marjorie Voss</i>	1931
<i>Tamsberg, August John</i>	1930	<i>Thompson, Richard Graham</i>	1933
Tamsberg, Louise	1924	Thompson, Ruth Caroline	1935
* <i>Tarrants, William H.</i>	1856	Thrower, Annie Laurie	1935
Taveau, Augustin L.	1846	† <i>Thurston, Robert</i>	1852
<i>Taylor, Albert Prince</i>	1927	Tiedeman, Caroline Louise	1928
Taylor, Beulah	1928	<i>Tiedeman, Christopher Gus</i>	1876
<i>Taylor, Frederick William</i>	1933	Tiedeman, George Washington	1878
Taylor, Herbert Tyler	1909	<i>Tiedeman, J. O. Clayton</i>	1897
† <i>Taylor, John Hancel</i>	1907	Tiencken, Charlotte Estelle	1935
Taylor, James Meriwether	1920	Tighe, Eugene Joseph	1876
Taylor, Mary	1927	Tighe, Eugene Joseph	1909
<i>Taylor, Myra Virginia</i>	1930	* <i>Tighe, Mathew Fitzsimons</i>	1873
Teague, William Arthur	1923	<i>Tighe, Terence Richard</i>	1870
Terry, Lawrence	1935	Till, Donald Herman	1926
<i>Teskey, Robert Howe</i>	1934	<i>Tiller, Ervin Maurice</i>	1933
Tharin, [?]	1865	<i>Tiller, Genevieve Welling</i>	1930
Tharin, Marie Selma	1922	Tiller, John Russell	1934
Tharin, Robert C.	1852	Timmons, George Leland	1906
<i>Tharin, Robert S.</i>	1857	Timmons, Herbert Anglow	1931
Thatcher, Eugene Vedder	1935	Timmons, Hope Ludlow	1912
Thatcher, Jerome Davis	1935	<i>Tobias, Ashley Cowen</i>	1905
Thayer, Annie Brodie	1929	Tobias, Hortense Alexander	1923
Thayer, Thomas H.	1844	Tobias, Rosa Hays	1935

APPENDIX II

<i>Tobias, Thomas Jefferson</i>	1928	<i>Trott, Mary Gregorie</i>	1935
<i>Tobias, Vernon Wulbern</i>	1916	<i>Trout, Muriel Euliss</i>	1932
<i>*Tobin, Catherine Elizabeth</i>	1929	<i>Truere, Aaron</i>	1926
<i>Tobin, Charles Emil</i>	1934	<i>Truluck, Robert Gibson</i>	1928
<i>Tobin, John Francis</i>	1927	<i>Tucker, Elliott Wannamaker</i>	1931
<i>Tobin, William James</i>	1931	<i>Tucker, John</i>	1846
<i>Todd, Forde Anderson</i>	1900	<i>Tucker, Richard Dabney</i>	1921
<i>Todd, Robert Cathcart</i>	1910	<i>Tull, Pauline Edith</i>	1924
<i>Tolbert, Joseph Augustus</i>	1912	<i>*Tupper, Frederick J.</i>	1890
<i>Tomlinson, Julien Clarke</i>	1928	<i>Tupper, H. A.</i>	1873
<i>Tompkins, Martha Carolyn</i>	1935	<i>Tupper, H. Allen</i>	1846
<i>Toole, Frampton Wyman</i>	1911	<i>Tupper, Kirby S.</i>	1881
<i>Toporek, Jack</i>	1926	<i>Turbeville, Daniel Eugene</i>	1902
<i>Toporek, Louis</i>	1934	<i>Turner, Frank Tarbox</i>	1935
<i>*Torre, John Della</i>	1853	<i>Turteltaub, Annie</i>	1929
<i>Touhey, Frances Calhoun</i>	1926	<i>Turteltaub, Frances</i>	1928
<i>†Towell, Edward Emerson</i>	1934	<i>Turteltaub, Isadore</i>	1925
<i>*Towles, Eugene Sumter</i>	1903	<i>Twohill, John J.</i>	1882
<i>Towles, Martha Catherine</i>	1932	<i>Tyler, Charles Matthew</i>	1934
<i>Towles, Mary Beatrice</i>	1925	<i>Tyler, Lyon Leavenworth</i>	1935
<i>Townsend, Charlotte Anne</i>	1935	<i>Ugland, George Carroll</i>	1923
<i>Townsend, Eleanor Winthrop</i>	1922	<i>Ulmer, John Gordon</i>	1923
<i>Townsend, Elizabeth MacLean</i>	1935	<i>Uzzle, Thomas Marshall</i>	1929
<i>Townsend, Evelyn deVere</i>	1934	<i>Valenti, Jeanne Luisa</i>	1926
<i>Townsend, Hasell Amarinthia</i>	1927	<i>Valenti, John Anthony</i>	1923
<i>Townsend, Henry Evans</i>	1934	<i>Van de Erve, Jerome Francis</i>	1927
<i>Townsend, Herbert Joye</i>	1911	<i>Vanderhorst, Arnoldus</i>	1896
<i>Townsend, Joel Ives</i>	1910	<i>Vann, Lucille</i>	1931
<i>Townsend, John Ferrars</i>	1935	<i>Varn, George Holland</i>	1930
<i>Trapier, Paul</i>	1854	<i>Vaughan, Archie Wimbish</i>	1927
<i>Traub, Aaron</i>	1914	<i>Vaughan, Eugene Raymond</i>	1921
<i>Traywick, Joseph Barre</i>	1931	<i>Vaughan, Herbert Everett</i>	1926
<i>Trenholm, L. deG.</i>	1872	<i>Vaughan, Jack Leake</i>	1935
<i>Trenholm, William Wagner</i>	1874	<i>Venning, Charles S.</i>	1890
<i>Trescott, William Edward</i>	1934	<i>Venning, David</i>	1852
<i>†Trescott, William Henry</i>	1841	<i>Venning, Elias</i>	1919
<i>Trescott, Emma Carolyn</i>	1926	<i>Venning, Robert Marion</i>	1922
<i>Trescott, George E.</i>	1853	<i>Venning, Thurston</i>	1854
<i>Triest, Adelaide Rebecca</i>	1927	<i>Verner, Elizabeth Pettigrew</i>	1930
<i>Triest, Caroline Louise</i>	1928	<i>Veronee, Harriet Irene</i>	1932
<i>Triest, Maier</i>	1919	<i>Viard, Charles Mendel</i>	1935
<i>Triest, Montague</i>	1889	<i>*Vidal, A. J.</i>	1863

APPENDIX II

<i>Vinson, Elizabeth Beatrice</i>	1927	Wallace, Oliver Thornwell	1926
<i>Viohl, Henry</i>	1933	Wallace, Thomas Wilds	1909
Viohl, Paul	1935	Wallace, William Andrew	1935
Voigt, Gilbert P.	1904	Wallace, William Gordon	1916
Voigt, Lawrence Allen	1927	<i>Walsh, Anastasia</i>	1924
von Ellis, Samuel	1932	Walsh, Elizabeth Margaret	1935
von Kolnitz, Alfred Holmes	1911	<i>Walsh, John Keregan</i>	1929
<i>von Kolnitz, George Frederick</i>	1888	Walsh, Joseph Norman	1921
<i>von Kolnitz, George Frederick</i>	1909	Walsh, Mae Bowden	1935
von Kolnitz, George Frederick	1935	<i>Walsh, Mary Katherine</i>	1923
von Kolnitz, H. G.	1895	Walsh, Merrick Kershaw	1921
<i>von Kolnitz, Henry</i>	1928	<i>Walton, Frances Baker</i>	1924
<i>Von Lehe, John Albert</i>	1927	Wannamaker, Duane Latimer	1911
Von Lehe, John Christoph	1909	Wannamaker, Edward Jones	1918
von Ohsen, Eugenia Belle	1935	Waring, Charles Witte	1917
<i>von Postel, Erna Louise</i>	1931	<i>Waring, Edward Harleston</i>	1927
<i>Vunk, Raymond Hudson</i>	1933	Waring, Frances Caroline	1934
Wachsmuth, George Aimar	1935	<i>Waring, Francis Malbone</i>	1934
Waddey, Ula Leigh	1935	<i>*Waring, Joseph Ioor</i>	1917
Wade, Mary Olivia	1928	† <i>Waring, J. Waties</i>	1900
<i>*Wagener, Anthony Pelzer</i>	1906	Waring, Kate Porter	1935
Wagener, George Edward	1917	<i>Waring, Paul Hamilton</i>	1854
<i>*Wagener, Henry Patrick</i>	1909	Waring, Thomas R.	1888
<i>Wagener, John Andreas</i>	1916	<i>Waring, Thomas S.</i>	1851
<i>Wagner, Thomas M.</i>	1843	Waring, William H.	1857
<i>Wagner, William Henry</i>	1870	Warren, Hallie Delesslin	1919
Walker, Dee	1935	Warren, Melzar Donaldson	1934
Walker, Elizabeth Mildred	1926	<i>Warren, Oliver Jenkins</i>	1926
Walker, Joseph F.	1850	Waters, Elizabeth Eleanor	1935
Walker, Lawrence Adams	1935	Waters, Lewis Layne	1930
<i>Walker, Legaré</i>	1896	Watkins, Huel Elwell	1912
<i>Walker, Legaré</i>	1927	<i>Watson, James Babcock</i>	1933
Walker, Lula Bell	1924	Watson, Paul Southerne	1923
Walker, Margaret Buswell	1935	Watson, Walter Hunter	1933
<i>Walker, Margaret Lowndes</i>	1927	<i>Weatherly, John Dix</i>	1855
<i>Walker, Nettie</i>	1932	Weathers, George Canardy	1933
Walker, Sims Harrison	1933	Weaver, Florence Evelyn	1930
Walker, S. T.	1861	<i>Webb, Daniel Cannon</i>	1870
<i>Walker, William Withers</i>	1934	Webb, Jeanette Elliott	1922
<i>Wall, Douglas Watson</i>	1932	Weber, William L.	1883
Wall, Vera Annette	1933	Weekley, Augustine Smythe	1911
† <i>Wallace, James Irvin</i>	1929	Weeks, Doris	1934

APPENDIX I

Weeks, Joseph Clayton	1928	White, Leland James	1935
Weeks, John Peecksen	1933	<i>White, Octavius A.</i>	1846
<i>Weeks, Roland</i>	1928	White, Samuel Howard	1911
Wehman, Allan William	1927	White, Samuel Warren	1843
Wehmann, Ernest Edward	1911	<i>White, Thomas Grimké</i>	1853
Weightmen, Arthur Clarence	1876	<i>White, Thomas Porcher</i>	1916
<i>Weinheimer, Charles August</i>	1916	White, Thomas S.	1850
Weil, Helen Janet	1929	<i>White, William Moultrie</i>	1872
Welborn, Flournoy Odell	1935	Whitehead, Marion Sanders	1906
Welch, Aubrey Lee	1935	Whitehead, Ruth Colene	1928
Welch, Norman Spencer	1931	† <i>Whitehead, Walter Mitchell</i>	1879
<i>Welch, Robert McClam</i>	1932	<i>Whitelaw, Mary</i>	1929
Welch, Wilmot King	1935	Whitelaw, Robert Newton	
Welch, Wright Milburn	1933	Spry	1930
<i>Wellbrock, William Louis</i>		Whiteside, Mary Cleary	1935
<i>Anton</i>	1920	Whitley, Walter Eugene	1924
Welling, C. E.	1892	Whitsitt, Joseph Martin	1931
Wells, P. B.	1892	Whittle, Dolores Allyne	1934
Werle, Ludwig Arnold	1934	<i>Wieters, John Davis</i>	1933
West, Agnes Elizabeth	1927	Wiggins, Reynold Connor	1915
West, Charles Cobia	1917	<i>Wightman, John T.</i>	1846
West, Clyde Allen	1935	Wightman, Percy L.	1895
West, John Taylor	1929	Wilbur, Aimée Louise	1935
West, William Harvey	1920	Wilbur, Lucy Lee	1932
Westbury, Ralph Walter	1909	Wilbur, Suzanne Prioleau	1935
<i>Westcott, Maude Kathrine</i>	1933	<i>Wilbur, Walter Bowie</i>	1903
Westcott, Warren Bradford	1935	Wilburn, Earbee Mills	1912
Westcott, William P.	1855	Wild, Frederick George	1929
<i>Weston, Francis Marion</i>	1907	Wilder, Marion Archer	1915
Wetherhorn, Henry	1898	Wilken, Hazel Caroline	1935
Wetherhorn, M.	1901	Wilkins, Blanche Enryline	1932
Whaley, Callie Baker	1932	<i>Wilkins, Martin L.</i>	1850
Whaley, Gwenivere Anita	1928	Wilkins, W. E.	1890
Whaley, Marcellus Seabrook	1902	<i>Wilkinson, Arthur Manigault</i>	1915
Whaley, Miriam Olissa	1927	<i>Wilkinson, Daniel E. Huger</i>	1871
Whaley, Thomas Baynard	1930	<i>Wilkinson, Willis</i>	1861
<i>Whaley, William Gibbs</i>	1880	<i>Willcox, Albert Sugden</i> ¹	1935
<i>Whilden, Richard Furman</i>	1847	Willcox, John McIver	1917
Whitaker, Andrew Burnet	1926	Willet, James Maxwell	1935
<i>White, Anne Marie Kathryn</i>	1932	Williams, Alice Llewellyn	1935
White, E. A.	1868	Williams, Anita deSola	1924

¹ Degree conferred in 1935.

APPENDIX II

Williams, Baker Brimhall	1935	<i>Winthrop, Joseph</i>	1852
Williams, Edwin Lee	1932	Wisener, Jesse Eugene	1934
<i>Williams, George Robert</i>	1932	Withington, Julia Elizabeth	1935
Williams, George Washington	1931	Witt, Hilda Jane	1932
Williams, Harry Merredith	1933	Witte, Harriet McGillivray	1935
<i>Williams, Henry De Castro</i>	1919	Witte, G. W.	1892
Williams, Jacob Morton	1919	Wohlers, Kathryn Klenke	1930
Williams, Jesse Robert	1909	Wolfe, Edward Clifton	1927
Williams, Leon Joseph	1931	Wolff, William Warren	1912
Williams, Noel Edgar	1935	Woodruff, Julian S.	1844
Williams, Samuel Marion	1909	† <i>Woods, Jackson Franklin</i>	1918
Williamson, Adrian	1911	Woods, Richard Ryan	1915
Williamson, Heyward Brown	1919	Woods, William Hagood	1930
<i>Williman, Jacob</i>	1843	Worsham, George Frederick	1928
<i>*Williman, Jacob</i>	1885	Worsham, Marion Christine	1934
Williman, William McCants	1923	<i>Worthington, Edward Leigh</i>	1934
Willis, Margie	1929	Wroton, William Henry	1909
Willson, Jesse O'Neal	1908	Wragg, Samuel	1868
<i>Willson, James Wirron</i>	1908	<i>Wulbern, Charles Rhinehardt</i>	1932
<i>*Wilson, Angus</i>	1847	Wulbern, Edward Bubier	1918
Wilson, Clifton Warren	1934	<i>Wulbern, Edward N.</i>	1891
Wilson, Elizabeth Cox	1930	Wulbern, Elizabeth Adeline	1921
Wilson, Emily Marceline	1932	Wulbern, Elizabeth Horlbeck	1930
Wilson, Isaac Ripon	1924	<i>Wulbern, Frances Gertrude</i>	1927
Wilson, James H.	1849	Wulbern, George Arthur	1935
Wilson, James M.	1885	Wulbern, Julian Henry	1926
Wilson, J. R.	1844	Wyatt, Charles Newton	1923
<i>Wilson, Joseph</i>	1853	Wyman, Harry Hastings	1927
Wilson, Joseph Seabrook	1927	<i>*Young, Henry E.</i>	1851
Wilson, Mary Frances	1932	Young, Henry Gourdin	1929
Wilson, Radcliffe	1843	Young, Lewis G.	1853
Wilson, Robert	1855	Young, Thomas	1848
Wilson, Robert	1886	<i>Young, William Coleman</i>	1934
Wilson, Thomas M.	1842	<i>Young, William Gourdin</i>	1851
Wimberly, Paul Franklin	1928	<i>Youngblood, Marguerite</i>	1933
Wineman, M. J.	1879	Zeigler, William Enston	1869
Winkler, George H.	1868	Zerbst, John Wilfred Dedrich	1923
<i>Winthrop, Francis</i>	1852		

APPENDIX II

SENIOR CLASS

Sesquicentennial Year

Agnew, Lloyd Campbell	Landrum, John Gill, Jr.
Anderson, Martha Silcox	Lubs, Norma Natalie
Aull, Keith Riser	Marchant, Daniel Hazle
Ball, Theodore Porter	Massie, Cecile Eleanor
Barfield, Jesse Turner, Jr.	Maxwell, Mary Eleanor
Baynard, Rhoda Cornish	McCarley, Laura Frances
Bellows, George, Jr.	McGee, Hall Thomas, Jr.
Berendt, Benjamin	Middleton, Margaret
Bird, Mary Jamar	Muller, Kruse
Bonnoitt, Hugh Esmond	Owens, Dorothy Hutson
Boylston, Carolyn	Parker, Frances LeJau
Burges, Julius Eugene	Peebles, John Dudley
Carroll, Hattie Phillips	Prince, Irene Elizabeth
Christiansen, Julia Marie	Prouty, George Leonard
Cooper, Catherine Curtis	Quinby, Edna Gertrude
Day, Mary Wight	Rabon, Emerson Wiggins
Dingeman, Blanche Calvert	Raby, Marie Louise
Dumas, Abe	Remington, John Wood
Dumas, Joe	Robertson, John Gustave, Jr.
Escoffier, Edward Lawrence	Robinson, Emmett Edward, Jr.
Friedell, Otto Robert, Jr.	Schirmer, Betty
Fritz, Gordon Campbell	Smith, Bachman Shirer, Jr.
Furman, Annabelle Walker	Smith, Mary Atmar
Griffith, Madison Howell	Sorensen, Genevieve Arles
Grimball, John	Street, Thaddeus, Jr.
Halsey, Eugene Loeb	Thomas, Harold, Jr.
Haskell, Joseph Cheves	Thompson, George Richard Cun-
Hazlehurst, Robert	liffe, Jr.
Hoge, Virginia Bates	Tobias, Rosa Hays
Holmes, Elizabeth Valk	Tyler, Lyon Leavenworth, Jr.
Humphreys, William Wirt	Viohl, Paul
Hutto, William Benjamin, Jr.	von Kolnitz, George Frederick, III
Johnson, Eugene Gaillard, Jr.	Whiteside, Mary Cleary
Kramer, Pinkussohn	

APPENDIX II

BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED ON STUDENTS WHO WITHDREW FROM THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON TO ENTER THE WORLD WAR¹

Manigault, Edward
Sanders, James O'Hear

Simons, Andrew
Willcox, Albert Sugden

MASTER'S DEGREES CONFERRED

Abernethy, Thomas Perkins	1912	Dawson, John L.	1881
Adger, James	1834	DeBow, James D. B.	1846
Anderson, Edward J.	1850	della Torre, John C.	1857
Andrews, John J.	1892	DeSaussure, Henry A.	1875
Ancrum, John Lawrence	1869	DeSaussure, Henry W.	1835
Angel, Isaac W.	1856	Dibble, Virgil C.	1871
Archer, Henry P.	1867	Dingle, Gabriel W.	1854
Ashby, James Alexander	1833	Edgerton, Everett C.	1868
Axson, I. S. K.	1834	Edmonston, Lawrence A.	1835
Bacot, Daniel Huger	1909	Elliot, W.	1834
Baker, Leonard Theodore	1893	Emerson, Fay Oscar	1904
Barker, Henry Lewis	1841	Feugas, H. P.	1861
Blackwood, William G.	1848	Ficken, J. F.	1867
Bruns, J. Dickson	1857	Fleming, Julius J.	1845
Buist, John Somers	1869	Ford, William Hutson	1854
Burns, James Randolph	1847	Gadsden, Alexander	1829
Burns, Samuel A.	1833	Gibbes, Robert Reeves	1867
Caldwell, John W.	1871	Glenn, Thomas W.	1868
Caldwell, W. A.	1885	Graeser, Clarence Augustus	1890
Capers, Francis William	1843	Green, John Merceir	1856
Capers, Francis Withers	1879	Greenland, Melvin	1848
Clarke, Willys Gaylord ²	1840	Gyles, John Alexander	1841
Cobia, Daniel	1834	Hanckel, James Stuart	1841
Cochran, Charles B. ¹	1834	Hanson, John	1847
Coe, Edmund Gwynn	1925	Haymaker, Richard Eugene	1925
Coe, Ward B.	1893	Howard, Robert T.	1842
Cohen, J. Barrett	1859	Howe, William Bell White	1875
Courtenay, James C.	1834	Hughes, Horatio	1906

¹ Conferred at the commencement of 1935.

² Honorary.

APPENDIX II

Hume, Robert W.	1854	Mitchell, John Smith	1840
Hunt, William Matthews	1847	Momeier, Erna Wilhelmina	1925
Hutchinson, John Foster	1914	Mood, Francis A.	1854
Jacobs, William P.	1866	Mood, Henry M.	1858
Jenkins, B. W. Seabrook	1835	Moore, John Washington	1913
Jervey, William	1832	Moore, W. Bedford	1908
Jervey, William St. Julien	1873	Mordecai, Thomas Moultrie	1875
Johnson, Robert C.	1850	Moroso, John A.	1870
Johnson, Scott Keith	1927	Moses, Joseph W.	1860
Jones, Joseph L.	1835	Mouzon, Harold Alwyn	1915
Kanapaux, Charles E.	1848	Muller, John D.	1892
Kaufman, Abraham Charles	1869	Parker, Charles W.	1857
Kennedy, Milton Boone	1915	Petrie, George H. W.	1834
Kingman, William R.	1867	Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth	1834
Kunhardt, William Woolf	1841	Pinckney, Henry L.	1847
Lachicotte, H. A.	1902	Porcher, John P.	1834
Lanneau, Bazil E.	1854	Porter, William Denison	1833
Laurens, Henry	1908	Powers, Mary Vaughan	1925
Lawrence, Charles E.	1896	Pringle, Benjamin Garden	1841
Lee, Joseph T.	1834	Prioleau, James H.	1834
Lee, Stephen	1828	Prioleau, J. Ford	1848
Lee, William States	1859	Prioleau, William H.	1892
Lesesne, Henry D.	1832	Ravenel, Henry E.	1881
Lesesne, William J.	1833	Rivers, George Lamb Buist	1916
LeTellier, Louis Shepherd	1920	Rivers, Winfield M.	1847
Lewisohn, Ludwig	1901	Ryburn, Peter M.	1855
Lockwood, Thomas P.	1854	Sass, Herbert Ravenel	1906
Lunz, George Robert	1932	Scherer, Paul Ehrman	1916
MacMillan, Paul Montgomery	1904	Schlepegrell, Frederick Wil-	
Manigault, Louis	1881	liam	1884
May, James W.	1844	Simons, James Ancrum	1875
McGrath, Leon William	1912	Simons, John Hume	1841
McHugh, Francis Laurence	1877	Simons, William Hume	1875
McKeithan, Daniel Morley	1925	Sinkler, Seaman D.	1841
Mellichamp, Stiles	1841	Smith, Oliver M.	1833
Mellichamp, Stiles R.	1892	Steele, Edwin C.	1850
Middleton, N. Russell	1832	Taft, Robert Burbidge	1934
Miles, William Porcher ¹	1846	Tharin, Robert S.	1860
Miller, Arnold W.	1857	Tiedeman, Christian G.	1883
Miller, Gordon	1909	Tighe, Terence Richard	1875

¹ Honorary.

APPENDIX II

Trescot, William Henry ¹	1846	White, Octavius A.	1848
Tupper, Frederick	1892	White, William Moultrie	1881
Turner, D. M'Neil	1835	Wightman, William May	1831
Verner, E. Pettigrew	1910	Williman, Jacob	1848
Vidal, A. J.	1867	Willson, James Wirron	1908
Warren, Oliver Jenkins	1927	Wyman, Harry Hastings	1927
Weatherly, John Dix	1859	Young, Henry E.	1854
Webb, Daniel Cannon	1873		

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED

Baker, Leonard Theodore, LL.D., 1926
 Bruns, Henry M., LL.D., 1857
 Dana, William C., D.D., 1870
 della Torre, Thomas, LL.D., 1926
 Furman, James Clement, D.D., 1857
 Hanckel, John Stuart, D.D., 1875
 Heyward, DuBose, Litt.D., 1929
 Johnson, John, LL.D., 1895
 King, Mitchell, LL.D., 1857
 Lewisohn, Ludwig, Litt.D., 1914
 McCrady, Edward, LL.D., 1900
 Middleton, N. Russell, LL.D., 1857
 Mood, Francis Asbury, D.D., 1870
 Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth, D.D., 1877; LL.D.,
 1895
 Sass, George Herbert, LL.D., 1902
 Sass, Herbert Ravenel, Litt.D., 1932
 Simons, Manning, LL.D., 1910
 Simons, Thomas Grange, LL.D., 1925
 Smith, Henry Augustus Middleton, LL.D., 1911
 Snowden, Yates, LL.D., 1910
 Stephenson, Nathaniel Wright, LL.D., 1927
 Trapier, Paul, D.D., 1867
 Vedder, Charles S., D.D., 1877; LL.D., 1895
 Waring, Thomas R., LL.D., 1927
 Wightman, William May, LL.D., 1859
 Wilson, Robert, LL.D., 1922

¹ Honorary.

APPENDIX II

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED ON THE OCCASION OF THE SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMENCEMENT, MAY 14, 1935

National Group

Willis Van Devanter, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States

Robert W. Bingham, American Ambassador at London

Isaiah Bowman, President-Elect of Johns Hopkins University

Bernard M. Baruch, of New York City

Gerald W. Johnson, of Baltimore

Raymond Walters, President of the University of Cincinnati; and

the Presidents of America's two XVII Century colleges:

James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, 1636

John Stewart Bryan, President of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, 1693

South Carolina Group

James F. Byrnes, Senator from South Carolina

David R. Coker, of Hartsville

Julia Peterkin, of Lang Syne Plantation

Theodore D. Jervey, of Charleston

Ellen M. FitzSimons, Librarian of the Charleston Library Society

Charles P. Summerall, President of The Citadel

Alumni Group

Burnet R. Maybank, Mayor of the City of Charleston

Paul Scherer, of New York City

Henry Laurens, of Tulane University

Josephine Pinckney, of Charleston

A. Burnet Rhett, Superintendent of the Charleston Public Schools

F. A. Silcox, Chief Forester of the United States



Bibliography

The principal sources of information about the College are the journals of the board of trustees, the journals of the faculty, printed catalogues, and the Charleston newspapers. The journals of the board are unbroken. Those of the faculty are extant only for the period since 1841. Catalogues are now to be found bearing the following dates of publication: 1824, 1825, 1826, 1829, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1844, 1845, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1859, [January] 1860, [October] 1860, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1895, and that of each year since 1896. Newspapers of the period prior to 1860 contain much information that is not to be found in the College records; those of the period since 1860 supplement but do not add materially to what is contained in the records. By means of assistance furnished by the College a minute search has been made of one newspaper file of each year from 1770 to 1896. Articles appearing in newspapers since 1896 have been preserved in a clipping file.

With the exception of roll books of the years 1830-1834, the records of student enrolment are not extant for the period prior to 1846. Since that date, however, they appear to be complete. Lists of graduates have appeared in the following publications: *Names of the Graduates of the College of Charleston, South Carolina, from the Year 1825 to 1870, inclusive* (Charleston, 1870) and Catalogues of 1890, 1894, 1895, 1896-1897, and 1897-1898. Virtually all catalogues contain the names of the students enrolled in the College at the time of their publication. The only secondary work of any importance is *A Historical Sketch of the College of Charleston* which appeared in the *American Quarterly Register* (XII. 164-177). Because this contains information which could hardly have been available to anyone else, it has been concluded that it was written by Dr. Jasper Adams shortly after his retirement from the College.

Notes

I. THE ORIGINS OF THE COLLEGE

¹ Henry A. M. Smith, "Some Forgotten Towns in Lower South Carolina", *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* (hereinafter cited as *SCHGM*), XIV. 198-203, and "Childsbury," *loc. cit.*, XV. 107-112. The will is to be found in Charleston County Probate Court, Will Book 1671-1727, pp. 137-142.

² Edgar Legaré Pennington, "The Reverend Thomas Morritt and the Free School in Charles Town", *SCHGM*, XXXII. 34-35. The full text of Morritt's letter is given in Gertrude Foster, *Documentary History of Education in South Carolina*, Ms. dissertation in the Library of the University of South Carolina (1931), I. appendix, pp. 77-78.

³ L. W. Larabee, "Francis Nicholson", *Dictionary of American Biography* (hereinafter cited as *DAB*), XIII. 499-502.

⁴ Ms. House Journal, South Carolina Historical Commission, Dec. 7, 1723, VI. 338.

⁵ *Rules and By-Laws of the Charles Town Library Society* (Charles Town, 1762).

⁶ These items have been taken from the manuscript Journal of the Proceedings of the Charles Town Library Society, 1759-1790, in the possession of the Society. The claim that the Charleston Museum's origins go back to the committee is critically examined in W. G. Mazyck, "The Charleston Museum, Its Genesis and Development", *Year Book, City of Charleston*, 1907, pp. 13-36.

⁷ "Original Rules of the Charles-Town Library Society", *SCHGM*, XXIII. 163-170.

⁸ Ms. Committee Minute Book, Charles Town Library Society, pp. 16-17.

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⁹ Journal of Proceedings, p. 47.

¹⁰ Edward McCrady, *The History of South Carolina under the Royal Government, 1719-1776*, *passim* and *idem* "Colonial Education in South Carolina" in Colyer Meriwether, *History of Higher Education in South Carolina* (Washington, 1888).

¹¹ A bill was approved by the general assembly but did not receive the signature of the governor.—Ms. House Journal, Aug. 16, 1764, Mar. 14, 20, Apr. 1, 1765; Foster, *op. cit.* I. 267; *South Carolina Gazette*, Mar. 9, 1765. See note 19 below.

¹² By Carolinacus on Nov. 9. This is summarized in McCrady, *S. C. under Royal Government*, p. 496.

¹³ *South Carolina Gazette*, supplement of Nov. 14, 1769.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Feb. 15, 1770, cited in McCrady, *S. C. under Royal Government*, pp. 499-500.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Nov. 30, 1769.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Mar. 8, 1770.

¹⁷ See note 29 below.

¹⁸ Ms. House Journal, Jan. 30, Feb. 27, 28, Mar. 1, 2, 3, 31, Apr. 3, 1770; *South Carolina Gazette*, Mar. 8, 15, 1770; McCrady, *S. C. under Royal Government*, pp. 496-499. For the extracts from the House Journal I am indebted to Professor R. L. Meriwether.

¹⁹ A copy of this bill is in the possession of the South Carolina Historical Commission. Mr. A. S. Salley, the secretary, who furnished me with the extracts cited in note 11 above, is of the opinion that this is the bill which resulted from the deliberations of 1765, and Miss Foster accepts this date (*Documentary History*, I. 267). The close resemblance between its provisions on the one side and Lieut.-Gov. Bull's recommendations and the house committee's reports on the other leads me to believe that 1770 is the correct date. Cf. McCrady, *S. C. under Royal Government*, pp. 498-499.

²⁰ *S. C. Gazette*, Apr. 12, Aug. 16, 1770; McCrady, *S. C. under Royal Government*, ch. 34.

²¹ *S. C. Gazette*, Jan. 10, 1771; Charleston County Probate Court, Will Book 1771-1774, p. 33.

²² *S. C. Gazette*, May 30, 1771; Will Book 1771-1774, p. 29. The will was signed May 27, 1771 and proved June 30, 1771.

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The fate of the books is discussed in a subsequent chapter.

²³ Will Book 1771-1774, pp. 167-169. The will was signed Aug. 28, 1772 and proved Feb. 12, 1773.

²⁴ Will Book 1774-1779, pp. 298-303. The will was signed July 16, 1773. No date of proving is given.

²⁵ Will Book 1780-1783, pp. 109-113. The will was signed Feb. 8, 1780 and proved May 4, 1781.

²⁶ Will Book 1780-1783, pp. 113-115. The will was signed Aug. 15, 1780. No date of proving is given.

²⁷ *S. C. Gazette*, Jan. 21, 1772.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, Mar. 26, 1772. McCrady obtained a statement from the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania that the amount subscribed on this occasion by Charlestonians was £1061 10s 1d sterling (*S. C. under Royal Government*, p. 500).

²⁹ Laurens Mss. in possession of South Carolina Historical Society, Letter Book 1771-1772, p. 52 *et seq.* Letters to James Laurens, Thomas Savage, Alexander Garden, and Thomas Smith written after his arrival in England deal further with this subject, particularly the opposition to the college. Cf. D. D. Wallace, *Life of Henry Laurens* (New York, 1915), pp. 177-179.

³⁰ The question of sectionalism is fully discussed in W. A. Schaper, "Sectionalism and Representation in South Carolina", *Report American Historical Association 1900* (Washington, 1901).

³¹ *S. C. Gazette and Public Advertiser*, July 24-28, 1784. A copy of the minutes of the Society is in the possession of the Library of the University of South Carolina. For a statement of the present status of the school I am indebted to Mr. G. F. Patton, Superintendent of Mt. Zion Institute.

³² Thomas Cooper, ed., *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, IV. 574-575; V. 223-224, 459-460; M. LaBorde, *History of the South Carolina College* (Columbia, 1859), pp. 17-18.

³³ Ms. House Journal, Jan. 27, 31, Feb. 25, Mar. 2, 4, 14, 15, 17, 1785; *State Gazette of South Carolina*, Mar. 28, 1785.

³⁴ For the text of the charters of 1785 and 1791 see Appendix I.

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II. THE BEGINNINGS OF INSTRUCTION

¹ Accounts of the careers of many of these men are to be found in such works as the *DAB*; *Cyclopaedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas of the Nineteenth Century* (Madison, Wis., 1892); J. B. O'Neill, *Biographical Sketches of the Bench and Bar of South Carolina* (Charleston, 1859); E. A. Jones, *American Members of the Inns of Court* (London, 1924); and Edward McCrady, *History of South Carolina under Royal Government and History of South Carolina in the Revolution* (New York, 1901-1902).

² Works cited in note 1. For dates of service of all trustees see Appendix II.

³ "That there is but little of the spirit of Education here is evident (if it needs to be made more so) in that there has been ample provision made for the endowment of a College by persons who saw with regret the unletter'd situation the State was in on their death beds; and yet noboddy has the spirit to draw them forth into utility."—"Diary of Timothy Ford, 1785-1786", *SCHGM*, XIII. 132-147, 181-204.

⁴ Ms. Journal of the Trustees (hereinafter cited as TJ), I. 7-15.

⁵ *Supra*, ch. 1, pp. 12-13 and notes 21-26. A committee of the general assembly made the following report on Feb. 4, 1785 (Ms. House Journal):

"State of the Funds applicable to Erecting a Colledge	
Legacy of Miles Brewton Esqr	£1,000
ditto of Benjamin Smith Esqr	500
ditto of Mr. Wainwright	300
ditto of John McKenzie Esqr	1,000
Devise of Lands &c of John Prue about.....	2,000
Legacy of Mary Ellis £5000	700
<hr/>	
Amount of Colledge Donations	£5,500

Lands whereon the Barracks now stands left	} £20,000"
for the purpose of Erecting a Free School	
in Charleston Worth	

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The report of the committee of the trustees (TJ, I. 10-15, 17) gives the clauses of the wills establishing these legacies but does not state what part the College claimed. The bequest of John Prue was probably the first to be collected. According to the will in this case, the college which the general assembly was endeavoring to establish in 1770 was to receive the residue of the estate on the death of the testator's widow. This lady subsequently married a Mr. Creighton, who, being a loyalist, retired to Scotland at the beginning of the Revolution. When Charleston was taken by the British in 1780, however, he returned and seems to have sold certain bonds which should have been reserved for the residuary heir. Whether the former Mrs. Prue participated in this procedure is not known, but it is certain that she died before Feb. 10, 1785. On that day the general assembly ordered John Baker, who had been named an executor in the will but had never qualified, to take possession of a house at 96 King Street formerly occupied by Mr. Prue. This apparently was all that was left of the residue (Ms. House Journal, Feb. 7, 1785). Under the authority of an act passed the next year (Ms. House Journal, Feb. 28, 1786) the property was sold (*State Gazette of South Carolina*, May 11, 1786) by a board of commissioners appointed from the trustees of the three colleges. The deed has not been found, and it is not known how much was realized. An entry in the minutes of the Mt. Zion Society thirty-nine years later indicates, however, that the amount was equally divided among the heirs (Ms. Minutes of the Mt. Zion Society, III-IV. 128). From the College treasurer's statement of Aug. 3, 1797, to the effect that the Brewton, the Wainwright, and a part of the McKenzie legacies were still uncollected (TJ, I. 56) and the fact that the trustees had considerable funds to expend on renovating their building in 1789-1790 it may be assumed that the Smith and Ellis bequests had been received before that time. The absence of further mention of the Wainwright bequest may be accepted in the same way as evidence that it was eventually collected. As late as 1832 the trustees were calling without success upon the heirs of Charles Pinckney, who had been the executor of the Miles Brewton estate, for payment of Mr. Brewton's legacy of which they claimed one

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third (TJ, I. 71, II. 156, 185). The balance of the McKenzie bequest after much difficulty was collected between 1829 and 1832 (II. 70, 76, 81, 87, 113, 183; Charleston County Office of Clerk of Court, Bills (1815) No. 28 and Reports (1826) No. 26). If it be granted that all the legacies, except that of Miles Brewton, were finally paid, that the Prue bequest yielded £2,000, and that the College received all of the Smith legacy and one third of the others, then its share was £1,833 $\frac{1}{3}$ (\$7875.00). There is little reason to believe, however, that the sale of the Prue house yielded as much as £2,000. In estimating the amount in dollars I have used the rate of exchange (£1 = \$4.29) of 1792.

⁶ The land was valued at £20,000 (note 5 above). Streets deducted, it amounted to $8\frac{7}{8}$ acres. Its history in the hands of Henry Hughes and John Coming is presented in Henry A. M. Smith, "Charleston and Charleston Neck", *SCHGM*, XIX. 7-10. Mrs. Coming's deed to Thomas Pinckney (Nov. 19, 1698) is recorded in S. C. Historical Commission, Register's Records for Berkeley County D, 1696-1703, p. 102. The deeds relating to the conveyances to the second Thomas Pinckney and from him to the Commissioners of the Free School are recorded in Charleston County Mesne Conveyance Office, Book E, pp. 326-328 and Book D, pp. 262-267. A plat, which appears to have been made by Henry Purcell in 1797 (hereinafter cited as Purcell Plat), is recorded in Charleston County M. C. O., Book V, No. 8, p. 200. See also A. R. H. Smith and D. E. H. Smith, *The Dwelling Houses of Charleston* (Philadelphia, 1917), ch. 15 and TJ, I. 9-10, 56.

⁷ Foster, *Doc. History of Education*, I. Appendix, pp. 50, 56-57, 73, 85, 88, 91-92, 95, 110, 117, 125.

⁸ Ms. Journal of the Commissioners of Fortifications in the possession of the South Carolina Historical Society, *passim*; Smith and Smith, *op. cit.*, pp. 306-308. I have not been able to discover when the wooden buildings were replaced by brick structures. "The Journal of the Second Council of Safety", *Collections of the S. C. Historical Society* (III-IV) shows that the barracks were occupied by Moultrie's regiment.

⁹ *Ichnography of Charleston . . . Published 1st Jany. 1790*

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by E. Petrie; "Sketch of the Environs of Charleston", *Atlantic Neptune*, IV; Purcell Plat; TJ, I. 17-18. To Mr. John A. McCormack I am indebted for aid in efforts to trace the foundations of the east wing. We found brick-work under the sod of the campus where the Purcell Plat shows the building to have stood.

¹⁰ *South Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser*, June 8-11, 1785; Smith and Smith, *op. cit.*, ch. 15.

¹¹ TJ, I. 22-23.

¹² Frederick Dalcho, *An Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina* (Charleston, 1820), pp. 214-219; obituary in the *City Gazette or Daily Advertiser*, Oct. 30, 1801. Information was kindly furnished by Miss Alice R. Huger Smith.

¹³ TJ, I. 24-26, 33. See note 35 below.

¹⁴ TJ, I. 28, 36-38; Purcell Plat; Charles Fraser, *Reminiscences of Charleston* (Charleston, 1854), p. 22.

¹⁵ TJ, I. 26-27.

¹⁶ *City Gazette or Daily Advertiser*, Dec. 10, 1790.

¹⁷ Oct. 27, 1791; TJ, I. 33-34.

¹⁸ *State Gazette of South Carolina*, Oct. 30, 1792.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Nov. 6, 1792.

²⁰ TJ, I. 28-60; *City Gazette or Daily Advertiser*, Dec. 23, 1790; *State Gazette of South Carolina*, May 19, 1791; Jan. 5, 1792; June 24, Nov. 26, 1793; *A Historical Sketch of the College of Charleston, South Carolina, First Published in the American Quarterly Register* (hereinafter cited as *Historical Sketch*), pp. 4-5. This is a reprint from the *Register* of November, 1839, XII. 164-177.

²¹ Newspaper articles cited in note 20 above. The anonymous author of the *Historical Sketch* (p. 4) states that there were between 100 and 130 students during the greater part of Dr. Smith's administration. The only reference to enrolment in the *Journal of the Trustees* is the statement that there were 83 students in Oct., 1797 (TJ, I. 60).

²² "Diary of Timothy Ford", *loc. cit.*, p. 192.

²³ *Historical Sketch*, pp. 4-5.

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²⁴ TJ, I. 47-50; *South Carolina State Gazette*, Oct. 30, Nov. 5, 1794.

²⁵ *Historical Sketch*, p. 5.

²⁶ Nov. 5, 1794.

²⁷ TJ, I. 48.

²⁸ J. J. O'Connell, *Catholicity in the Carolinas and Georgia* (n.p., 1878), Peter Guilday, *The Life and Times of John England* (New York, 1927), index; *State Gazette of South Carolina*, Nov. 26, 1793.

²⁹ TJ, I. 33, 43; *Historical Sketch*, p. 4; *State Gazette of South Carolina*, Nov. 17, 1794; Dalcho, *op. cit.*, pp. 220-221.

³⁰ *Historical Sketch*, p. 4; TJ, I. 32-33; SCHGM, XXVIII. 236; C. S. Brigham, comp., "Bibliography of American Newspapers: South Carolina", *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, XXXIV. 289.

³¹ *Historical Sketch*, p. 4; *State Gazette of South Carolina*, Nov. 26, 1793; TJ, I. 32.

³² See *DAB*; *Eminent and Representative Men*; O'Neill, *Bench and Bar*; *Historical Sketch*, p. 5; Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel, *Life and Times of William Lowndes* (New York, 1901). Charles Fraser's connection with the College as a student is established by his statement in the *Reminiscences of Charleston*, p. 21.

³³ This description of student life is largely based on Fraser, *Reminiscences*, pp. 21-24, 88. The account of Mr. Blanchard's performance is found in the *State Gazette of South Carolina*, Nov. 15, 1794. See also *Historical Sketch*, p. 5.

³⁴ TJ, I. 50-54.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, I. 35-37, 40-41, 43-45, 55-58; *State Gazette of South Carolina*, Oct. 25, 1792. The first attempt to hold a lottery was made in 1792. The plan provided for the sale of 4500 tickets at \$20 each and 151 prizes ranging from \$100 to \$10,000. This it was hoped would yield \$12,857.15 (£3,000 sterling), the full amount allowed by the general assembly. This failed to materialize, and an attempt the following year to raise \$3,000 by the same means met the same fate. The exact amount of the debt to Dr. Smith was £3868:6:2 of which £2661:15:6 was principal and £1206:10:8 accrued interest. The trustees were

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able to pay at this time only £525:6:3 leaving a balance of £3342:19:11 (about \$14,500).

III. THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE

¹ The principal source of information about the elder Thomas Bee is an obituary article in the *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Feb. 26, 1812. His will (Charleston County Probate Court, Will Book E, 1807-1818) does not mention Thomas Bee, Jr. The latter seems to have escaped entirely the attention of both biographer and genealogist. What appears to be his death notice is found in the Charleston County Health Department Records, Jan. 21-28, 1838, but I have not been able to find an obituary article in the newspapers of that week. Professor R. A. Law has quoted in his "Bard of Coosawhatchie" (*Texas Review*, VII, No. 2, pp. 138-142) the passage from Davis's *Travels* but was unable to identify "Mr. Drone". For information about the *Omnium Gatherum* and *Omnium Botherum* and the characterization by Simms ("Our Early Authors," *The XIX Century*, I, 280-281) I am indebted to Mr. G. A. Cardwell, Jr. Mr. Cardwell has also called my attention to articles by Thomas Bee in *The Rambler* (e.g., I, 14 (Nov. 2, 1843)) which had been previously published in the *Omnium Gatherum*. Since Mr. Bee appears to have died in 1838, it would seem that these were copied rather than contributed. A death notice of a Thomas Bee, aged 28, in the Sass Coffin Record, 1843 (ms. in possession of S. C. Historical Society) may have some bearing on this curious and difficult problem. See also *Historical Sketch*, p. 6; TJ, I, 58, 93; A. J. Morrison (ed.), *Travels of Four Years and a Half in the United States of America by John Davis* (New York, 1909), pp. 58-62.

² On Jan. 3, 1798, announcements were made in the *City Gazette* of the union of the Athenian Academy and the Charleston Seminary, the latter under Drs. Henry Purcell and George Buist. In the next year the union was dissolved (*City Gazette*, Jan. 1, June 18, 19, 24, Aug. 22, 1799).

³ *Ibid.*, Mar. 27, 1798.

⁴ J. N. Norton, *Life of Bishop Bowen of South Carolina* (New York, 1859), p. 24.

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⁵ *City Gazette*, May 1, 1799; *supra*, ch. 2, note 30. This school was advertised in the *City Gazette* with more or less regularity during these years. Professor Law's interesting suggestion (*op. cit.*, pp. 155-156) that Mason was the "Alienus" who carried on the spirited controversy with John Davis and Lucas George is partially invalidated by the fact that Mason was not teaching in the College in 1798-1799. On Mar. 14, 1789, he was elected clerk to the trustees (TJ, I. 23) and may have been acting in this capacity in 1798. This, however, seems improbable.

⁶ Morrison, *op. cit.*, 58-62; Law, *op. cit.*, *passim*; *City Gazette*, June 14, 1800.

⁷ On Jan. 10, 1800 (*City Gazette*) Mr. Johnstone announced his retirement from the College to open his own school.

⁸ *City Gazette*, Jan. 10, May 25, 1799.

⁹ *Ibid.*, July 1, Aug. 27, Sept. 23, 1799. See note 2 above.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Dec. 28, 1799.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Jan. 1, May 20, 1800.

¹² *Ibid.*, Sept. 24, 1800; *Historical Sketch*, p. 6.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Oct. 3, 20, Dec. 29, 1800.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Jan. 1, 5, 1802.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Feb. 12, 1802.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, July 12, 1803.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Oct. 8, Nov. 2, 1803.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Jan. 10, Mar. 5, 1804.

¹⁹ TJ, I. 69, 72.

²⁰ These statements are based largely on evidence obtained from the *City Gazette*, 1798-1805, and the *Charleston Courier*, 1806.

²¹ Note 20 above. See also David Ramsay, *The History of South Carolina* (Charleston, 1809), II. ch. 9; Colyer Meriwether, *History of Higher Education in South Carolina* (Washington, 1888), chs. 2, 6; John Furman Thomason, *The Foundations of the Public Schools of South Carolina* (Columbia, 1925), Part Two; R. Means Davis, "A Sketch of Education in South Carolina" in [Harry Hammond], *South Carolina: Resources and Population, Institutions and Industries* (Charleston, 1883).

²² For charter see *Acts of the General Assembly of the State*

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of *South-Carolina, 1795-1804* (Columbia, 1808), pp. 65-70. An account of the laying of the corner-stone of the building of Beaufort College is to be found in the *City Gazette* of Nov. 16, 1802; a statement of entrance requirements, etc., in *idem*, Mar. 5, 1804. R. W. Barnwell, *Reminiscences* (ms. in possession of the S. C. Historical Society) is authority for the statement that the institution was never more than a grammar school.

²³ For charter see *Acts of the General Assembly of the State of South-Carolina, 1795-1804*, pp. 185-187.

²⁴ Edwin L. Green, *A History of the University of South Carolina* (Columbia, 1916), ch. 1.

²⁵ George Howe, *History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina* (2 vols., Columbia, 1870, 1883); obituary article in *City Gazette*, Sept. 5, 1808.

²⁶ TJ, I. 72; *City Gazette*, Nov. 27, 1805.

²⁷ *City Gazette*, Dec. 25, 1805.

²⁸ *Charleston Courier*, May 19, Oct. 18, 1806.

²⁹ *Historical Sketch*, pp. 6-7; *City Gazette*, Sept. 2, 5, 1808; *Charleston Courier*, Oct. 27, 1807. In 1809 a two-volume edition of *Sermons by the Reverend George Buist, D.D.* (New York), was published.

³⁰ TJ, I. 74-75, 89; *City Gazette*, Oct. 18, Nov. 5, 21, 1808.

³¹ *Charleston Courier*, May 19, Dec. 29, 1806; TJ, I. 75, 89, 90.

³² TJ, I. 82-88.

³³ *Charleston Courier*, Jan. 14, July 12, 1809; TJ, I. 90, 92, 95.

³⁴ TJ, I. 93; *Charleston Courier*, Oct. 6, 26, Dec. 15, 1809; Jan. 3, May 11, 1810; TJ, I. 97-100. Since his retirement from the College in 1802, Dr. Gallagher had re-established his academy. On Dec. 14, 1808 (*City Gazette*), he announced that he would not teach any longer. For information concerning Dr. Rattoone I am indebted to Miss Margaret O. Willis, of the Princeton University staff.

³⁵ John Belton O'Neill, *Biographical Sketches*, I. 347-377; *Charleston Courier*, May 15, Oct. 18, Nov. 5, 1810; TJ, I. 106-109. Among the achievements of Mr. King was the ar-

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rangement of a series of lectures on philosophy and chemistry by Charles Dewar Simons in the fall of 1810.

³⁶ TJ, I. 102, 106; *Charleston Courier*, Jan. 4, 1811.

³⁷ *Charleston Courier*, April 2, 9, 1811.

³⁸ TJ, I. 114-115, 117-120; *City Gazette*, Dec. 14, 1808.

³⁹ On June 16, 1813 the trustees ordered the building to be leased for one year, and this order was repeated in October (TJ, I. 119, 121). In January, 1815, Robert Gibson was conducting a school on the premises said to be able to accommodate twenty-five students (*Charleston Courier*, Jan. 2, 1815).

⁴⁰ TJ, I. 130.

⁴¹ TJ, II. 3-5. Mitchell King, who had been elected a member of the board on Mar. 8, 1817 (TJ, I. 127) was chairman of this committee.

⁴² TJ, II. 5-22. The arrangement with Mr. Hurlburt was to run five years beginning Jan. 1, 1818. On July 5, 1822, he offered to renew the lease for a similar period (TJ, II. 18). This was not favorably received, but under an order to lease the buildings "from year to year" the standing committee appear to have rented to Mr. Hurlburt and two other tenants (TJ, II. 32).

⁴³ *Supra*, pp. 40-41; TJ, I. 56, 58.

⁴⁴ TJ, I. 63-65; *City Gazette*, Sept. 21, 1801.

⁴⁵ TJ, I. 66, 68, 80.

⁴⁶ TJ, I. 70-71, 81.

⁴⁷ TJ, I. 71, 102-105, 107, 110, 116 (following interleaves), 125, 128-130; II. 2 (following interleaves); Charleston County Office of Clerk of Court, Robert Smith and Others, Heirs of the late Rt. Revd. Bishop Smith *vs* The Trustees of the College of Charleston, Bills, 1815, No. 72; Robert Smith and Wm. M. Smith Heirs and Representatives of the Late Revd. Bishop Smith *vs* The Trustees of the College of Charleston, Reports, 1817, No. 49; Charleston County Office of the Register of Mesne Conveyance, Book T 8, pp. 68, 70, 176, 179, 184, 199, 202; U 8, pp. 73, 76, 116, 174; W 8, pp. 169, 187, 196, 222; V 8, pp. 55, 245, 247; L 7, pp. 18, 177; O 11, p. 143; S 8, pp. 317, 320, 324; P 8, p. 318; S 10, p. 227; G 9, p. 324. For the text of the principal documents relating to the lease and sale

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see appendix I. The reversionary rights of the College in the two remaining lots were later sold (TJ, II. 152, 193-194, 220-221, 230-231, 237, 242-243, 264, 289, 291, 315).

IV. THE COLLEGE AND THE NULLIFICATION CONTROVERSY

¹ TJ, II. 14-16.

² TJ, II. 17-22. A threat of legal proceedings was necessary to force Mr. Hurlburt to meet his agreement to keep the building in repair. The building was rented for the year 1823 to M. L. Hurlburt, John Galluchat, and Abiel Bolles (TJ, II. 32). The latter two appear to have rented parts of the building previously from Mr. Hurlburt. All kept schools. The first two moved apparently on January 1, 1824. The last continued, even after the reopening of the College, to occupy a part of the building until Jan. 1, 1827. See city directories of the period and *Mercury*, Jan. 3, 1824. See ch. III, note 42.

³ TJ, II. 23-27.

⁴ TJ, II. 28-29; *Centennial Memorial of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, 1824-1924* (Charleston, 1924).

⁵ DAB, XIV. 617. For the full scope of Mr. Pinckney's argument see articles cited in note 9 below.

⁶ TJ, II. 30-31.

⁷ TJ, II. 31.

⁸ For the text of the act see appendix I. TJ, II. 31-32.

⁹ *Charleston Mercury*, Oct. 25, 27, 28, 1823; *Southern Patriot*, Oct. 17, 28, 1823. A series of articles later published in the *Mercury* must have served to keep interest alive; see issues of Nov. 24, 29, Dec. 3, 1823.

¹⁰ TJ, II. 33-38. The members of the committee were John Julius Pringle, Nathaniel Bowen, Joseph Manigault, Timothy Ford, James R. Pringle, and Mitchell King.

¹¹ *Mercury*, Nov. 11, 1823; TJ, II. 38-41. A full description of the plan of studies is given.

¹² *Mercury*, Jan. 3, 1824; Norton, *Life of Bishop Bowen*; [C. E. Gadsden], *A Discourse on the Occasion of the Death of*

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the Right Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, D.D. (Charleston, 1840); obituary notices in *Charleston Mercury*, Aug. 28, Sept. 2, 6, 9, 1839; TJ, II. 42.

¹³ TJ, II. 42, 47-48; *Charleston Courier*, Jan. 1, 1824. For announcements concerning the schools of Messrs. Dickson, Gilbert, and Bailey see *Courier*, Jan. 1, Nov. 27, 1822, and *Mercury*, Jan. 1, 3, 30, 1824.

¹⁴ *Mercury*, Jan. 30, June 10, 11, 1824; TJ, II. 46; *Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty and Students, of the Charleston College*. Charleston, S. C. Printed by A. E. Miller, No. 4 Broad Street. 1824.

¹⁵ *Mercury*, June 10, 11, 1824; *Catalogue of 1824*; TJ, II. 55-60.

¹⁶ TJ, II. 50-52, 60; *Historical Sketch*, pp. 9-10. For a discussion of the authorship of the latter see the bibliography. The withdrawal of Mr. J. J. Pringle from the board and the refusal of Mr. Thomas Bee to be a candidate for re-election to the vice presidency may indicate that they were opposed to the introduction of college classes. *The Historical Sketch* states that "several of the most influential trustees resigned by way of expressing their opposition".

¹⁷ For the facts of Mr. Adams's life see DAB, I. 72 and *The Sermon Delivered at Pendleton . . . on the Occasion of the Death of the Rev. Jasper Adams, D.D.* (Charleston, 1842).

¹⁸ *Catalogue of 1825*; *Courier*, Jan. 15, 1825.

¹⁹ *Mercury*, Nov. 8, 1825.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Oct. 26, 1826. In addition A.B. degrees were conferred on the following members of the faculty: John Dickson, William E. Bailey, Stiles Mellichamp, and Stephen Lee.

²¹ TJ, II. 78-79; *Mercury*, Oct. 26, 1826; M. L. Turk, *Hobart, The Story of a Hundred Years, 1822-1922* (Geneva, N. Y., 1921), p. 17.

²² *Historical Sketch*, pp. 10-11.

²³ TJ, II. 76-78, 81, 84.

²⁴ TJ, II. 80.

²⁵ TJ, II. 82. The only entry in the trustees' journal is to the effect that the standing committee were unwilling to avail themselves of the services of Bishop Bowen unless he would

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accept the compensation previously voted to him. There is no record of his resignation at the time of the return of Mr. Adams. The implication of the newspaper articles cited in note 26 below is that no one was serving as principal in the fall of 1827. He did not preside at the commencement exercises of 1827. The death of his son, John Blake Bowen, a student in the College (*Courier*, Dec. 2, 1826) may throw light on this question.

²⁶ TJ, II. 88; *Mercury*, Oct. 30, 1827; *Courier*, Oct. 30, 1827. A long series of articles in the *Courier* (Oct. 31, Nov. 2, 7, 13, 14, 15) criticized the policy of the trustees.

²⁷ TJ, II. 85-92.

²⁸ TJ, II. 92-100.

²⁹ *Courier*, Jan. 11, 14, 1828; Charles Fraser, *Address Delivered . . . at the Laying of the Corner Stone of a New College . . .*, Jan. 12, 1828 (Charleston, 1828).

³⁰ *Courier*, Mar. 17, June 18, Dec. 14, 1829; TJ, II. 119-120, 183-184. Cf. Samuel Lapham, Jr., and Albert Simons, "The Development of Charleston Architecture," *The Architectural Forum*, Dec., 1923, p. 303.

³¹ TJ, II. 101 and following interleaves, 102. *Historical Sketch*, pp. 13-14; *Courier*, Sept. 1, 1828; *Catalogues* of 1829, 1830, 1832, and 1834. Cf. the account of the curriculum at Geneva College in Turk, *Hobart*, ch. 3. A detailed view of the workings of this system is furnished by ms. registers for 1830 through 1834.

³² *Courier*, May 23, 1827, Mar. 17, May 14, 1829; *Catalogues* of 1829, 1830, 1832, and 1834.

³³ *Catalogue and List of Graduates of the College of Charleston, 1806-97*; *Catalogues* of 1829 and 1830; *Historical Sketch*, pp. 14-15. For Bishop Wightman's career see *Year Book, City of Charleston, 1882*, p. 317; for that of Senator Porter see *idem*, 1883, p. 249. For Fremont's record in the College see ms. registers of 1830 and 1831 and TJ, II. 263.

³⁴ On Apr. 9, 1829 the Philomathean Society celebrated its anniversary, probably the first (*Courier*, Apr. 7, 10, 1829). The first mention of the Euphradian is found in TJ, II. 148. See also *idem*, pp. 192-196.

³⁵ *Courier*, July 7, 1830.

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³⁶ Full accounts of the commencement exercises were printed by the newspapers. TJ, II. 68, 79.

³⁷ Mr. Gilbert was granted leave of absence in the summer of 1824 (TJ, II. 53-54); his death notice appears in the *Mercury*, Oct. 29, 1824. Mr. Dickson's retirement is announced in the *Courier*, July 7, 1828. Shortly before this he published his *Essentials of Religion* (Charleston, 1827). Mr. Courtenay attracted much attention by the publication of his *Inquiry into the Propriety of Establishing a National Observatory* (Charleston, 1827). See *Courier*, Nov. 13, 1827, and *Mercury*, Feb. 9, 1835. *The Historical Sketch* (p. 14) is authority for the statement that Stephen Lee was educated at West Point.

³⁸ See ch. 2, note 5.

³⁹ TJ, II. 34-38, 40, 46, 61, 67, 69, 74, 86, 87-92, 166, 182, 197, 199, and 217. *Courier*, Nov. 13, 1828.

⁴⁰ Finding that it would not be necessary to raise additional funds for the building as they had promised, Mr. Grimké contributed \$500 to the general fund (TJ, II. 101) and Mr. Horry gave his bond of \$10,000 (to bear 5 per cent. interest) to endow a professorship (TJ, II. 103, 238-239).

⁴¹ TJ, II. 194, 199; Charleston County Probate Court.

⁴² TJ, II. 111, 160, 179, 283. There is no positive evidence, however, that the Hamilton legacy was ever collected.

⁴³ TJ, II. 75; *Courier*, May 14, 1829.

⁴⁴ TJ, II. 182-185, 197-199.

⁴⁵ TJ, II. 107 and following interleaves.

⁴⁶ TJ, II. 121, 123-142.

⁴⁷ TJ, II. 158-159, 181, 189-190, 200, 213-215, 224.

⁴⁸ Green, *History of the University of South Carolina*, ch. 3; C. S. Boucher, *The Nullification Controversy in South Carolina* (Chicago, 1916).

⁴⁹ TJ, II. 164-165, 166-177, 180, 181, 199.

⁵⁰ TJ, II. 180, 186. Mr. Adams heartily favored this step (*Historical Sketch*, p. 15).

⁵¹ TJ, II. 221-222, 226; *Mercury*, Sept. 18, 22, 1834.

⁵² TJ, II. 224, 231-237; *Catalogues* of 1832 and 1834.

⁵³ In the summer and again in the fall of 1835 the trustees were violently attacked in the newspapers by anonymous con-

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tributors (*Mercury*, Aug. 21, 24, Nov. 2, 1835, and *Southern Patriot*, Oct. 27, 1835). This may have furnished a spur to action.—TJ, II. 250-257, 262-263, 272-273; *Mercury*, Nov. 13, 14, 19, Dec. 14, 29, 1835; *Courier*, Jan. 18, 21, 1836. Mr. Adams spent his last days in Charleston preparing his Horry lectures for publication (*Elements of Moral Philosophy* (Cambridge, Mass., 1837)). In 1838 he was appointed chaplain and professor of moral philosophy in the United States Military Academy, but later he returned to South Carolina. He died at Pendleton in 1842.

V. THE COLLEGE OF THE METROPOLIS

¹ For the attitude of the public concerning the importance of the College to the community at this time see, in addition to the proceedings of city council cited in notes 3 and 4 below, articles in the *Courier*, July 29, 1837, Mar. 13, Apr. 9, 1838.

² *Supra*, pp. 70-71, 88; *Courier*, Nov. 13, 1828; TJ, II. 121-123.

³ TJ, II. 257, 262 and following interleaves, 266-267, 275, 281. For the text of the ordinance see Appendix I. It was required that the then mayor be elected a member of the board within sixty days after the passage of the ordinance and that application be made to the general assembly to amend the charter so as to make future mayors members *ex officio*. The trustees ordered that such an application should be made, but the matter seems to have been dropped after it was decided to close the College.

⁴ TJ, II. 250-257. For an account of the plans for civic improvements see *A Report Containing a Review of the Proceedings of the City Authorities from the 4th Sept., 1837 to 1st Aug., 1838* by Henry L. Pinckney, Mayor; cf. Theodore D. Jervay, *Robert Y. Hayne and His Times* (New York, 1909).

⁵ *Courier*, July 22, 1837; "Proceedings of Council, July 18, 1837," *Courier*, Aug. 3, 1837.

⁶ TJ, II. 290-294; "Proceedings of Council, August 1, 1837," *Courier*, Aug. 17, 1837; *Courier*, Aug. 19, 24, 1837.

⁷ *A Report Containing a Review of the Proceedings of the City Authorities, from the First September, 1838 to First August, 1839*, by H. L. Pinckney, Mayor; DAB, XIV. 617; see also note 4

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above. Before the agreement between the city and College passed the general assembly Mayor Pinckney suggested that the board of trustees should be so organized as to give the members of city council a majority, but when the trustees objected he did not press the matter (TJ, II. 294-297).

⁸ For the texts of the amendment and the ordinance see Appendix I.

⁹ For the text of the resolutions of council and of board see Appendix I. The transfer was performed, it will be observed, by the new board of trustees.

¹⁰ TJ, II. 298-301, 307. The omitted members were Jasper Adams and W. B. Pringle, neither of whom was active at this time.

¹¹ TJ, II. 302-311; *Courier*, Oct. 19, 1837. The board having ruled that no member of the faculty should hold any other professional office, Mr. Brantly, who was minister of the First Baptist Church, hesitated to accept his appointment. The difficulty was removed, however, when it was understood that he could give his whole time to the work of the College during six days of the week.

¹² *Courier*, Apr. 9, 1838. The lower floor of the College building had been rented to the South Carolina Society for the use of their school and was not immediately available (TJ, II. 282-284, 311). Mr. Adams was still occupying one of the rooms which he did not vacate as readily as the trustees wished (TJ, II. 311, 313, 315), and repairs were necessary (TJ, II. 313). These factors probably explain why classes were not begun earlier.

¹³ *Courier*, Apr. 9, 1838, Mar. 1, 1839. The trustees contemplated the provision of a sub-freshman class for one year, but this plan was later abandoned (TJ, II. 312, 315).

¹⁴ TJ, II. 331; *Courier*, Jan. 29, Mar. 25, 1839.

¹⁵ TJ, II. 332.

¹⁶ For the text of the ordinance see Appendix I. It was this ordinance which committed the city to the plan of contributing \$1000 annually to the College endowment. A similar provision was made for the High School.

¹⁷ *Courier*, Oct. 26, 29, 1839. It was seriously suggested that the College give its building to the High School and occupy the

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Old Theater in Broad Street which had been recently vacated by the Medical College (*Courier*, Mar. 11, 19, 1840). See also *Courier*, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 1840, June 21, 1841.

¹⁸ Favorable comment had been made on the public examination in 1839 (*Courier*, Feb. 28, 1839). *Courier*, Feb. 22, 25, 26, 27; Mar. 18, 1840; TJ, II. 340.

¹⁹ "Historical Sketch of the First Baptist Church," *Year Book, City of Charleston*, 1881, p. 321; obituary account in *Courier*, Mar. 31, 1845; *Baptist Encyclopaedia*; B. D. Ragsdale, *A Glance Backward, The Brantlys in the Life of Georgia Baptists* (Macon, Ga., 1933). For information concerning Dr. Brantly I am indebted to Mr. William D. Kizziah of Salisbury, N. C.

²⁰ Obituary article in *Courier*, Oct. 20, 1871. In 1840 Mr. Hawkesworth received the honorary degree of master of arts from Columbia University (*Courier*, Oct. 22, 1840).

²¹ M. La Borde, *History of the South Carolina College* (Columbia, S. C., 1859), pp. 196-200.

²² *Courier*, Feb. 13, 1839; TJ, II. 325, 327-329. Dr. Hume later became professor of experimental science in the South Carolina Military Academy (John Peyre Thomas, *The History of The South Carolina Military Academy* (Charleston, 1893), pp. 239-241).

²³ *Courier*, Dec. 15, 1840; TJ, II. 343, 347, 348, 352-353; Thomas, *op. cit.*, p. 35.

²⁴ TJ, III. 7, 31.

²⁵ *Catalogues* of 1840 and 1843.

²⁶ *Courier*, Aug. 19, 1837, Mar. 13, 1838.

²⁷ TJ, II. 347; III. 31. For scholarships see *infra*, p. 114.

²⁸ TJ, II. 318, 321; *Courier*, Apr. 3, July 23, Aug. 1, 28, Sept. 12, 1840; Sept. 2, Oct. 8, 1842; Sept. 20, 1845; *Southern Patriot*, Aug. 29, 31, 1843.

²⁹ TJ, II. 13-34; *Courier*, Mar. 31, 1845.

³⁰ *Supra*, pp. 60-61; TJ, III. 28-31, 34-41; *Courier*, Sept. 20, 1844.

³¹ Anonymous, *A Finley Genealogy: A Compilation* (n. p., 1905), pp. 10-12; Alexander Sinclair, *Funeral Discourse on the Death of Hon. W. Peronneau Finley, Preached at Aiken, S. C., April 11th, 1876* (Augusta, Ga., 1876); *Proceedings of the Aiken*

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Bar, Aiken, S. C., in Honor of the Late William Peronneau Finley, LL.D., 1803-1876 (n. p., (1876)).

³² The number of students decreased from 64 in 1844 to 42 in 1845 (*Catalogues* of 1843-1844 and 1845-1846). Several factors may have contributed to this decline. Not realizing perhaps that President Brantly was ill the students had shown some dissatisfaction with his management during the summer of 1844 (TJ, III. 17-28); in 1843 the Citadel branch of the South Carolina Military Academy was opened in Charleston (Thomas, *op. cit.*, p. 36); in 1844 the tuition fee was increased to \$80 (TJ, III. 31).

³³ TJ, III. 47, 49-60. For a full discussion of these measures see *Courier*, Dec. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1846. The formation of the Society of the Alumni was suggested at the meeting of the board on Nov. 10, 1846; its organization was reported at the meeting of Mar. 26, 1847; and the first president, Henry D. Lesesne (1828), delivered an address explaining the purpose of the organization at the commencement exercises on Mar. 30 (TJ, III. 58, 64-65, 67; *Courier*, Mar. 31, 1847). This, however, was not the first alumni organization of the College. As early as 1834 Dr. Adams delivered an address before the Society of Graduates (*The Moral Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (Charleston, 1834)). Nothing further, however, is known of this earlier organization.

³⁴ TJ, III. 51, 54-55, 60, 68, 73-75; *Courier*, Nov. 29, Dec. 10, 13, 16, 1847. A petition was presented to the general assembly in 1846 and again in 1847. President Henry Deas died in December, 1846. There seems to have been no election until the following October when Mr. King was chosen.

³⁵ *Courier*, July 20, Nov. 17, Dec. 22, Dec. 29, 1847, Mar. 15, 1848; TJ, III. 68, 76-81, 88, 91, 93, 99-100, 108-110, 122-123, 129, 139, 143-147. The names of the donors, some of which are obviously missing, are given as follows in *The Memorial of the Board of Trustees . . . to the Honorable the Mayor and Alderman of the City of Charleston* (1885), pp. 23-24:

Nathaniel Heyward	\$2,000
James Adger, Sr., William Aiken, Mitchell King, Mrs.	
Catherine Prioleau, \$1,000 each	4,000

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Charles Alston, Sr., E. M. Baynard, William Gregg, J. J. McCarter, Otis Mills, Henry A. Middleton, James Moultrie, Robert Smith, F. M. Weston, Richard Yeardon, \$500 each	5,000
Mrs. Emily Hayne	440
Allard H. Behlin, Charles Macbeth, T. J. Rogers, Wm. H. Trapier, \$300 each	1,200
Robert Martin, John Ravenel, \$250 each	500
Henry R. Frost, G. A. Hopley, C. T. Mitchell, Ed. Sebring, Alex. Mazyck, \$200 each	1,000
E. M. Beach, W. Peronneau Finley, J. R. Pringle, J. Jenkins Mikell, \$150 each	600
Wm. Adger, C. M. Arnold, Rev. John Bachman, W. G. Baynard, Wm. Birnie, H. M. Bruns, T. Farr Capers, A. H. Chisolm, Christopher Cotes, O. L. Dobson, B. F. Dunkin, Edgerton & Richards, Charles Fraser, Edward Frost, T. N. Gadsden, E. Geddings, L. R. Gibbes, Henry Gourdin, Mary Henky, Robt. F. Henky, Wm. C. Heyward, D. H. Huger, Jr., Robert Hume, Wm. Hawkesworth, J. Bond I'On, E. L. Kerrison, James Lamb, James Legaré, C. T. Lowndes, C. G. Memminger, M. C. Mordecai, Wm. M. Murray, Samuel Porcher, F. Y. Porcher, M. D., Henry Ravenel, M. D., Daniel Ravenel, Henry Ravenel, Wm. Ravenel, J. K. Robinson, James Rose, Ann Ross, John Robinson, William Schnierle, E. P. Starr, A. S. Willington, \$100 each	4,500
John Bellinger, M. D., J. C. Blume, James Chapman, C. M. Furman, James Gadsden, R. C. Gilchrist, Henry Horlbeck, Joseph Lawton, Jacob C. Levy, W. Porcher Miles, H. W. Peronneau, W. Mazyck Porcher, A. G. Rose, A. Sachtleben, Stephen Watson, H. L. Pinckney, \$50 each	1,600
E. W. Bancroft, J. B. Betts, Henry Cobia, John Gravely, Rev. S. Gilman, Edward Horlbeck, Wm. Jervy, T. J. Kerr, Edward McCrady, Gabriel Manigault, Edward North, John Russell, John Rutledge,	

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J. Maurice Simons, A. R. Taft, E. Horry Deas,
T. L. Ogier, M. D., \$25 each 425
There are others contributing in small amounts 81

³⁶ *Courier*, Jan. 19, Feb. 8, Mar. 15, 1848; TJ, III. 60, 68, 83-85, 90, 95-96, 98; J. B. Haskell and C. L. Bachman, *John Bachman* (Charleston, 1888); DAB, I. 466-467.

³⁷ TJ, II. 333; III. 69-71, 82, 87.

³⁸ TJ, III. 76; *Centennial Memorial of the Medical College; Courier*, Dec. 7, 1847. Articles on several of these scientists are to be found in the *Dictionary of American Biography*. From 1852 to 1854 Agassiz served as Professor of Comparative Anatomy in The Medical College.

³⁹ TJ, III. 73-74. For the information concerning Mr. Holmes I am indebted to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Holmes von Kolnitz, who has permitted me to read in the manuscript her Life of Francis Simmons Holmes.

⁴⁰ TJ, III. 122, 139.

⁴¹ *Courier*, Mar. 18, 1850.

⁴² This claim has been advanced and well sustained with documentary evidence by Mr. W. G. Mazyck in his "The Charleston Museum, Its Genesis and Development," *Year Book, City of Charleston, 1907*, pp. 13-36. The journal of the Charleston Library Society, which has come to light since Mr. Mazyck's article was written, throws additional light on this subject. See *supra*, p. 5.

⁴³ Mazyck, *op. cit.*, pp. 18-26; TJ, III. 140-143, 148, 152-154; von Kolnitz, *Ms. Life of Holmes*.

⁴⁴ TJ, III. 50-51, 55-56, 66-67, 79, 82, 101-102, 105-106; *Courier*, Mar. 19, 1847, July 12, 1848.

⁴⁵ *Courier*, Nov. 2, 1849.

⁴⁶ TJ, III. 124, 128-129; *Courier*, Feb. 13, 1850; F. B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of The United States Army* (Washington, 1903), I. 1027. Cf. Lapham and Simons, *Architectural Forum*, Dec. 1923, pp. 303-304.

⁴⁷ The account of these difficulties occurs in the Proceedings of Council as recorded in the *Courier* of Feb. 1, 5, 12, Mar. 5, 19, Apr. 4, 25, 1851. It should be said in justice to Mr. Jones that his estimate was probably much too low.

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⁴⁸ Mazyck, *op. cit.*, 26-27; von Kolnitz, *op. cit.*; *Mercury*, Feb. 2, 1852.

⁴⁹ TJ, III. 132-135. Mr. Miles at the request of the board held the title of emeritus professor during his absence (TJ, III. 217-218). An effort to restore the active professorship in 1860 failed (TJ, III. 380, 383).

⁵⁰ TJ, III. 273, 276.

⁵¹ TJ, III. 261.

⁵² TJ, III. 330, 339-340, 342.

⁵³ TJ, II. 118, III. 155-157, 199, 278-279, 310-313. *Courier*, Jan. 15, 1851.

⁵⁴ *Supra*, p. 13. The librarian of the Society reported shortly after the fire that "The Library Room together with the Books instruments Charter Box and its contents &c the property of the Society and also the Books late of Mr. McKenzie were all consumed by Fire except the Books & instruments mentioned in the list delivered in by him . . ." (Ms. Journal of the Proceedings of Charles Town Library Society, p. 185). The list has not been preserved. The catalogue was printed by the Society (Journal, pp. 135, 137, 140 and Committee Minute Book, pp. 83, 84, 140), and a copy is now in the possession of the Society. The present librarian tells me that few of the Mackenzie books are now in the Library. The trustees, not knowing perhaps that they had been destroyed, applied for them in 1825 (TJ, II. 69). In 1853, shortly before the Frampton library was given to the College, the city council urged the trustees to "ascertain and report to Council, whether the Charleston Library Society would consent to remove their Library to the College buildings and upon what terms." This the trustees refused to do, agreeing, however, to consult with the Society if the latter saw fit to take action on the matter. No further steps appear to have been taken (TJ, III. 191-194).

⁵⁵ For a list of the Noyes books see TJ, I. 44-45.

⁵⁶ *Supra*, pp. 81, 91; TJ, II. 65, 91, 97, 107, 109, 110, 145, 163, 196, 270; *Courier*, Mar. 17, Dec. 14, 1829.

⁵⁷ *Courier*, Mar. 9, 1840; *Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Charleston College* (Charleston, 1849).

⁵⁸ TJ, III. 162, 198-199, 201, 207.

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⁵⁹ TJ, III. 201, 207, 209, 210, 214-217, 219, 222, 225, 227-228, 231, 235, 248, 250, 275, 288, 291-292, 305, 313, 324, 326, 344; *Courier*, July 22, Aug. 23, 1856; *First Annual Report of the Librarian of the College of Charleston* (Charleston, 1857). The total cost of the library building was \$10,200, the city providing the extra \$2,200.

⁶⁰ For information concerning the construction of the cistern see "Proceedings of Council" in *Courier*, Aug. 28, Sept. 18, 1856, Aug. 6, 1857.

⁶¹ J. D. B. DeBow, "The Light of Other Days," *The Commercial Review of the South and West*, Sept. 1848, p. 237.

⁶² TJ, III. 282-288, 296-298, 300-305, 314-321, 337.

VI. THE COLLEGE COMES OF AGE

¹ See list of trustees in Appendix II.

² *Catalogue* of 1839, p. 7.

³ *Courier*, Sept. 7, 1840, Aug. 6, 1859.

⁴ *A Finley Genealogy*, p. 11; *Courier*, July 5, 1847.

⁵ La Borde, *South Carolina College*, 196-200; obituary articles in *News and Courier*, Nov. 23, 1894, Jan. 26, 1895; Yates Snowden, "Memories of the Early Seventies," *College of Charleston Magazine*, June, 1924, pp. 23-26. A collection containing many of Dr. Gibbs's publications, as well as newspaper and magazine articles concerning him and his work, has recently been presented by his daughters to the department of Chemistry and Physics.

⁶ Haskell and Bachman, *John Bachman*, 261-265; *DAB*, I. 466-467; TJ, III. 182, 190 and following interleaves.

⁷ TJ, III. 153-154 and following interleaves, 182, 190 and following interleaves.

⁸ *Courier*, Apr. 28, 1859; von Kolnitz, *Ms. Life of Holmes*.

⁹ *Courier*, Jan. 1, Nov. 16, 1858; M. Tuomey and F. S. Holmes, *Pliocene Fossils of South Carolina* (Russell and Jones, Charleston, 1857); Francis S. Holmes, *Post-Pliocene Fossils of South Carolina* (Russell and Jones, Charleston, 1858). The state subscribed for 200 copies of each of these works. The letter press, the plates, in fact every detail of these two great folios, were prepared in Charleston under the supervision of the author.

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¹⁰ For the text of the report see "Proceedings of Council," *Mercury*, Feb. 5, 1853.

¹¹ *Courier*, Nov. 20, 1851, Nov. 8, 1856, July 10, 16, 1858; Feb. 5, May 3, Sept. 15, 1859; *Mercury*, Apr. 3, Oct. 16, 1852. The articles in the *Courier* were begun on March 20 and were published every day or so through the middle of October.

¹² *Cyclopaedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas*, I. 158-162.

¹³ TJ, III. 258, 264-267; *Cyclopaedia of Eminent and Representative Men*, I. 659-661; *DAB*, XII. 616-617; *Courier*, Nov. 10, 1855. In later years Mr. Miles served for a short time as president of the South Carolina College.

¹⁴ Sarah Spence DeBow, Young DeBow and His Times (in manuscript).

¹⁵ *Cyclopaedia of Eminent and Representative Men*, I. 666-668. In a volume of the Magazine now owned by the College Dr. Gibbes has identified many contributions of Professor Miles and others.

¹⁶ Snowden, *op. cit.*, 19-20; F. A. Porcher, "Address Pronounced at the Inauguration of the South-Carolina Historical Society," *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, I. 1-17.

¹⁷ TJ, III. 274, 276, 288, 305, 326; *Courier*, Aug. 23, Oct. 13, 1856; *First Annual Report of the Librarian of the College of Charleston*. Professor Holmes served as librarian *pro tempore* for a short time before Professor Miles's arrival.

¹⁸ For an account of the centennial celebration and list of officers see *Courier*, June 13, 14, 15, 1848.

¹⁹ Snowden, *op. cit.*, p. 26. See notes 5, 6, 8, 12 above.

²⁰ *Collections of S. C. Hist. Society*, I. iii, v.

²¹ *Courier*, Feb. 9, 11, 1859.

²² For examples of articles in the newspapers by these two men see *Courier*, June 1, 1841; Feb. 2, Apr. 19, 1848; Mar. 3, 1858.

²³ TJ, III. 18, 62, 65, 102, 103, 200, 222, 281-282, 358.

²⁴ *Address to their Fellow Citizens from the Trustees of the College of Charleston* (Charleston, 1860), pp. 6-7.

²⁵ See list of students, 1838-1935, in Appendix II. *Catalogue and List of Graduates of the College of Charleston, 1894*.

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²⁶ TJ, III. 321.

²⁷ See catalogues for the years 1839 through 1857.

²⁸ Catalogue of 1839, p. 7. These rules remained virtually unchanged throughout the period except for important additions in 1841 (Catalogue of 1841).

²⁹ Catalogues of 1839-1857.

³⁰ TJ, III. 14-28.

³¹ Ms. Journal of the Faculty of the College of Charleston (hereinafter cited as FJ) I. 82; II. 50; III. 5.

³² FJ, III. 16-18.

³³ FJ, IV. 18, 20, 23-31; TJ, III. 252-255.

³⁴ Catalogues of 1839-1857.

³⁵ FJ, II. 14; Catalogues of 1839-1857.

³⁶ These statements are based upon articles which appeared in the newspapers at the commencement seasons during this period. See also catalogue of 1841 and J.R.P. Ravenel, "In the Fifties," *College of Charleston Magazine*, 1924, p. 6.

³⁷ For an announcement of the commencement ball see *Courier*, Mar. 23, 1849.

³⁸ Catalogues of 1839-1857; *Courier*, Oct. 6, 1840; *Courier*, Aug. 9, Oct. 26, 28, 31, 1842; *Mercury*, Jan. 26, 1843.

³⁹ *Courier*, Dec. 4, 1840, Dec. 1, 14, 1842.

⁴⁰ Ms. papers of the Chrestomathic Society in the College library; *Courier*, Feb. 20, 1850.

⁴¹ *Courier*, June 5, 1850.

⁴² *Courier*, Feb. 22, 1849; TJ, III. 174.

⁴³ Sarah Spence DeBow, Young DeBow and His Times (in manuscript). For examples of DeBow's contributions to the newspapers see *Courier*, June 29, July 3, Oct. 27, 28, 1841.

⁴⁴ R. C. Aldredge, "The Magazine," *College of Charleston Magazine*, April, 1926, pp. 346-352. See note 15 above.

⁴⁵ TJ, II. 344; III. 6, 7, 101, 111, 125, 127; FJ, II. 13, 23, 35, 37, 57, 65, 74, 78; J. R. P. Ravenel, *op. cit.*, pp. 5-6.

⁴⁶ TJ, II. 65, 106, 107; III. 32; FJ, III. 7; DeBow, "The Light of Other Days," p. 237. The following tribute to Thomas Peace appears in the trustees' minutes in 1887 (IV. 602):

To The Memory of Thomas Peace

———26th April 1887———

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Peace to His Ashes.—Thomas Peace, for many years before the war janitor of Charleston College, and, as such, well known and remembered by hundreds of matriculates and alumni of that institution, died yesterday. "Old Tom" was loved by the collegians, and, later in life, as sexton of the Huguenot Church and janitor of the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company, won the kindly regards of all with whom he came in contact. He boasted that, like Randolph of Roanoke and the Butler family of this State, he had Indian blood in his veins, and his physiognomy justified the claim. In "The Collegiad," the production of a student, now a prominent city theologian, Peace is thus mentioned in the closing lines:

"Mysterious truth! unknown to Ancient Rome,
Where Peace prevails dark Nero makes his home."

Nero was the assistant janitor of the College.

⁴⁷ *Catalogue and List of Graduates of the College of Charleston*, 1894. See list of students, 1838-1935, in Appendix II.

VII. THE CONFEDERATE WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

¹ TJ, III. 322.

² TJ, III. 332-334; *Courier*, Mar. 30, 1857.

³ TJ, III. 335.

⁴ TJ, III. 336-337; *Mercury*, Apr. 1, 1857; *Courier*, Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 1857. The text of Mr. Middleton's address is given in the *Courier* of Apr. 1. The tribute of respect from the students to President Finley appears in the *Courier* of Mar. 31.

⁵ *DAB*, XII. 602.

⁶ TJ, III. 318-321; FJ, IV. 73-130.

⁷ *Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas*, I. 159.

⁸ TJ, III. 397-399; FJ, IV. 124-127.

⁹ TJ, III. 405-406; *Courier*, Mar. 27, 1861.

¹⁰ *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, ser. 1, I. 34, 45, 58, 282; *Courier*, Dec. 3, 1860.

¹¹ John F. Ficken, "The Day of the Confederacy," *College of Charleston Magazine*, June, 1924, p. 7.

¹² FJ, IV. 124-174; TJ, III. 408; J. F. Ficken, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

¹³ TJ, III. 432-433, 436, IV. 30.

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¹⁴ TJ, IV. 29-30, 32-33, 37. Mr. Cahill was voted a present of \$200 in city stock. On April 8, 1862, the trustees gave the leaden window weights to the Confederate Government (TJ, III. 422). The following month President Middleton succeeded in forestalling a plan to use the campus for an encampment of Confederate troops (FJ, IV. 147).

¹⁵ TJ, IV. 23-25.

¹⁶ TJ, IV. 18-23, 538-539.

¹⁷ TJ, IV. 39.

¹⁸ TJ, IV. 45, 50, 63-66, 190-191, 193.

¹⁹ TJ, IV. 18, 28-29; V. 160, 167.

²⁰ Ms. catalogue of the King books in the College Library; TJ, IV. 18.

²¹ TJ, III. 400-404, 412-414; IV. 18.

²² TJ, IV. 9-11, 25-28, 57-58.

²³ See treasurer's reports in TJ, III. 341-345; IV. 37-42.

²⁴ *Courier*, Dec. 5, 1865; TJ, IV. 1-9; FJ, IV. 173-177.

²⁵ TJ, IV. 38, 41-42, 53-54, 63, 69-77, 81-83, 89-98; *Year Book, City of Charleston, 1881*, 375-376.

²⁶ TJ, IV. 96-131; von Kolnitz, Ms. Life of Holmes.

²⁷ TJ, IV. 188. An appropriation of \$2,000 was provided with the understanding that a professorship of modern languages would be established.

²⁸ TJ, IV. 17, 42; Ms. Register of Students, 1868-1885.

²⁹ TJ, IV. 47, 93, 120, 228, 232, 256, 274, 281. Announcements of public lectures by the faculty regularly occur in the newspapers of this period.

³⁰ *College of Charleston Magazine*, June, 1924, pp. 14-30.

³¹ *Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas*, I. 158-162; TJ, IV. 195-196.

³² TJ, IV. 135-136.

³³ TJ, IV. 195-196.

³⁴ TJ, IV. 61, 161-163, 166, 169, 178.

³⁵ TJ, IV. 282; Green, *History of the University of South Carolina*, p. 91.

³⁶ *News and Courier*, Apr. 8, 1878, Jan. 14, 1879; TJ, IV. 506-510.

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³⁷ TJ, IV. 345, 351, 359-362, 365-367, 371; *Year Book, City of Charleston*, 1880, p. 12.

³⁸ *News and Courier*, Jan. 17, 1878, Jan. 22, 28, Mar. 4, 6, 1880; TJ, IV. 373-378.

³⁹ TJ, IV. 370, 378-387, 390-398.

⁴⁰ TJ, IV. 411, 416-419, 426-429. For the text of the amendment see Appendix I.

⁴¹ *Library of Southern Literature*, XI. 4775-4791; TJ, IV. 440, 441, 444, 449-450, 452-453, 502-504; *News and Courier*, July 12, 1882. Mr. Shepherd does not seem, however, to have served as supervisor later than 1884.

⁴² Ms. Register of Students, 1868-1885; TJ, IV. 522-526, 538-539. The position of the trustees is elaborately set forth in a pamphlet: *The Memorial of the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston*; that of the mayor and council in *Year Book, City of Charleston*, 1885, 200-203.

⁴³ TJ, IV. 566, 568-569.

⁴⁴ Frederick Tupper, "The Eighties," *College of Charleston Magazine*, June, 1924, pp. 27-28.

⁴⁵ TJ, IV. 559, 570-600; V. 5-6, 11, 22-25, 27, 34, 37-38, 41-42, 44-47, 50-62, 92-94, 98-100, 104-105, 113, 114-115, 129, 160, 167-170, 173-174, 176, 178-180, 190-199.

⁴⁶ The amounts of the city appropriations for the College are given in all *Year Books*.

⁴⁷ Ms. Registers of Students, 1868-1885, 1885-1916; TJ, IV. 474.

⁴⁸ *Catalogue and List of Graduates of the College of Charleston*, 1896-1897. For the act providing for alumni representation on the board see Appendix I.

⁴⁹ TJ, V. 233-245; *Charleston Evening Post*, Nov. 16, 23, 1896.

VIII. FOUNDATIONS OF THE PRESENT

¹ TJ, V. 253, 255-259.

² TJ, V. 257; *Who's Who in America*, XVIII.

³ For a description of the material resources of the College in 1897 see TJ, VII. 147.

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⁴ TJ, V. 281-284; Catalogue of 1897-1898. For measures designed to safeguard the student against a too promiscuous choice of courses see TJ, V. 348, 351-353 and Catalogue of 1898-1899.

⁵ Catalogue of 1897-1898. Cf. Catalogue of 1896-1897.

⁶ TJ, V. 393, 398-400.

⁷ TJ, IV. 472-473; V. 4, 7-9, 11, 28, 37, 38, 41, 49, 64, 65-69, 96, 107, 118, 123, 133, 135-136, 149, 151, 153, 158, 183, 186, 201-202, 205, 229, 232, 236, 244, 253, 255, 270; Catalogue of 1896-1897.

⁸ TJ, V. 272, 274-275, 276-280, 285-288, 302-303, 304-311, 312, 313-317, 323-326, 342-343, 362, 387, 389-390, 425-426, 451, 460, 461, 464, 469, 494, 497.

⁹ TJ, V. 396-397, 448, 449, 460, 462, 470, 474, 482, 536, 548.

¹⁰ TJ, V. 357, 384, 413, 414, 420, 478, 490, 511, 540.

¹¹ Catalogues of 1896-1897 and 1897-1898; TJ, V. 347, 356, 386, 414, 417, 451, 457. The honor system appears to have been introduced in 1889 (FJ, V. 216).

¹² *The College of Charleston Magazine*, January, 1898. It has long been forgotten that President Randolph is the donor of the Magazine Prize (*ibid.*, pp. 34-35).

¹³ *College Magazine*, January, 1898, p. 35-36; TJ, V. 340, 357, 358, 386, 455; Catalogue of 1897-1898.

¹⁴ TJ, V. 361-363, 384-385, 450.

¹⁵ TJ, V. 391-392, 417, 450.

¹⁶ TJ, V. 361, 364-365, 368, 385, 392, 410-413, 427-428, 453; E. T. H. Shaffer, "The Turn of the Century: An Ambassador from South Carolina," *College Magazine*, June, 1924, p. 33.

¹⁷ TJ, V. 500-502.

¹⁸ TJ, V. 510-511.

¹⁹ TJ, V. 414, 518; VI. 24, 27, 75, 100, 132, 166, 174, 198, 266, 268, 322.

²⁰ TJ, V. 398, 514, 537; VI. 2, 22, 25, 33, 35, 37, 61.

²¹ TJ, VI. 97, 125-126, 131-132, 156.

²² TJ, VI. 156, 173-174.

²³ TJ, V. 382; *Proceedings of the . . . Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States*, 1908, p. 29; *ibid.*, 1909, p. 34.

²⁴ *The (Columbia, S. C.) State*, May 1, 1910; TJ, VI. 189, 194-

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198, 220, 229-230, 252-256, 289-290, 317, 319, 349, 369; VII. 3-4, 12.

²⁵ TJ, VI. 282-283, 369.

²⁶ Harrison Randolph, "The Old Education and the New," *Proceedings Southern Association*, 1916, pp. 46-59; TJ, VI. 277-278.

²⁷ TJ, V. 441-442, 446-447, 454, 458-459.

²⁸ TJ, VI. 3, 50-53, 61, 66-85, 93-95, 98-99, 111-112, 146-147, 211-216, 290, 303, 306-307, 311-314, 319, 326, 335, 347-348, 356-367, 372-377, 382.

²⁹ TJ, VII. 18.

³⁰ TJ, VII. 30-31.

³¹ TJ, VII. 36, 55, 66, 67, 73, 79.

IX. THE COLLEGE TODAY

¹ TJ, V. 180; FJ, V. 266-267.

² TJ, V. 215, 222.

³ TJ, 497, 505-506, 536, 543, 546; VI. 4. The petition of 1903 was signed by the following: Mary P. Frost, M. Caroline Robertson, Ellen Frost Hayne, Emma T. Lucas, Emma S. Gibbes, Azalea Howard Willis, Louisa B. Poppenheim, Mary B. Poppenheim, Margaret K. Mazyck, Susanna K. Mazyck, Susan P. Frost, Rebecca M. Frost, M. deG. Trenholm, M. Edith Lucas, Eola Willis, Gertrude E. Burges, R. E. Seabrook, Mary Flynn, Marie Bicaise, Rosalie Ottolengui, Agnes Charles Strohecker, Julia R. Ravenel, Lizzie C. Froneberger, Mary E. McGillivray, Emma T. Kennedy, Mary A. Sweegan, Hattie L. Phillips, Anna W. Marshall, Isabel M. Kennedy, Gertrude Muncaster, Caroline L. Turner, Caroline A. Marshall, Maria H. Gibbes, Mattie P. Mac-Millan, Lilla J. Quigley, and C. L. Legge.

⁴ TJ, VII. 18 and following interleaves, 19, 22-23.

⁵ TJ, VII. 41-45, 47, 49-60.

⁶ TJ, VII. 67.

⁷ TJ, VII. 99, 100-101.

⁸ *Who's Who in America*, XVIII.

⁹ TJ, VII. 111.

¹⁰ TJ, VII. 136, 138, 145, 150, 152, 155.

¹¹ TJ, VII. 160-161.

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¹² TJ, VII. 221.

¹³ TJ, VII. 235-236, 239, 242; *The Comet*, 1927, p. 8.

¹⁴ TJ, VII. 253, 255-257, 261, 276. Unfortunately a large part of the \$4,000 given by the Alumni Association for the purchase of books was lost in the failure of the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company.

¹⁵ TJ, II. 326, 328; VII. 264-272. When this appropriation was opposed by a member of city council on the ground that there was no evidence that the city owned the College property, Mr. Rivers secured permission to file a deed confirming the transfer of 1838.

¹⁶ TJ, VII. 287, 295-299; VIII. 10, 11, 22, 23, 33-34.

¹⁷ Catalogues of 1918-1919 through 1934-1935.

¹⁸ TJ, VII. 108, 282; VIII. 46-50, 52-53.

¹⁹ TJ, VI. 322; *Who's Who in America*, IV.

²⁰ *Who's Who in America*, XVIII.

²¹ Ludwig Lewisohn, *Up Stream, An American Chronicle* (New York, 1922), pp. 67-68.

²² TJ, VII. 182; Catalogues of 1923-1924 through 1934-1935.

²³ TJ, VIII. 43; Catalogue of 1934-1935.

²⁴ Lewisohn, *op. cit.*, ch. 4; *College Magazine*, June, 1924.

²⁵ *College Magazine*, June, 1924, p. 28.

²⁶ TJ, VII. 30, 222; VIII. 27. See Appendix I for the amendment to the charter giving the trustees the right to condemn property in the neighborhood of the College.

²⁷ TJ, V. 377-378.

²⁸ See *The Comet* of 1934 for list of student organizations.

²⁹ *College Magazine*, June, 1924, p. 27.

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The names of trustees, faculty, and students appearing in Appendix II have been indexed as groups but not as individuals.

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